

# Length–weight allometries in lizards

S. Meiri

Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

## Keywords

body mass; body size; diet; foraging mode; legs; shape; snout–vent length.

## Correspondence

Shai Meiri, Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, 69978, Tel Aviv, Israel. Tel: +97 236 409 811; Fax: +97 236 409 043  
Email: uncshai@post.tau.ac.il

Editor: Tim Halliday

Received 2 December 2009; revised 12 January 2010; accepted 12 January 2010

doi:10.1111/j.1469-7998.2010.00696.x

## Abstract

Body shape and body size are hugely important for the understanding of multiple ecological phenomena. In order to study and compare sizes across taxa and to understand the ecological significance of shape differences, there is a need for ways to ‘translate’ different size measurements to a common metric. Body mass is the most useful such common index for size across taxa. Based on a large (> 900 species in 28 families) dataset of lizard and amphisbaenian weights, I generate equations to estimate weights from the common size index used in lizard morphometrics (snout–vent length). I then use a species-level phylogenetic hypothesis to examine the ecological factors that affect the variation in weight–length relationships. Legless and leg-reduced lizards are characterized by shallower allometric slopes, and thus long-bodied legless species are lighter than legged lizards of comparable length. Among legged species, the foraging strategy strongly influences the weights, with sit-and-wait species being bulkier at comparable lengths than active foraging species. Environmental productivity (positively related to mass) and activity times (diurnal species being heavier) are only significant when using non-phylogenetic models. The need for effective locomotion is a major factor affecting lizard shape. Previously used allometric equations are inaccurate.

## Introduction

Body size is one of the most important aspects governing animal morphology, physiology, functional ecology and life history (Haldane, 1928; Gould, 1974; Calder, 1984; Schmidt-Nielsen, 1984). Size strongly influences animal ecology, evolution and extinction (Stanley, 1973; Peters, 1983; Bennett & Owens, 1997; Cardillo *et al.*, 2005).

Recent compilations of size data for the majority of species in some of the major vertebrate taxa (Smith *et al.*, 2003; Olden, Hogan & Zanden, 2007; Meiri, 2008; Olson *et al.*, 2009) enable us to analyse and compare macroecological and macroevolutionary processes within those taxa. Comparisons between major taxa, however, are often less feasible, because the most common size measurements differ between groups. In fishes, caecilians, urodeles and snakes, for example, the total body length usually predominates, and for frogs and lizards, it is snout–vent length (SVL, or sometimes SUL for snout–urostyle length in frogs) (Boback, 2003; Olalla-Tarraga, Rodriguez & Hawkins, 2006; Olden *et al.*, 2007; Meiri, 2008). In birds, wings, tarsi and weights are commonly used, and wing length is also a common size measure in bats. In terrestrial mammals, common size indices are skull lengths, tooth lengths, head and body lengths (equivalent to SVL) and weights (Van Balen, 1967; Meiri & Dayan, 2003; Meiri, Dayan & Simberloff, 2005a; Dunning, 2008). Additionally, differences in body shape are likely to make comparisons between taxa, even using the same size indices, invalid (e.g. the same total length in a fish,

a snake and a mammal is likely to be associated with very different weights).

Thus, even when the same questions, in closely related clades (or even when one group is paraphyletic in relation to another), are asked, one has to run separate analyses for different taxa simply because common size measures are unavailable (e.g. Olalla-Tarraga *et al.*, 2006 for lizards and snakes).

An obvious solution is to use common, transferable size indices that can be compared across taxa differing in shape. Despite fluctuating with the reproductive condition, time to and size of the last meal and across seasons, body mass is probably the only index that fits these criteria, and has the added advantage of being directly relevant to many physiological processes (Hedges, 1985). Given that mass is rarely measured in some taxa a reliable method to estimate mass from commonly reported indices is needed. In reptiles and amphibians, the most commonly used length–weight allometries are those published by Pough (1980) 30 years ago. In an appendix to his superb paper, Pough used data for 47 species of lizards to derive length/mass equations (he was unable to find data on body masses of amphisbaenians). Pough (1980) never published his raw data, and therefore the exact nature of his dataset (e.g. the taxa used) is impossible to estimate (Connor & Simberloff, 1979). Likewise, the equations he published lack error and fit measures; thus, the validity of the decision to calculate, for example, masses of ‘serpentine lizards’ from equations derived for snake total lengths cannot be readily estimated. Lastly, Pough’s equations are based on multiple individuals within multiple species and thus combine

intra- and interspecific variation, and span only four orders of magnitude in body mass.

Using an updated version of a recently compiled database of lizard and amphisbaenian body sizes (Meiri, 2008), I was able to obtain mass data for >900 species (including both the smallest and the largest lizards, with masses spanning six orders of magnitude), and SVLs for >5480 species. Here, I use these data to estimate mass/SVL allometries. Phylogenetic affinities are strongly associated with body shape and hence with mass–length relationship in lizards (Hedges, 1985; Vitt & Pianka, 2004). I therefore provide clade- and family-specific allometries where enough data exist. I further use a composite species-level phylogenetic hypothesis to control for clade membership when testing the effects of ecological variables. Although snakes are usually thought to be a subclade of lizards (but see Zhou *et al.*, 2006; Zaldívar-Riveron *et al.*, 2008), I refrain from using snakes here for two reasons: first, snakes are highly derived squamates and differ from lizards in their hunting techniques and prey choice, as well as being, on average, much longer animals. Second, because the total length rather than SVL is the most commonly reported measure of snake size, it may be more useful to derive total length vs. mass allometries for snakes.

Lengths typically explain a very high percentage of the variation in the mass of taxa that span a large range of body sizes. Shape differences, however, may mean that species of similar SVLs may still vary considerably in mass, variations that can amount to over an order of magnitude (Hedges, 1985 and see below). Hedges (1985) pointed out that this shape variation is likely to have phylogenetic, life history and ecological components, and claimed that knowledge of the effects of these variables is less well understood in reptiles than they are in other groups. However, despite some effort to quantify shape variation (e.g. Greer & Wadsworth, 2003; Vitt & Pianka, 2004), there has been little attempt to assess the influence of ecology, biogeography, life history and morphology on reptile length/weight relationships.

My aim here is twofold: first, I provide allometric equations that will enable estimation of body weights of lizard and amphisbaenian taxa from their SVL. I then try to estimate the influence of some life history and ecological drivers of shape. I hypothesize that variation in mass beyond that accounted for by differences in length will be associated with several aspects of species' natural history, mainly those associated with movement and feeding strategies. Controlling for phylogenetic affinities, I test the following hypotheses regarding differences between species that differ in their morphology and ecology:

1. Legless and burrowing species are lighter than legged lizards of similar SVL because elongation (narrow body diameter relative to length) helps to facilitate efficient serpentine movement in legless animals (Gans, 1975; Lande, 1978; Shine, 1992).
2. Climbing and rock-dwelling lizards are lighter than terrestrial forms of the same SVL, because this allows these forms to better escape predation (Gans, 1975) and body flattening of saxicolous species may result in lower length-specific weights (see Goodman *et al.*, 2009).
3. Semi-aquatic species will be heavier – to better retain heat.

4. Herbivorous species, which need to accommodate micro-organisms in their alimentary canal (Wiewandt, 1982), and viviparous lizards that need to carry near-term embryos and provide them with a stable environment for long periods of time (Greer, 2001), will be heavier than similar-length carnivorous and oviparous species, respectively.

5. Sit and wait predators will be heavier than widely foraging species, because the latter need to reduce mass in order to enhance speed (Vitt & Congdon, 1978) and minimize locomotion costs.

6. Insular taxa, especially those residing on islands lacking mammalian carnivores, will be heavier for a given SVL, because they face reduced predation risk, allowing them to grow more bulky.

7. Environmental temperatures will not be correlated with length/mass allometries, because any advantage of a low surface to volume ratio in terms of heat gain will be negated by more rapid heat loss (see the discussion in Pincheira-Donoso, Hodgson & Tregenza, 2008). However, species living in more productive environments will have higher masses for their lengths.

## Methods

### Data

I gathered literature and museum data on mass (in grams) and lengths (in mm) of adult individuals, as well as data regarding species' ecology, morphology and life history (see Meiri, 2008 for details and references). I supplemented these data by measuring live lizards at the Meier Segal's Garden for Zoological Research, Tel-Aviv University. Taxonomy follows the July 2009 version of the Uetz, Goll & Hallermann (2009) reptile database (Peter Uetz, pers. comm.).

Mass and length data are only occasionally reported together in the same publication, and sample size data are, likewise, far from ubiquitous. I therefore use length and mass data even if they were published separately. Reptile size data are more often presented as maxima than as means (Meiri, 2008) and maxima are sensitive to sample size (Stamps & Andrews, 1992; Meiri, 2007). Thus, as lengths are more often reported than masses, it is reasonable to expect that mass maxima are based on fewer individuals and therefore, more often than lengths, masses might not reflect actual species maxima. Mass–length allometries based on maxima may therefore be biased towards low intercepts. Furthermore, maximum masses may be highly sensitive to outliers – for example in individuals that were weighed shortly after a large meal or in heavily gravid females. Mean masses, on the other hand, can be biased by the inclusion of specimens with regenerated tails if regenerated tails are smaller or if individuals with such tails are in worse body condition. Mean SVLs, however, are less likely to be influenced by tail loss, and so a bias towards low intercepts may not be confined to measures of maximum size. Preliminary analysis revealed that, in species for which I had data for both maxima and means of length and masses, the allometry based on the mean SVL and mean mass ( $n = 600$ ,

$-4.52 \pm 0.083_{SE} + 2.923 \pm 0.043_{SE} \times \log \text{SVL}$ ,  $r^2 = 0.888$ ) did not differ from the one based on maxima ( $-4.70 \pm 0.042_{SE} + 2.921 \pm 0.085_{SE} \times \log \text{SVL}$ ,  $r^2 = 0.883$ ; intercept difference:  $t = 1.46$ ,  $P = 0.14$ ; slope difference:  $t = 0.03$ ,  $P = 0.97$ ). Thus, whether means or maxima are used does not seem to change the allometric relationship. I therefore use mean weights and lengths (which I regard as more reliable data) whenever available, and maxima only for species where data on means are lacking (Appendix S1). When data for both males and females are available, I use data only for the heavier sex within each species (sex is not a significant predictor of the SVL–weight relationship,  $F = 0.31$ ,  $P = 0.82$ ). Data for 196 species are thus based on female measurements, 256 on male measurements and 467 on measurements of unsexed individuals (Appendix S1).

I tested for the effects of regenerated tails using a database of individual measurements of 1112 specimens from eight lacertid lizard species kindly provided by Miguel Angel Carretero (pers. comm., 2009) by comparing masses of individuals with original and regenerated tails. Regenerated tails affected neither the slope nor the intercept of the mass/SVL relationship (intercept:  $t = 1.06$ ,  $P = 0.29$ ; slope:  $-0.061 \pm 0.45_{SE}$ ,  $t = 1.36$ ,  $P = 0.17$ ). Thus, tail regeneration seems to be of little importance.

Because multiple means are often reported for a species in different studies, and because sizes often differ between the sexes, I use the midpoint of the range of means as my index of mean SVL and mass. Maxima always represent the single largest measure of mass and SVL for a species. Reduced major axis (or standard major axis) regression is sometimes advanced as the correct method to use when the predictor variable is measured with error (but see Warton *et al.*, 2006), which is certainly the case here. However, I opt to use least squares regression here (but also compute RMA regression for all species, Table 1) because it allows using multiple predictors and can be directly compared with previously published slopes and intercepts. Furthermore, the differences between reduced major axis and least squares regres-

sions are small when the fit between predictors and response variables is high, as it is here, and least squares regression is more appropriate for prediction (Gould, 1975; Warton *et al.*, 2006; Price & Phillimore, 2007).

## Factors influencing SVL/mass relationships

I classify species as legless (no functioning legs), reduced-limbed species (with two or four legs and reduced numbers of fingers) or fully limbed. Limb reduction is a continuous variable, and some measure of leg and tail length would have been preferable (Shine, 1992; Vitt & Pianka, 2004), but limb length data are even scarcer than mass data, and tails are often regenerated or lost. I assign diets (carnivorous, omnivorous and herbivorous), use of space (scansorial: saxicolous and/or arboreal, terrestrial, semi aquatic, fossorial – or variable), reproductive mode (oviparous or viviparous) and insularity (mainland living, endemic to islands with terrestrial carnivores and endemic to islands without terrestrial carnivores) following the procedure in Meiri (2008).

Temperatures (from Hijmans *et al.*, 2005) are mean annual temperatures at 150 arc-seconds resolution. We used digitized published species range maps (see <http://www3.imperial.ac.uk/cpb/workshops/globalassessmentofreptiledistributions>) to obtain the median temperature across the range of each species for which we had distribution data. To account for differences in temperatures encountered by nocturnal and diurnal species even in similar geographic locations, I examined an interaction term between temperature and activity time. Species were classified as diurnal, nocturnal or cathemeral (can be active in all parts of the day). I use actual evapotranspiration (AET) as a measure of environmental productivity (Rosenzweig, 1968). Data for AET are median values per species and were obtained from the EDIT–CSIC website (<http://edit.csic.es/Climate.html>).

Because leg development considerably affects the mass–length relationship (Shine, 1992 and see results), and the number of legless and leg-reduced species is small, I only use

**Table 1** Slopes and confidence intervals for lizard SVL–mass allometries

Species	Method	<i>n</i>	Slope	95% confidence interval	Intercept	95% confidence interval	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>
All	OLS	919	2.913	2.847, 2.980	−4.518	−4.646, −4.389	0.890
All	RMA	919	3.088	3.022, 3.155	−4.852	−4.981, −4.724	0.946
All	PGLM	919	2.889	2.802, 2.975	−4.506	−4.783, −4.228	0.826
Legged	OLS	866	3.088	3.045, 3.132	−4.804	−4.888, −4.720	0.957
Legged	RMA	866	3.153	3.110, 3.198	−4.929	−5.014, −4.845	0.979
Legged	PGLM	866	3.053	2.989, 3.117	−4.727	−4.881, −4.574	0.911
Leg-reduced	OLS	29	2.472	1.990, 2.954	−4.207	−5.138, −3.276	0.804
Leg-reduced	RMA	29	2.757	2.317, 3.281	−4.753	−5.684, −3.822	0.880
Leg-reduced	PGLM	29	2.542	2.002, 3.081	−4.357	−5.519, −3.194	0.775
Legless	OLS	24	2.300	1.725, 2.874	−4.207	−5.524, −2.889	0.758
Legless	RMA	24	2.641	2.128, 3.277	−4.987	−6.305, −3.668	0.841
Legless	PGLM <sup>a</sup>	24	2.232	1.821, 3.043	−4.499	−5.889, −3.108	0.755

<sup>a</sup>The value of lambda is not significantly different from zero (no phylogenetic signal). Otherwise, lambda is significantly different from both zero and one. OLS, ordinary least squares regression; RMA, reduced major axis regression; PGLM, phylogenetic general linear model, with lambda set to its maximum likelihood value, SVL, snout–vent length.

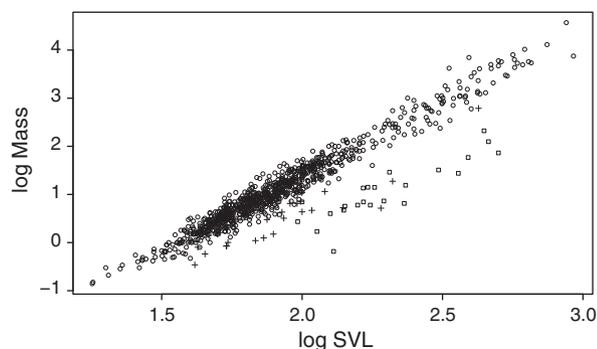
species with well-developed limbs to test the effects of natural history and life-history variables. Furthermore, because herbivorous lizards cannot be classified as either 'sit or wait' or as active foragers, and because foraging mode is the term for which I have the least data (399 species), I excluded foraging mode from all multivariate models and then added it to the minimum adequate model obtained. All analyses were conducted in R 2.7.0. (R Development Core Team, 2008). Masses and SVLs were log 10 transformed in all analyses.

## Phylogeny

I assembled a composite phylogeny from published phylogenetic hypotheses (Appendix S2), according to the high-level relationships in Townsend *et al.* (2004). Lacking branch lengths for most of the tree, I scaled branches to make the tree ultrametric using the cladogram transform in FigTree (Rambaut, 2009). I used phylogenetically corrected general linear models (Freckleton, Harvey & Pagel, 2002) implemented in the R package CAIC (Orme, online, <http://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/caic/>) to account for phylogenetic non-independence. I adjusted the strength of phylogenetic non-independence using the maximum likelihood value of the scaling parameter  $\lambda$ .

## Results

The resulting dataset is presented in Appendix S1. It includes 919 species in 28 of 32 lizard and amphisbaenian families (I have no mass data for members of the Caedidae and Dibamidae or for *Lanthanotus* or *Rhineura*). The mass–SVL allometries are shown in Table 1. Least square slopes differ significantly with the degree of limb development (Fig. 1), with shallower slopes associated with greater degrees of leg reduction (both differences between slopes of legged vs. legless and leg reduced,  $t > 4$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The intercept for legged species is higher than that for leg-reduced species ( $t = 1.99$ ,  $P = 0.047$ ). Other contrasts between intercepts are not significant ( $P > 0.1$  for both). The 95% confidence interval of the OLS slope for either legless, leg-reduced or fully legged lizards incorporates neither



**Figure 1** Lizard mass–length relationships mass is in (log 10) grams and length is log 10 SVL (in mm). o, legged species; +, limb-reduced species; □, legless species.

isometry (slope of 3, expected by geometric similarity) nor the 2.98 and 3.02 slopes published by Pough (1980) for lizards and snakes, respectively (Table 1). Only the phylogenetic slope for legged lizards incorporates isometry, but is still significantly steeper than the 2.98 slope of Pough (1980). Reduced major axis and phylogenetic GLM slopes include both 2.98 and 3.02, and, in general, show very wide confidence intervals (Table 1).

Slopes and intercepts differ significantly between lizard clades. The number of phylogenetic relationships suggested for major lizard clades is close to the number of studies on the subject (compare, for example, Townsend *et al.*, 2004; Zhou *et al.*, 2006; Conrad, 2008; Organ, Moreno & Edwards, 2008; Zaldívar-Riveron *et al.*, 2008; Albert *et al.*, 2009; Vidal & Hedges, 2009). However, most authors agree on the monophyly of Acrodontia (chameleons and Agamidae *sensu lato*), Anguimorpha (Anguinae, Varanidae and allies), Gekkota (geckos, pygopodids and allies), Iguania (iguanas, anoles and allies), Scincimorpha (skinks, night-lizards and related forms, here excluding the Laterata) and Laterata (Lacertidae, Teiidae, Gymnophthalmidae and Amphisbaenia). For legged lizards there are significant differences between these clades in both the intercepts ( $F_{5,854} = 17.99$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and the slopes ( $F_{5,854} = 5.19$ ,  $P = 0.0001$ ) of their mass/SVL relationship (Table 2). Interestingly, however, there is a negative correlation between slopes and intercepts in these six clades ( $r = -0.965$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ), with low intercepts associated with steep slopes. Thus despite the statistical differences there is a considerable overlap in mass for a given SVL between members of different clades. Families also differ in both slopes and intercepts (intercepts:  $F_{21,822} = 10.23$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ; slope: family interaction:  $F_{21,822} = 1.88$ ,  $P = 0.01$ ; Table 3).

## Factors influencing SVL/mass relationships

### Non-phylogenetic analysis

For legged species, the best model (determined by AIC) included SVL (slope  $3.062 \pm 0.041_{SE}$ ), activity time, AET, microhabitat and microhabitat:SVL interaction. The model explained 95.9% of the variance in mass (AIC = -384.81). Diet was marginally non-significant when added to this model (herbivorous lizards heavier than carnivorous ones,

**Table 2** SVL–mass allometries for lizard clades

Clade	<i>n</i>	Intercept	SE	Slope	SE
Acrodontia	114	-4.532	0.192	2.951	0.097
Anguimorpha	54	-5.058	0.210	3.145	0.085
Gekkota	148	-4.495	0.116	2.900	0.066
Iguania	211	-5.033	0.089	3.243	0.046
Laterata	160	-4.961	0.108	3.189	0.058
Scincimorpha	179	-5.148	0.097	3.244	0.051

Least-squares log mass/log SVL allometries in different lizard clades. Only legged lizards were used to calculate values. SVL, snout–vent length.

SE, standard error.

**Table 3** SVL-mass allometries for lizard families and squamate suborders

Family	<i>n</i>	Minimum SVL (mm)	Maximum SVL (mm)	Minimum mass (g)	Maximum mass (g)	Intercept	SE	Slope	SE	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>
Agamidae	91	35.9	400	1	900	-4.774	0.246	3.073	0.124	0.873
Amphisbaenidae	7	129.5	500	0.7	210	-8.647	1.101	4.007	0.436	0.944
Anguinae	9	93	424.8	10	616	-1.935	1.517	1.575	0.676	0.475
Anniellidae	1	140.7	140.7	4.7	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bipedidae	2	140	190.8	5.2	5.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blanidae	2	157.7	174.9	6	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chamaeleonidae	23	22.9	299	0.3	344.5	-3.997	0.208	2.680	0.104	0.970
Cordylidae	12	69	140	5.8	131.1	-4.101	2.037	2.698	1.021	0.411
Cordylidae*	10	69	140	6.1	131.1	-5.747	0.994	3.589	0.502	0.865
Corytophanidae	4	111.7	215	43.4	250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crotaphytidae	4	100.4	109.5	37.1	47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gekkonidae	148	17.9	160	0.1	118	-4.495	0.116	2.900	0.066	0.931
Gerrhosauridae	8	55.5	246	3.8	386.4	-4.783	0.351	3.085	0.165	0.983
Gymnophthalmidae	35	27.8	84.5	0.5	17.2	-3.934	0.557	2.504	0.332	0.633
Gymnophthalmidae*	30	27.8	84.5	0.5	17.2	-5.178	0.257	3.302	0.155	0.942
Helodermatidae	2	287.4	363.9	551	1088.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hoplocercidae	3	114	140	24	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iguanidae	24	115.1	620	59	10380	-4.298	0.544	2.972	0.217	0.895
Lacertidae	87	39.4	210	1.8	295.1	-4.543	0.216	2.951	0.118	0.881
Opluridae	7	78.7	144.5	9.5	117.7	-6.439	0.532	3.940	0.263	0.978
Phrynosomatidae	40	40	148	3.0	100	-3.855	0.336	2.677	0.181	0.852
Polychrotidae	97	33.5	156.3	0.6	80.8	-4.583	0.151	2.940	0.084	0.928
Pygopodidae	5	83.1	233.6	3.8	15.5	-2.039	1.044	1.371	0.490	0.723
Scincidae	177	29.4	317	0.3	1013.7	-4.821	0.177	3.029	0.094	0.856
Scincidae <sup>a</sup>	154	29.4	317	0.4	1013.7	-5.125	0.105	3.229	0.056	0.957
Teiidae	43	45.8	500	1.7	4700	-4.747	0.202	3.110	0.100	0.960
Trogonophiidae	2	172	165.4	5.7	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tropiduridae	32	47	130	2.5	79.4	-4.216	0.418	2.846	0.220	0.848
Varanidae	45	98	925	14	37140	-5.301	0.255	3.235	0.101	0.960
Xantusiidae	7	41	112	1.5	25	-4.796	0.640	3.048	0.344	0.940
Xenosauridae	3	104.5	160.5	19.6	150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amphisbaenia	13	129.5	500	0.7	210	-5.858	0.867	2.943	0.364	0.856
Sauria	906	17.9	925	0.1	37140	-4.717	0.056	3.027	0.029	0.924

Log Mass/log SVL allometries in different lizard families. Allometries are shown only for families with five or more species. Anguinae includes both legged (*n* = 4), leg-reduced (2) and legless (3) species. Other families with multi-state leg development are shown both with all species and with fully legged species only (marked with an asterisk).

NA, not applicable; SVL, snout-vent length.

intercepts: -4.67 vs. -4.74, *P* = 0.058), but the resulting model has a much higher AIC score (-354.65). The second-best model (AIC = -381.63, *R*<sup>2</sup> = 0.957) included only SVL (slope 3.062 ± 0.041<sub>SE</sub>), activity time and AET. Intercepts for microhabitat use seem to be in line with some of the predictions, with fossorial species significantly lighter for a given SVL than terrestrial species (intercept -5.17 vs. -4.67, respectively, *t* = 2.51, *P* = 0.12) and semi-aquatic species heavier (intercept -4.19, *t* = 2.24, *P* = 0.025). However, the allometric slope is shallower in semi-aquatic species (slope = 2.81, *t* = 2.24, *P* = 0.026) and steeper in fossorial ones (slope = 3.46, *t* = 2.29, *P* = 0.023), compared with terrestrial species (slope = 3.06). Thus, at the mean SVL of a legged, fossorial species in my database (106 mm), a fossorial species will weigh 24 vs. 27 g, for a terrestrial species. Similarly, at the mean SVL of a semi-aquatic species

in my database (285 mm), a semi-aquatic species will weigh 507 vs. 567 g for a terrestrial species. I do not regard these differences as biologically meaningful. Scansorial and 'variable' species were no different from the terrestrial one in either slope or intercept. Diurnal species were heavier, for a given SVL, than nocturnal (*t* = 3.88, *P* = 0.0001) and cathemeral (*t* = 2.14, *P* = 0.033) species (intercepts -4.76, -4.85 and 4.84, respectively, a difference of about 20%). Mass increased with increasing AET (slope = 0.00007 ± 0.00002, *t* = 4.39, *P* < 0.0001).

When foraging mode was added to this model, sit and wait species and species with a mixed foraging strategy were found to be heavier than widely foraging ones (*n* = 174, 33 and 182, intercepts = -4.80, -4.77 vs. -4.90, respectively, *t* = 5.03 and 4.77, *P* < 0.0001 and *P* = 0.0004, respectively).

## Phylogenetic analysis

The maximum likelihood value of lambda, 0.517 (for the best model), was significantly different from both zero and one ( $P < 0.0001$  in both cases). The best phylogenetic model included only SVL ( $\log \text{mass} = -4.72 \pm 0.08_{\text{SE}} + 3.05 \pm 0.03_{\text{SE}} \times \log \text{SVL}$ ) and microhabitat, with fossorial species being lighter than terrestrial ones (intercept  $-4.81$ ,  $t = 2.53$ ,  $P = 0.012$ ) and scansorial species marginally so (intercept  $-4.75$ ,  $t = 2.53$ ,  $P = 0.063$ ). There were no interactions, and no other factors were significant. This model explained 91.2% of the variation in mass.

Adding foraging strategy to the model, I find that the intercept for sit and wait species ( $-4.79$ ) and mixed strategists ( $-4.76$ ) is higher than that of active foraging ones (intercept  $-4.85$ ,  $t = 2.15$  and  $2.79$ ,  $P = 0.032$  and  $0.006$  for differences between active foragers and sit and wait and mixed strategists, respectively). There was no significant foraging mode:SVL interaction. There were no significant differences between active foragers and species with a mixed foraging strategy ( $P = 0.23$ ).

## Discussion

Except for SVL, it seems that the degree of limb reduction is key to correctly predicting lizard body mass. This is both because limbs, girdles and corresponding muscles are not weightless and because of a tendency of limbs to become relatively shorter in longer lizards (Greer & Wadsworth, 2003). This indicates that greater elongation occurs in large limb-reduced and limbless species, resulting in slopes that are significantly shallower than expected isometrically. That short limbless and limb-reduced species are more similar in weight to fully legged species of comparable SVL than larger species suggests that the common assumption that body elongation is required for efficient serpentiform movement may be incorrect. Admittedly, however, the very crude measures of shape I use here are far from sufficient to fully address this issue. Furthermore, in fossorial lizards, the tail can often have a diameter similar to the body, and aid in serpentiform movement. Thus, small, leg-reduced and legless lizards may have an effectively longer body for locomotion than their SVL would suggest – because the tail is used for serpentiform movement. Lastly, there are no very small legless lizards (the shortest leg-reduced lizard in my sample (the skink *Lerista elegans*) is 41.5 mm long (mean SVL) and the shortest legless species (the pygopodid *Delma butleri*) is 83.1 mm long (mean SVL), while the shortest legged species (the gecko *Sphaerodactylus ariasae*) has a maximum SVL of only 17.9 mm. This may be a sampling issue (few lizards are shorter than 40 mm, and few species are legless or leg reduced), but may also reflect a constraint on the minimum sizes attainable by leg-reduced forms. More research may be needed to better address this issue.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, I found that the weights obtained using equations derived for total lengths of 13 species of colubrid and viperid snakes (Pough, 1980) fail to predict the weights of limb-reduced and limbless lizards (although, admittedly, the differences in slope, although statistically

significant, are small). Pough's 30-year-old equations are, as far as I know, the latest and certainly the most commonly used to calculate lizard body masses. However, they are often used for all lizards, regardless of limb development (e.g. Buckley & Jetz, 2007). Otherwise, Pough's equations for snakes are used for 'serpentiform' lizards (e.g. Olalla-Tarraga *et al.*, 2006), and sometimes authors do not even report which equations were used (e.g. White, Phillips & Seymour, 2006; Jenkins *et al.*, 2007). I suggest that the slopes 3.09, 2.47 and 2.30 are used for legged, leg-reduced and legless species, respectively, or that clade-specific allometries (e.g. those in Tables 2 and 3) are used. While the difference in intercept between legged and legless species was not significant, it was rather large, suggesting that larger samples may result in differences being statistically significant. A further refinement of these equations, preferably incorporating data on leg and tail lengths, and body diameters, will likely lead to considerable improvement to the predictive value of length/weight allometries.

Body size is of paramount importance to physiology, morphology, ecology, evolution and conservation; it is, nonetheless, an elusive entity. Once defined, size is easy to measure accurately and precisely, but all size indices, including mass, are flawed in one way or another (see, e.g. Rising & Somers, 1989; Beuttell & Losos, 1999; Meiri, Dayan & Simberloff, 2006; Dunning, 2008). Mass remains, however, the size index of choice in physiology (e.g. Calder, 1984; Hedges, 1985), and in macroecology, it can serve as the only shape-free index to allow comparisons of highly divergent taxa.

Even across the six orders of magnitude separating the lightest (0.1 g) and the heaviest (> 100 kg) lizard species, a substantial amount of variation was left unexplained by length. For example, at 6.5 g and 231 mm (Andrade, Nascimento & Abe, 2006), the amphisbaenian *Amphisbaena roberti* is 35 times (!) lighter than expected by the equation for all lizards (233 g). Even when treating the legged lizard separately, *Conolophus pallidus* (4.2 kg., Christian & Tracy, 1985) is over four times heavier than predicted for its SVL. This suggests that much variation still remains even after length and limbs are accounted for. The endemic Galapagos land iguana *C. pallidus* is large and herbivorous and a herbivorous diet is associated with high weights for a given SVL.

I suggest that, beyond size and limb development, the variation in lizard mass–SVL relationship can be explained by a combination of phylogeny, biogeography and ecology. The ecological factors I identify as important have to do with feeding (diet, productivity) and movement: lizards that need to escape predators or that widely forage for prey benefit from low weights for their length. Species that do not have to cover long distances in search of food can grow stockier. However, apart from burrowing species, microhabitat use seems not to influence shape, and neither does reproductive mode, or insularity, refuting my *a priori* hypotheses. Furthermore, the relationship between shape, productivity (AET) and activity times disappeared in the phylogenetic analysis. Activity time is certainly phylogenetically conserved in lizards (e.g. most geckos are nocturnal, but some genera such as *Phelsuma* 'day geckos' are diurnal;

in most other families, diurnality predominates). Radiations in restricted geographic areas may also make AET conserved. Whether this reflects a true lack of effect, or whether the phylogenetic correction is hiding real ecological differences (Westoby, Leishman & Lord, 1995) is difficult to estimate, especially given the poor resolution of the phylogenetic hypothesis (Appendix S2). It does suggest, however, that even if the effects of these variables are real, they are probably weak.

Mean environmental temperature does not affect weight/length relationships. This relationship may be viewed as a direct proxy for the surface to volume ratio, which is supposed to be a strong mechanism affecting the body sizes of homeotherms and sometimes also of poikilotherms (i.e. Bergmann's and Allen's rules). For a given SVL heavier species may be thought to have a lower surface to volume ratio, and will thus take longer to gain its minimum activity temperature. Mean annual temperature is a very crude measure of the temperatures actually faced by lizards, especially for species that may not be active the year round, differ in their ability to thermoregulate behaviourally, and have variable activity times. Furthermore, similar means can characterize different climatic regimes (i.e. different thermal amplitudes). However, it may be reasonable to assume that any thermoregulatory gains for increased heating in species that are light for their length carry an adaptive cost in increased cooling rates, and hence changing surface to volume ratios may not be adaptive for poikilotherms (see discussion in Pincheira-Donoso *et al.*, 2008).

A few caveats should be considered in this respect: first, a lizard that is heavy for its SVL may either be bulkier (which will support conclusions regarding Bergmann's rule) or may simply have long, and thus heavy, limbs and tails. These will increase both the weight and the surface to volume ratio; thus, the link of SVL/mass residual to heat exchange surface is indirect. Further, the considerable intraspecific variation in size and shape within the range of different species (Ashton & Feldman, 2003; Meiri, Dayan & Simberloff, 2005b; Meiri, Yom-Tov & Geffen, 2007) may make interspecific comparisons inaccurate, and the methods used in such interspecific comparisons likely affect the results (Meiri & Thomas, 2007). Be that as it may, I view heating and cooling in poikilotherms as two aspects of the same problem, and a lizard that quickly heats will also cool more quickly than a lizard that takes longer to heat.

Lizard body weights are rarely recorded in the field. Often, one can read in the methods sections of herpetological papers that lizards were weighed, but then either weights are not reported or only weights of eggs and hatchlings are. There are some good reasons why mass data may be less reliable in lizards than in other taxa: adults grow throughout their lives, tails are often shed, meal size may represent a very large proportion of body mass and meal frequency is highly heterogeneous (e.g. Huey, Pianka & Vitt, 2001). Coupled with the tendency of mass to fluctuate with reproductive status and seasonally, species-specific mass estimates are likely to be associated with a large degree of uncertainty. With the growing use of large-scale datasets to test macro-

ecological and ecophysiological hypotheses across taxa, however, mass data are invaluable. Perhaps, it is therefore time to routinely measure and publish masses when reporting on reptile morphology.

## Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I thank Liz Butcher and Barbara Sanger from the Michael Way Library (Imperial College, Silwood Park) for their invaluable help in obtaining the often old and neglected literature sources used in this work. I am also indebted to the staff in the library of the Natural History Museum, London, and to herpetologists who have sent me data. Barak Levy and, especially, Uri Roll helped me measure live lizards. Gavin Thomas, Ally Phillimore and Rich Grenyer provided much-needed help with R and phylogenetic coding. I thank Peter Uetz for help with taxonomic issues, the members of the global assessment of reptile distributions working group (<http://www3.imperial.ac.uk/cpb/workshops/globalassessmentofreptiledistributions>), Laurie Vitt, Jonathan Losos and Miguel Angel Carretero for valuable discussion. Miguel Angel Carretero, Lukas Kratochvil and Erez Maza kindly provided me with much valuable data. Gavin Thomas, Miguel Angel Olalla-Tarraga, Xavier Bonnet and two anonymous reviewers had annoyingly insightful and helpful comments on an earlier version of this paper.

## References

- Albert, E.M., Mauro, D.S., García-París, M., Ruber, L. & Zardoya, R. (2009). Effect of taxon sampling on recovering the phylogeny of squamate reptiles based on complete mitochondrial genome and nuclear gene sequence data. *Genetics* **441**, 12–21.
- Andrade, D.V., Nascimento, L.B. & Abe, A.S. (2006). Habits hidden underground: a review on the reproduction of the *Amphisbaenia* with notes on four Neotropical species. *Amphibia-Reptilia* **27**, 207–217.
- Ashton, K.G. & Feldman, C.R. 2003. Bergmann's rule in nonavian reptiles: turtles follow it, lizards and snakes reverse it. *Evolution* **57**, 1151–1163.
- Bennett, P.M. & Owens, I.P.F. (1997). Variation among birds in vulnerability to extinction: chance or evolutionary predisposition? *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. Ser. B.* **264**, 401–408.
- Buttall, K. & Losos, J.B. (1999). Ecological morphology of Caribbean anoles. *Herp. Monogr.* **13**, 1–28.
- Boback, S.M. (2003). Body size evolution in snakes: evidence from island populations. *Copeia* **2003**, 81–94.
- Buckley, L.B. & Jetz, W. (2007). Insularity and the determinants of lizard population density. *Ecol. Lett.* **10**, 481–489.
- Calder, W.A. (1984). *Size, function and life history*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Cardillo, M., Mace, G.M., Jones, K.E., Bielby, J., Bininda-Emonds, O.R.P., Sechrest, W., Orme, C.D.L. & Purvis, A.

- (2005). Multiple causes of high extinction risk in large mammal species. *Science* **309**, 1239–1241.
- Christian, K.A. & Tracy, C.R. (1985). Physical and biotic determinants of space utilization by the Galapagos land iguana (*Conolophus pallidus*). *Oecologia* **66**, 132–140.
- Connor, E.F. & Simberloff, D. (1979). You can't falsify ecological hypotheses without data. *Bull. Ecol. Soc. Am.* **60**, 154–155.
- Conrad, J.L. (2008). Phylogeny and systematics of Squamata (Reptilia) based on morphology. *Bull. AMNH* **310**, 1–182.
- Dunning, J.B. (2008). *CRC handbook of Avian body masses*, Second edn. London: CRC Press.
- Freckleton, R.P., Harvey, P.H. & Pagel, M. (2002). Phylogenetic dependence and ecological data: a test and review of evidence. *Am. Nat.* **160**, 716–726.
- Gans, C. (1975). Tetrapod limblessness: evolution and functional corollaries. *Am. Zool.* **15**, 455–467.
- Goodman, B.A., Hudson, S.C., Isaac, J.L. & Schwarzkopf, L. (2009). The evolution of body shape in response to habitat: is reproductive output reduced in flat lizards? *Evolution* **63**, 1279–1291.
- Gould, S.J. (1974). On size and shape. *Nat. Hist.* **83**, 20–26.
- Gould, S.J. (1975). On the scaling of tooth size in mammals. *Am. Zool.* **15**, 351–362.
- Greer, A.E. (2001). Distribution of maximum snout–vent length among species of scincid lizards. *J. Herp.* **35**, 383–395.
- Greer, A.E. & Wadsworth, L. (2003). Body shape in skinks: the relationship between relative hind limb length and relative snout–vent length. *J. Herpetol.* **37**, 554–559.
- Haldane, J.B.S. (1928). On being the right size. In *Possible worlds*: 20–28. New York: Harper.
- Hedges, S.B. (1985). The influence of size and phylogeny on life history variation in reptiles: a response to Stearns. *Am. Nat.* **126**, 258–260.
- Hijmans, R.J., Cameron, S.E., Parra, J.L., Jones, P.G. & Jarvis, A. (2005). Very high resolution interpolated climate surfaces for global land areas. *Int. J. Climatol.* **25**, 1965–1978.
- Huey, R.B., Pianka, E.R. & Vitt, L.J. (2001). How often do lizards “run on empty”? *Ecology* **82**, 1–7.
- Jenkins, D.G., Brescacin, C.R., Duxbury, C.V., Elliott, J.A., Evans, J.A., Grablow, K.R., Hillegass, M., Lyon, B.N., Metzger, G.A., Olandese, M.L., Pepe, D., Silvers, G.A., Suresch, H.N., Thompson, T.N., Trexler, C.M., Williams, G.E., Williams, N.C. & Williams, S.E. (2007). Does size matter for dispersal distance? *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* **16**, 415–425.
- Lande, R. (1978). Evolutionary mechanisms of limb loss in tetrapods. *Evolution* **32**, 73–92.
- Meiri, S. (2007). Size evolution in island lizards. *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* **16**, 702–708.
- Meiri, S. (2008). Evolution and ecology of lizard body sizes. *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* **17**, 724–734.
- Meiri, S. & Dayan, T. (2003). On the validity of Bergmann's rule. *J. Biogeogr.* **30**, 331–351.
- Meiri, S., Dayan, T. & Simberloff, D. (2005a). Variability and correlations in carnivore crania and dentition. *Funct. Ecol.* **19**, 337–343.
- Meiri, S., Dayan, T. & Simberloff, D. (2005b). Variability and sexual size dimorphism in carnivores: testing the niche variation hypothesis. *Ecology* **86**, 1432–1440.
- Meiri, S., Dayan, T. & Simberloff, D. (2006). The generality of the island rule reexamined. *J. Biogeogr.* **33**, 1571–1577.
- Meiri, S. & Thomas, G.H. (2007). The geography of body size – challenges of the interspecific approach. *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* **16**, 689–693.
- Meiri, S., Yom-Tov, Y. & Geffen, E. 2007. What determines conformity to Bergmann's rule? *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* **16**, 788–794.
- Olalla-Tarraga, M.A., Rodriguez, M.A. & Hawkins, B.A. (2006). Broad-scale patterns of body size in squamate reptiles of Europe and North America. *J. Biogeogr.* **33**, 781–793.
- Olden, J.D., Hogan, Z.S. & Zanden, M.J.V. (2007). Small fish, big fish, red fish, blue fish: size-biased extinction risk of the world's freshwater and marine fishes. *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* **16**, 694–701.
- Olson, V., Davies, R.G., Orme, C.D.L., Thomas, G.H., Meiri, S., Blackburn, T.M., Gaston, K.J., Owens, I.P.F. & Bennett, P.M. (2009). Global biogeography and ecology of body size in birds. *Ecol. Lett.* **12**, 249–259.
- Organ, C.L., Moreno, R.G. & Edwards, S.V. (2008). Three tiers of genome evolution in reptiles. *Integr. Comp. Biol.* **48**, 494–504.
- Peters, H.R. (1983). *The ecological implications of body size*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Pincheira-Donoso, D., Hodgson, D.J. & Tregenza, T. (2008). The evolution of body size under environmental gradients in ectotherms: why should Bergmann's rule apply to lizards? *BMC Evol. Biol.* **8**, 68. Available at <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2148-8-68.pdf>
- Pough, F.H. (1980). The advantages of ectothermy for tetrapods. *Am. Nat.* **115**, 92–112.
- Price, T.D. & Phillimore, A.B. (2007). Reduced major axis regression and the island rule. *J. Biogeogr.* **34**, 1998–1999.
- Rambaut, A. (2009) *FigTree* v1.2.2. Author, Edinburgh. Available at <http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/> (accessed 10 August 2009).
- R Development Core Team. (2008). *R: a language and environment for statistical computing*. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.
- Rising, J.D. & Somers, K.M. (1989). The measurement of overall body size in birds. *Auk* **106**, 666–674.
- Rosenzweig, M.L. (1968). Net primary productivity of terrestrial communities: prediction from climatological data. *Am. Nat.* **102**, 67–74.
- Schmidt-Nielsen, K. (1984). *Scaling. Why is animal size so important?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Shine, R. (1992). Relative clutch mass and body shape in lizards and snakes: is reproductive investment constrained or optimised? *Evolution* **46**, 828–833.
- Smith, F.A., Lyons, S.K., Ernest, S.K.M., Jones, K.E., Kaufman, D.M., Dayan, T., Marquet, P.A., Brown, J.H. & Haskell, J.P. (2003). Body mass of late Quaternary mammals. *Ecology* **84**, 3403. Available at [http://apps.isiknowledge.com/full\\_record.do?product=WOS&search\\_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=6&SID=V1InAnEacBiO@Bi3I@K&page=5&doc=43](http://apps.isiknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=6&SID=V1InAnEacBiO@Bi3I@K&page=5&doc=43)
- Stamps, J.A. & Andrews, R.M. (1992). Estimating asymptotic size using the largest individuals per sample. *Oecologia* **92**, 503–512.
- Stanley, S.M. (1973). An explanation for Cope's rule. *Evolution* **27**, 1–26.
- Townsend, T.M., Larson, A., Louis, E. & Macey, J.R. (2004). Molecular phylogenetics of Squamata: the position of snakes, amphisbaenians, and dibamids, and the root of the squamate tree. *Syst. Biol.* **53**, 735–757.
- Uetz, P., Goll, J. & Hallermann, J. (2009) *The JCVI reptile database*, Available at <http://www.reptile-database.org> (accessed July 23, 2009).
- Van Balen, J.H. (1967). The significance of variation in body weight and wing length in the great tit. *Ardea* **55**, 1–59.
- Vidal, N. & Hedges, S.B. (2009). The molecular evolutionary tree of lizards, snakes, and amphisbaenians. *C. R. Biologies* **332**, 129–139.
- Vitt, L.J. & Congdon, J.D. (1978). Body shape, reproductive effort, and relative clutch mass in lizards: resolution of a paradox. *Am. Nat.* **112**, 595–608.
- Vitt, L.J. & Pianka, E.R. (2004). Historical patterns in lizard ecology: what teiids can tell us about lacertids. In *The biology of lacertid lizards, evolutionary and ecological perspectives*: 139–157. Perez-Mellado, V., Riera, N. & Perera, A. (Eds). Recerca: Institut Menorquí d'Estudis.
- Warton, D.I., Wright, I.J., Falster, D.S. & Westoby, M. (2006). Bivariate line-fitting methods for allometry. *Biol. Rev.* **81**, 259–291.
- Westoby, M., Leishman, M. & Lord, J. (1995). On misinterpreting 'phylogenetic correction'. *J. Ecol.* **83**, 531–534.
- White, C.R., Phillips, N.F. & Seymour, R.S. (2006). The scaling and temperature dependence of vertebrate metabolism. *Biol. Lett.* **2**, 125–127.
- Wiewandt, T.A. (1982). Adaptations to herbivory in iguanine lizards. In *Iguanas of the world: their behavior, ecology and conservation*: 119–141. Burghardt, G.M. & Rand, A.S. (Eds). New Jersey: Noyes Publications.
- Zaldivar-Riveron, A., de Oca, A.N.M., Manriquez-Moran, N. & Reeder, T.W. (2008). Phylogenetic affinities of the rare and enigmatic limb-reduced *Anelytropsis* (Reptilia: Squamata) as inferred with mitochondrial 16S rRNA sequence data. *J. Herp.* **42**, 303–311.
- Zhou, K., Li, H., Han, D., Bauer, A.M. & Feng, J. (2006). The complete mitochondrial genome of *Gekko gekko* (Reptilia: Gekkonidae) and support for the monophyly of Sauria including Amphisbaenia. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* **40**, 887–892.

## Supporting information

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article:

**Appendix S1.** Species weight and SVL data.

**Appendix S2.** The composite phylogenetic hypothesis used in this study.

As a service to our authors and readers, this journal provides supporting information supplied by the authors. Such materials are peer-reviewed and may be re-organized for online delivery, but are not copy-edited or typeset. Technical support issues arising from supporting information (other than missing files) should be addressed to the authors.

Species	suborder	infraorder	Family	SVL (mm)	Weight (g)	limbs	Sex	mass measure
<i>Acanthocercus atricollis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	145.00	121.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Acanthocercus cyanogaster</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	107.00	39.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Acanthocercus phillipsii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	67.00	8.6	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Agama agama</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	135.00	100.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Agama caudospinosa</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	130.27	82.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Agama hispida</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	66.60	14.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Agama impalearis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	131.00	100.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Agama mwanzae</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	160.00	110.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Agama planiceps</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	114.00	49.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Agama rueppelli</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	72.50	26.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Calotes andamanensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	84.10	12.5	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Calotes aurantolabium</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	67.88	6.3	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Calotes calotes</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	101.00	38.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	100.25	23.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	227.23	635.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus adelaidensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	46.50	2.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus caudicinctus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	101.00	13.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenophorus clayi</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	49.80	2.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus fionni</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	96.00	11.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus fordi</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	53.15	4.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	64.99	5.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus maculatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	67.00	8.7	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenophorus maculosus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	64.60	8.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	95.25	27.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus ornatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	93.00	20.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenophorus pictus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	62.50	8.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	88.53	15.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenophorus scutulatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	94.87	18.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Diporiphora winneckeii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	56.90	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Draco biaro</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	73.25	4.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Draco bimaculatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	66.40	3.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco blanfordii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	105.00	15.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Draco caerulians</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	74.59	6.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco cornutus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	80.37	8.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco cristatellus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	88.00	9.9	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Draco cyanopterus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	91.33	12.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco fimbriatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	86.50	18.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Draco guentheri</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	71.50	4.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Draco haematopogon</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	80.75	5.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Draco lineatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	71.93	6.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco maculatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	75.00	6.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco maximus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	128.55	32.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco melanopogon</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	81.35	5.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco mindanensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	91.50	7.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Draco obscurus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	94.69	9.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Draco ornatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	83.58	8.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco palawanensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	81.53	6.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco quadrasi</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	69.75	3.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Draco quinquefasciatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	99.17	11.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco reticulatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	82.24	10.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco spilopterus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	87.02	10.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco taeniopterus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	71.60	4.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Draco volans</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	78.00	5.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Japalura swinhonis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	74.20	11.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Laudakia caucasia</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	150.00	69.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Laudakia lehmanni</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	120.58	54.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Laudakia stellio</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	100.75	53.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Laudakia tuberculata</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	150.00	94.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Leiolepis belliana</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	177.80	40.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Leiolepis reevesii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	105.11	18.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Lophognathus longirostris</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	89.00	10.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lophognathus temporalis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	100.13	38.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Moloch horridus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	89.70	31.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Otocryptis wiegmanni</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	77.00	8.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Phrynocephalus guinanensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	80.00	15.2	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Phrynocephalus guttatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	46.96	4.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Phrynocephalus helioscopus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	53.00	6.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phrynocephalus interscapularis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	35.88	1.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phrynocephalus mystaceus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	101.00	34.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Phrynocephalus przewalskii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	52.60	5.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phrynocephalus vlangalii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	62.10	8.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Physignathus cocincinus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	197.50	288.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	250.00	559.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	250.00	373.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Pogona minor</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	126.24	30.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	250.00	900.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Pseudocalotes larutensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	77.30	7.1	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Pseudotrapelus sinaitus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	90.00	28.5	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	65.15	10.0	legged	female	mean

<i>Trapelus agilis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	93.25	30.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trapelus mutabilis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	85.55	15.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trapelus pallidus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	85.00	29.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Trapelus sanguinolentus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	84.50	20.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Trapelus savignii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	92.25	33.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	55.00	9.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tympanocryptis tetraporophora</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	53.70	6.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Uromastyx acanthinura</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	400.00	600.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	318.70	851.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Uromastyx dispar</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	231.60	500.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Uromastyx hardwickii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	178.00	130.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Uromastyx ornata</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	152.75	132.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Amphisbaena alba</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	444.50	210.0	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Amphisbaena fuliginosa</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	500.00	73.0	Limbless	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Amphisbaena infraorbitalis</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	461.00	125.0	Limbless	female	mean
<i>Amphisbaena mertensii</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	360.00	27.5	Limbless	female	heaviest
<i>Amphisbaena microcephalum</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	390.11	58.7	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Amphisbaena roberti</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	231.00	6.5	Limbless	female	mean
<i>Chirindia langi</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Amphisbaenidae	129.45	0.7	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	181.15	14.0	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Barisia imbricata</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	109.95	31.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Diploglossus lessonae</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	146.50	54.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Elgaria kingii</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	93.00	10.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	100.60	31.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	204.77	29.0	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	306.00	32.2	Limbless	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Pseudopus apodus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anguidae	424.75	616.0	reduced	male	mean
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Anniellidae	140.70	4.7	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Bipes biporus</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Bipedidae	190.80	5.2	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Bipes tridactylus</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Bipedidae	140.00	5.3	reduced	female	heaviest
<i>Blanus cinereus</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Blanidae	174.90	6.0	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Blanus strauchi</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Blanidae	157.70	6.0	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Bradypodion pumilum</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	70.00	10.6	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Brookesia exarmata</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	22.90	0.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Brookesia stumpffi</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	55.00	4.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Brookesia superciliaris</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	41.00	2.8	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Calumma brevicorne</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	125.00	57.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	60.00	5.2	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Chamaeleo bitaeniatus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	88.00	15.7	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Chamaeleo calypttratus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	239.00	290.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	116.92	36.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Chamaeleo dilepis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	87.00	13.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Chamaeleo hoehnelii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	80.00	17.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	105.00	37.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Chamaeleo melleri</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	280.00	344.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Chamaeleo montium</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	82.20	9.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	112.60	58.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Chamaeleo senegalensis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	125.00	31.1	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Furcifer angeli</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	160.00	55.5	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Furcifer campani</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	60.00	6.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Furcifer labordi</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	76.97	7.6	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Furcifer lateralis</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	110.00	40.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	299.00	299.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	183.00	115.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Furcifer willsii</i>	Sauria	Acrodonia	Chamaeleonidae	75.00	11.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Chamaesaura anguina</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	108.30	4.7	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Chamaesaura macrolepis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	120.42	11.6	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Cordylus cordylus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	82.00	17.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cordylus giganteus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	140.00	131.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cordylus melanotus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	91.00	17.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cordylus microlepidotus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	138.00	68.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cordylus niger</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	92.00	19.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cordylus oelofseni</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	69.00	10.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cordylus polyzonus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	110.00	40.6	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Platysaurus capensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	73.25	6.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Platysaurus guttatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	95.00	12.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Platysaurus intermedius</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Cordylidae	87.50	23.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Corytophanidae	215.00	250.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Basiliscus plumifrons</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Corytophanidae	118.46	66.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Basiliscus vittatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Corytophanidae	137.45	70.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Corytophanes cristatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Corytophanidae	111.71	43.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Crotaphytus antiquus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Crotaphytidae	100.40	40.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Crotaphytidae	102.45	37.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Gambelia sila</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Crotaphytidae	106.10	38.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Crotaphytidae	109.50	47.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Afrogecko porphyreus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	49.00	1.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Agamura persica</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	60.00	3.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ailuronyx seychellensis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	94.13	36.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Alsophylax pipiens</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	41.60	1.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Asaccus montanus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	36.40	1.0	legged	male	heaviest

<i>Bunopus blanfordii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	42.81	1.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Bunopus tuberculatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	43.00	1.6	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Calodactylodes illingworthorum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	82.00	9.2	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Chondrodactylus angulifer</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	75.50	15.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Chondrodactylus bibronii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	65.10	12.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Christinus guentheri</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	76.30	14.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	51.60	3.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Coleodactylus amazonicus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	20.44	0.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Coleodactylus septentrionalis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	26.94	0.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Coleonyx brevis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	56.05	3.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Coleonyx elegans</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	85.73	11.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Coleonyx mitratus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	80.65	12.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	81.00	8.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Coleonyx switaki</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	75.60	9.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Coleonyx variegatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	59.83	3.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Colopus wahlbergii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	47.90	2.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Crenodactylus ocellatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	40.00	0.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyrtodactylus cryptus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	77.12	8.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Cyrtopodion amictophole</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	39.00	1.4	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cyrtopodion caspium</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	72.00	6.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cyrtopodion fedtschenkoi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	77.00	9.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cyrtopodion kotschyi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	40.90	2.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyrtopodion longipes</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	62.00	3.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	50.00	2.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cyrtopodion spinicaudum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	48.20	2.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cyrtopodion turcmenicum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	65.80	16.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	61.85	3.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Diplodactylus ornatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	54.00	2.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Diplodactylus polyophthalmus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	53.00	3.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	56.00	2.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	47.20	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eublepharis angramainyu</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	155.75	86.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eublepharis fuscus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	111.00	34.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eublepharis macularius</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	125.05	59.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eublepharis turcmenicus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	143.00	62.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	54.65	1.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gehyra oceanica</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	97.50	7.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gehyra pilbara</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	47.50	3.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gehyra punctata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	52.50	3.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gehyra purpurascens</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	62.00	8.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	49.50	3.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gekko gekko</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	151.60	63.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gonatodes albogularis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	40.67	2.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Gonatodes annularis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	43.44	1.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Gonatodes antillensis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	38.00	1.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Gonatodes concinnatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	43.29	2.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gonatodes hasemani</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	39.95	1.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Gonatodes humeralis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	36.70	1.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Goniurosaurus araneus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	110.00	22.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Goniurosaurus kuroiwaie</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	74.10	10.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Goniurosaurus lichtenfelderi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	93.83	12.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Goniurosaurus luii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	108.90	23.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Gymnodactylus geckoides</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	39.33	2.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Hemidactylus bowringii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	46.70	2.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	52.85	2.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Hemidactylus fasciatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	75.85	7.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	95.00	18.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	49.20	3.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	55.10	4.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Hemidactylus mercatorius</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	48.50	2.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Hemidactylus palaichthus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	54.90	4.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Hemidactylus platyurus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	55.10	3.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	47.10	2.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Hemitheconyx caudicinctus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	113.55	44.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	48.00	1.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Holodactylus africanus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	73.00	8.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Homonota gaudichaudii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	32.98	0.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Hoplodactylus chrysoireticus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	70.00	6.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Hoplodactylus cryptozoicus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	87.00	18.4	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Hoplodactylus duvaucellii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	160.00	118.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Hoplodactylus maculatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	67.30	8.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Hoplodactylus pacificus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	86.10	19.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Hoplodactylus stephensi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	75.40	9.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Lepidoblepharis hoogmoedi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	27.00	0.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Lepidoblepharis xanthostigma</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	32.61	0.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lepidodactylus gardineri</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	53.40	2.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lepidodactylus listeri</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	46.70	2.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lepidodactylus lugubris</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	44.75	1.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lucasium alboguttatum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	56.00	2.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	51.80	2.2	legged	unsexed	mean

<i>Lucasium squarrosom</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	53.50	2.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	53.50	5.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lygodactylus capensis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	34.60	0.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lygodactylus klugei</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	29.70	0.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Lygodactylus picturatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	35.29	1.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Nactus pelagicus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	80.00	3.9	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Naultinus manukanus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	67.70	6.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nephrurus laevis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	76.70	7.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nephrurus levis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	84.55	11.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nephrurus stellatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	85.00	13.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nephrurus vertebralis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	80.30	8.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Oedura castelnaui</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	97.00	14.1	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Oedura lesueurii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	63.70	3.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Oedura marmorata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	100.00	15.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Oedura monilis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	79.80	6.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Oedura reticulata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	70.00	2.7	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Oedura tryoni</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	80.00	11.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	51.55	4.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pachydactylus rangei</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	60.25	2.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pachydactylus rugosus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	52.00	4.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Perochirus scutellatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	116.50	41.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Phelsuma abbotti</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	54.58	4.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Phelsuma astriata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	52.15	3.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Phelsuma cepediana</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	60.00	5.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Phelsuma laticauda</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	53.05	2.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phelsuma lineata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	56.25	3.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	94.47	20.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Phyllodactylus lanei</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	63.75	7.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Phyllopezus pollicaris</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	75.35	10.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Phyllurus championae</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	68.70	6.2	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Pseudogonatodes guianensis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	25.50	0.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Ptenopus garrulus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	47.60	3.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ptychozoon kuhli</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	80.83	7.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ptyodactylus guttatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	75.52	10.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Ptyodactylus hasselquistii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	80.00	9.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Rhoptropus boultoni</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	57.00	4.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	50.45	1.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sphaerodactylus argivus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	22.50	0.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sphaerodactylus ariassae</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	17.90	0.1	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sphaerodactylus cinereus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	37.00	1.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sphaerodactylus macrolepis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	35.00	0.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sphaerodactylus nicholsi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	20.00	0.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sphaerodactylus notatus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	30.00	0.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sphaerodactylus parthenopion</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	18.00	0.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sphaerodactylus vincenti</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	27.05	0.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Stenodactylus doriae</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	63.24	8.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Stenodactylus petrii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	53.65	5.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Stenodactylus sthenodactylus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	49.10	4.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	77.90	7.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Strophurus elderi</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	43.35	1.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	64.50	6.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Strophurus michaelsoni</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	58.00	2.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Strophurus spinigerus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	72.00	4.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Strophurus strophurus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	66.70	5.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tarentola annularis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	95.00	12.6	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	70.00	7.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Teratoscincus microlepis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	69.40	9.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Teratoscincus scincus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	94.85	22.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Teratoscincus toksunicus</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	94.00	30.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	110.05	29.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Tropicolotes nattereri</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	26.00	0.4	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Tropicolotes steudneri</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	26.33	0.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Gekkonidae	88.00	9.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gerrhosaurus major</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	205.00	284.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	126.55	62.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gerrhosaurus skoogi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	138.73	56.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tetradactylus seps</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	55.47	3.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tracheloptychus petersi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	86.50	17.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	124.00	45.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Zonosaurus maximus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	246.00	386.4	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Zonosaurus quadrilineatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Gerrhosauridae	165.00	82.7	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Alopoglossus angulatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	48.98	2.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Alopoglossus atriventris</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	53.00	4.5	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Alopoglossus buckleyi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	45.00	2.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Alopoglossus copii</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	58.00	6.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anadia bogotensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	62.30	4.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anadia brevifrontalis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	69.00	5.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Arthrosaura reticulata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	50.72	3.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Bachia flavescens</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	73.00	1.3	reduced	male	heaviest
<i>Bachia trisanale</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	79.00	1.5	reduced	unsexed	heaviest

<i>Calyptommatus leiolepis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	53.89	0.9	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Cercosaura argulus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	34.55	0.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cercosaura eigenmanni</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	45.50	2.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Cercosaura ocellata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	52.25	3.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Cercosaura oshaughnessyi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	37.45	1.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Cercosaura schreibersii</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	32.38	0.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Echinosaura horrida</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	65.92	4.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Gymnophthalmus leucomystax</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	38.70	0.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Gymnophthalmus underwoodi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	38.00	1.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Iphisa elegans</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	46.51	1.4	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Leposoma osvaldoi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	29.64	0.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Leposoma parietale</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	33.80	0.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Leposoma percarinatum</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	32.30	0.7	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Micrablepharus maximiliani</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	35.99	1.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Neusticurus bicarinatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	84.50	17.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nothobachia ablephara</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	53.71	0.8	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Pholidobolus affinis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	46.56	2.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Potamites ecleopus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	61.80	5.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Potamites juruazensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	41.60	1.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Procellosaurinus erythrocerus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	27.81	0.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Psilophthalmus paeminosus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	31.73	0.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ptychoglossus brevifrontalis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	48.11	1.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Riama striata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	60.85	4.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tretioscincus bifasciatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	58.00	6.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Tretioscincus oriximinensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	51.50	2.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Vanzosaura rubricauda</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Gymnophthalmidae	31.62	0.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Heloderma horridum</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Helodermatidae	363.85	1088.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Helodermatidae	287.35	551.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Enyalioides cofanorum</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Hoplocercidae	140.00	60.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Enyalioides laticeps</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Hoplocercidae	114.03	58.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Enyalioides palpebralis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Hoplocercidae	116.00	24.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	530.00	3000.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	165.50	162.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Brachylophus vitiensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	202.00	345.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Conolophus marthae</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	470.00	5000.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	333.75	4200.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	392.75	7000.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	224.30	399.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Ctenosaura hemilopha</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	400.00	2800.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenosaura pectinata</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	309.20	961.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	380.00	1034.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	237.50	1005.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	471.50	4134.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Cyclura cychlura</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	620.00	10380.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Cyclura nubila</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	428.15	4100.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Cyclura pinguis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	512.30	5725.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Cyclura ricordi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	365.00	1634.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	254.00	683.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	115.06	59.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	410.00	3400.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Iguana iguana</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	387.55	1530.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	210.00	550.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sauromalus hispidus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	271.00	737.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sauromalus obesus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	171.50	175.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Sauromalus varius</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	323.00	1800.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Acanthodactylus beershebensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	90.00	19.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Acanthodactylus boskianus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	60.46	8.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Acanthodactylus erythrurus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	70.49	8.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Acanthodactylus maculatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	62.00	7.5	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Acanthodactylus opheodurus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	62.00	4.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Acanthodactylus pardalis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	59.40	7.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Acanthodactylus schmidti</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	90.20	14.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	80.00	28.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Acanthodactylus scutellatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	85.00	12.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Algyroides moreoticus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	45.00	3.2	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Anatololacerta danfordi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	64.00	4.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Archaeolacerta bedriagae</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	72.22	10.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Atlantolacerta andreanskyi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	54.00	3.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Dalmatolacerta oxycephala</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	60.26	8.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Darevskia armeniaca</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	53.50	2.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Darevskia derjugini</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	56.60	4.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Darevskia praticola</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	54.74	2.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Darevskia saxicola</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	66.75	10.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Darevskia unisexualis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	58.83	4.8	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Dinarolacerta mosorensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	63.94	5.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Eremias arguta</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	100.00	11.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Eremias brenchleyi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	69.00	5.9	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Eremias pleskei</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	52.00	2.6	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Gallotia atlantica</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	74.00	12.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Gallotia galloti</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	108.35	38.5	legged	male	mean

<i>Gallotia simonyi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	210.00	295.1	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	192.50	208.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Heliobolus lugubris</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	53.43	4.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Hellenolacerta graeca</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	79.44	9.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Iberolacerta aranica</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	57.09	2.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Iberolacerta bonnali</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	55.93	2.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Iberolacerta cyreni</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	70.00	7.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Iberolacerta monticola</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	67.21	8.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Ichnotropis squamulosa</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	51.30	5.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	77.57	8.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Lacerta media</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	118.00	44.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	135.00	21.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lacerta strigata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	92.00	20.6	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lacerta trilineata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	160.00	79.4	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lacerta viridis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	101.00	39.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Meroles anchietae</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	42.50	3.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Meroles suborbitalis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	54.76	5.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Mesalina brevisrostris</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	50.00	2.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Mesalina guttulata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	43.20	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Mesalina olivieri</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	41.14	1.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Mesalina rubropunctata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	51.33	2.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nucras intertexta</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	65.50	6.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Nucras tessellata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	56.80	6.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Omanosaura jakyari</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	143.38	136.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Ophisops elegans</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	46.67	3.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Parvilacerta parva</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	50.32	3.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pedioplanis lineocellata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	52.43	4.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	48.81	3.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phoenicolacerta laevis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	67.21	7.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis atrata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	58.45	1.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Podarcis bocagei</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	56.37	4.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis carbonelli</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	53.47	2.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis cretensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	56.81	3.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Podarcis erhardii</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	65.34	9.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis gaigeae</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	73.22	10.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis hispanicus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	53.80	3.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	66.35	7.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis melisellensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	60.88	6.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	61.86	6.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis peloponnesiacus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	74.55	9.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	68.70	6.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	71.35	8.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Podarcis tauricus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	60.58	7.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Podarcis tiliguerta</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	61.38	5.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	70.76	9.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Psammodromus hispanicus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	39.37	3.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Scelarcis perspicillata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	54.09	3.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Takydromus amurensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	78.00	4.8	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Takydromus dorsalis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	65.40	3.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Takydromus formosanus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	46.63	2.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Takydromus hsuehshanensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	59.50	4.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Takydromus sauteri</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	76.50	7.1	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	60.70	5.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Takydromus sexlineatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	54.67	2.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Takydromus smaragdinus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	50.40	1.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Takydromus stejnegeri</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	54.40	3.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Takydromus tachydromoides</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	50.85	3.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Takydromus wolteri</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	50.50	2.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Teira dugesii</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	70.00	9.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Timon lepidus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	164.94	119.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Timon princeps</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	112.00	20.8	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Lacertidae	50.99	3.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Chalarodon madagascariensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	78.67	9.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Oplurus cuvieri</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	144.49	117.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Oplurus cyclurus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	110.50	45.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Oplurus fierinensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	87.00	19.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Oplurus grandidieri</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	109.00	35.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Oplurus quadrimaculatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	120.70	57.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Oplurus saxicola</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Opluridae	104.00	29.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	73.40	10.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cophosaurus texanus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	70.07	10.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Holbrookia maculata</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	54.15	4.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Petrosaurus mearnsi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	82.45	14.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phrynosoma asio</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	124.46	100.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	83.30	38.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	114.00	38.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Phrynosoma ditmarsii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	90.00	31.1	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	82.00	17.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	125.00	42.3	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	67.90	10.9	legged	unsexed	mean

<i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	52.90	8.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	75.25	18.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	53.90	5.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus bicanthalis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	50.65	4.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus clarkii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	92.30	33.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus cyanogenys</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	148.00	51.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sceloporus druckercolini</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	97.50	34.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Sceloporus gadoviae</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	52.70	5.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	57.50	7.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Sceloporus grammicus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	56.49	6.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	76.35	23.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Sceloporus magister</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	86.30	43.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sceloporus merriami</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	49.91	4.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	66.15	13.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sceloporus olivaceus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	90.92	33.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	96.12	50.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Sceloporus scalaris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	51.90	3.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	62.50	11.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus variabilis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	58.07	11.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Sceloporus virgatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	54.95	7.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Sceloporus woodi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	55.25	7.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Uma inornata</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	124.00	17.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Uma notata</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	103.00	26.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Uma scoparia</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	83.43	17.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Urosaurus bicarinatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	44.60	3.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Urosaurus graciosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	48.70	3.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Urosaurus nigricaudus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	40.00	3.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	50.87	3.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	46.17	3.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis acutus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	66.00	4.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Anolis aequatorialis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	82.10	10.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis agassizi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	114.00	34.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis aliniger</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	55.90	4.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis allisoni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	56.55	4.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis angusticeps</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	45.30	2.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis anisolepis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	53.00	3.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis aquaticus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	64.65	7.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis attenuatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	80.60	10.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis auratus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.90	1.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis bahorucoensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.90	1.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis baleatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	156.30	80.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis bicaorum</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	61.35	5.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis biporcatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	88.70	28.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis bombiceps</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	74.00	3.9	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Anolis bonairensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	75.00	8.9	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis capito</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	68.45	7.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	49.25	2.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis carpenteri</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	40.40	1.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis casildae</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	100.00	20.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Anolis chloris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	53.30	1.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis chlorocyanus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	67.75	6.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis christophei</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	47.40	2.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis chrysolepis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	65.20	6.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis coelestinus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	73.65	9.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis conspersus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	66.00	8.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis cooki</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	63.00	5.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis cristatellus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	67.30	8.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis cupreus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	46.15	1.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis cuprinus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	65.15	4.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis cuvieri</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	132.00	46.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis cybotes</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	61.23	9.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis darlingtoni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	72.00	7.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis distichus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	49.65	3.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis dunni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	58.00	3.2	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis equestris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	151.70	56.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis evermanni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	57.40	5.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis frenatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	135.20	51.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis fuscoauratus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.60	1.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis gadovii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	70.80	5.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis garmani</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	107.65	33.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis gemmosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	62.75	4.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis grahami</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	62.55	6.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis gundlachi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	65.20	6.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis haguei</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	45.00	2.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis humilis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	38.10	1.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis insolitus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	41.80	1.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis intermedius</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	45.30	2.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis isthmicus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	63.00	3.7	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis krugi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	45.70	2.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis lemuringus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	63.85	5.5	legged	female	mean

<i>Anolis limifrons</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	37.01	1.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis lineatopus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	59.20	4.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis lividus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	70.00	9.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis longitibialis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	69.80	9.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis maculiventris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	44.50	1.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis meridionalis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	48.00	2.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis microlepidotus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.30	2.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis nebulosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	42.20	1.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis nigrolineatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	50.95	2.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis occultus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	37.70	0.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis oculatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	98.00	11.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis olssoni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	45.65	1.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis onca</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	67.00	7.5	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Anolis opalinus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	47.98	2.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis ortonii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.97	2.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis oxylophus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	69.00	5.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis parvicirculatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	50.00	2.5	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Anolis peraccae</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	49.95	1.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis phyllorhinus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	81.38	11.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis placidus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.50	1.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis polylepis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	50.46	3.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis poncensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	43.55	1.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis princeps</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	117.00	22.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis pulchellus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	45.35	1.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis punctatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	77.90	8.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis quercorum</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	40.00	1.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis richardii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	137.00	45.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Anolis rodriguezi</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	37.50	1.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis roquet</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	53.00	1.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	54.13	5.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis semilineatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	41.25	1.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis sericeus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	42.84	1.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis singularis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	52.00	2.2	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Anolis stratulus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	44.90	1.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis subocularis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	51.50	2.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis taylori</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	72.90	6.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis trachyderma</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	53.10	3.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Anolis transversalis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	76.50	6.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis tropidolepis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	51.20	3.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Anolis tropidonotus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	65.00	3.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Anolis uniformis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	33.50	1.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Anolis valencienni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	65.60	6.2	legged	male	mean
<i>Enyalius leechii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	104.40	45.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Polychrus acutirostris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	125.10	27.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Polychrus marmoratus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	127.47	27.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pristidactylus achalensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Polychrotidae	120.00	45.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Aprasia repens</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Pygopodidae	126.00	4.0	Limbless	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Delma butleri</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Pygopodidae	83.10	3.8	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Delma impar</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Pygopodidae	100.00	7.0	Limbless	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Pygopodidae	233.63	15.5	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	Sauria	Gekkota	Pygopodidae	171.40	14.1	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	32.65	0.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Acontias meleagris</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	195.45	7.3	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Afroablepharus wahlbergi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	43.22	0.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Asymblepharus sikimmensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	39.10	1.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Bartleia jiguru</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	74.32	5.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Bassiana duperreyi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	58.10	2.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Bellatorias major</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	274.40	700.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Caledoniscincus austrocaledonicus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	57.00	2.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Carlia fusca</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	50.75	3.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia jarnoldae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	42.74	1.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Carlia longipes</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	65.09	5.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia mundivensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	55.50	4.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	44.45	1.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia rhomboidalis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	48.85	2.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia rostralis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	59.89	5.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia rubrigularis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	51.79	3.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Carlia scirtetis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	66.27	5.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Carlia storri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	43.10	1.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Carlia vivax</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	46.10	1.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Chalcides bedriagai</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	82.69	7.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Chalcides chalcides</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	210.00	18.8	reduced	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Chalcides guentheri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	165.00	13.6	Limbless	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Chalcides mionecton</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	84.83	4.3	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	112.44	25.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Chalcides sepsoides</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	98.50	15.6	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Chalcides sexlineatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	67.23	7.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Chalcides striatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	98.99	7.2	reduced	male	mean
<i>Corucia zebrata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	317.00	1013.7	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cryptoblepharus boutonii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	38.50	1.7	legged	unsexed	mean

<i>Cryptoblepharus litoralis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	42.48	1.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	39.30	1.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	38.40	0.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Ctenotus ariadnae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	56.45	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus australis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	110.00	20.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenotus brachyonyx</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	83.00	13.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenotus brooksi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	46.20	1.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus calurus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	50.00	1.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenotus colletti</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	41.75	1.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus dux</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	57.00	2.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus fallens</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	87.15	14.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus grandis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	91.85	14.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus helenae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	85.25	12.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus labillardieri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	76.00	3.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ctenotus leae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	55.00	3.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus leonhardii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	66.10	4.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus pantherinus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	82.70	13.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus piankai</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	49.85	1.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus quattuordecimlineatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	62.00	4.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus regius</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	67.50	5.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	46.10	1.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	68.50	4.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ctenotus uber</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	72.00	10.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyclodina aenea</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	49.99	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyclodina lichenigera</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	71.80	4.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyclodina macgregori</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	112.00	27.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Cyclodina ornata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	70.20	8.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cyclodina whitakeri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	100.00	24.9	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	220.00	240.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Egernia depressa</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	117.00	20.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Egernia kingii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	215.00	291.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Egernia stokesii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	181.25	248.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Egernia striolata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	107.00	45.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Emoia atrocitata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	100.00	22.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Emoia caeruleocauda</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	65.00	2.4	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Emoia cyanura</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	46.40	2.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Emoia lawesi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	92.35	18.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Emoia nigra</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	101.85	28.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Emoia samoensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	100.00	22.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	84.70	12.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eremiascincus richardsonii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	87.20	9.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eulamprus brachyosoma</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	70.40	6.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Eulamprus kosciuskoi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	82.50	8.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	104.80	27.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Eulamprus sokosoma</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	51.00	3.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Eulamprus tympanum</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	89.70	17.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Eumeces algeriensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	210.00	243.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Eumeces schneideri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	143.89	85.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Eutropis carinata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	99.50	47.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Eutropis longicaudata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	114.35	46.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Eutropis multifasciata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	97.45	24.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	51.05	1.6	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Hemiergis initialis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	50.00	1.5	reduced	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	64.25	3.8	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Hemiergis quadrilineatum</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	75.00	3.0	reduced	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lampropholis coggeri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	36.81	1.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	40.00	1.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	40.45	1.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Lampropholis mirabilis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	47.24	1.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Lampropholis robertsi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	46.97	2.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Lerista bipes</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	54.45	1.0	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	57.75	1.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Lerista connivens</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	78.65	6.8	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista desertorum</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	86.05	3.2	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista elegans</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	41.50	0.3	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista lineopunctulata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	99.85	10.9	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista macropisthopus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	90.60	6.5	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista muelleri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	45.10	0.6	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista punctatovittata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	100.00	4.4	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Lerista xanthura</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	42.50	0.8	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Liopholis inornata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	74.65	11.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liopholis pulchra</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	110.00	18.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Liopholis striata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	97.65	19.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	91.33	25.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lipinia leptosoma</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	44.00	1.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lygisaurus laevis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	35.21	0.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Lygisaurus rococo</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	39.77	1.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Mabuya agilis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	68.45	6.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Mabuya bistriata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	92.65	18.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Mabuya carvalhoi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	63.00	4.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest

<i>Mabuya frenata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	72.95	7.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Mabuya heathi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	73.15	9.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Mabuya mabouya</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	116.00	21.5	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Mabuya macrorhyncha</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	64.40	5.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Mabuya nigropunctata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	92.50	19.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Mabuya seychellensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	83.00	15.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Mabuya wrightii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	118.00	71.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	29.40	0.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	46.50	1.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Morethia butleri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	49.55	1.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Morethia lineoocellata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	47.00	1.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Morethia obscura</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	55.00	6.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Niveoscincus coventryi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	32.90	0.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Niveoscincus metallicus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	63.00	3.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Niveoscincus microlepidotus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	60.05	3.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Niveoscincus ocellatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	85.00	12.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Oligosoma fallai</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	118.80	39.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Oligosoma grande</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	95.05	19.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Oligosoma nigriplantare</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	54.08	3.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Oligosoma ottagense</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	133.00	46.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Oligosoma pikitanga</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	90.00	15.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Oligosoma smithi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	54.40	3.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Oligosoma suteri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	88.30	19.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Oligosoma taumakae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	92.00	20.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Oligosoma zelandicum</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	64.00	5.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ophiomorus latastii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	96.44	2.7	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Ophiomorus tridactylus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	96.00	6.5	reduced	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Pamelaescincus gardineri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	80.00	13.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Panaspis maculicollis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	36.31	0.6	legged	female	mean
<i>Plestiodon elegans</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	84.30	11.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Plestiodon fasciatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	67.90	6.9	legged	female	mean
<i>Plestiodon gilberti</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	82.05	20.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Plestiodon inexpectatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	73.65	9.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Plestiodon laticeps</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	109.70	38.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Plestiodon obsoletus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	101.35	30.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Plestiodon okadae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	88.00	11.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Plestiodon reynoldsi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	55.50	1.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	63.30	4.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Plestiodon tetragrammus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	76.00	6.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Prasinochaema virens</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	52.50	3.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	55.20	4.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	56.20	3.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Scelotes gronovii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	68.20	1.1	reduced	unsexed	mean
<i>Scincella lateralis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	42.70	1.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Scincopus fasciatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	150.00	84.3	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Scincus hemprichii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	140.00	80.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Scincus mitranus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	126.00	29.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Scincus scincus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	118.04	23.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sphenomorphus cherriei</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	52.80	2.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	78.84	17.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Sphenomorphus maculatus</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	50.10	3.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sphenomorphus meyeri</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	127.00	47.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Sphenomorphus taiwanensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	53.05	3.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	95.80	11.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	266.50	204.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	315.00	800.0	legged	female	heaviest
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	277.50	617.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	306.50	499.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trachylepis brevicollis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	132.33	70.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trachylepis occidentalis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	79.70	12.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trachylepis sparsa</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	70.10	10.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trachylepis spilogaster</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	61.90	6.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trachylepis striata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	76.50	19.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Trachylepis variegata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	57.00	4.1	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Trachylepis vittata</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	76.56	9.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tribolonotus novaeguineae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	94.33	24.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tropidophorus noggei</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	101.55	25.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Typhlacontias brevipes</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Scincidae	113.00	1.7	Limbless	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	127.70	107.9	legged	male	mean
<i>Ameiva exsul</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	93.77	6.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Ameiva festiva</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	88.20	39.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Ameiva plei</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	117.90	76.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Ameiva quadrilineata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	68.05	14.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Ameiva undulata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	87.25	19.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Ameiva wetmorei</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	45.83	1.7	legged	female	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis arizonae</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	55.00	4.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Aspidoscelis burti</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	107.00	34.7	legged	male	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis deppei</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	75.50	12.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis dixoni</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	87.70	18.3	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis exsanguis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	80.60	15.5	legged	parthenoge	mean

<i>Aspidoscelis gularis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	72.70	13.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis guttatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	92.65	22.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythrus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	58.70	5.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis inornatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	54.80	5.1	legged	female	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis marmoratus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	105.00	18.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Aspidoscelis sexlineatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	67.35	6.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis sonorae</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	81.35	12.3	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis tessellatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	74.20	15.6	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	78.75	15.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Aspidoscelis uniparens</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	63.10	7.5	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Callopistes flavipunctatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	290.00	530.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Callopistes maculatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	142.33	77.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cnemidophorus arubensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	78.60	10.8	legged	female	mean
<i>Cnemidophorus cryptus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	65.40	7.0	legged	parthenoge	mean
<i>Cnemidophorus lemniscatus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	64.20	8.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cnemidophorus murinus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	106.80	33.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Cnemidophorus ocellifer</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	70.70	21.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	99.00	30.1	legged	male	mean
<i>Crocodylus amazonicus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	220.00	198.9	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Dicrodon heterolepis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	116.00	46.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Dracaena guianensis</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	330.00	1500.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Kentropyx altamazonica</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	85.00	23.5	legged	female	mean
<i>Kentropyx calcarata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	100.80	31.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Kentropyx pelviceps</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	104.27	38.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Kentropyx striata</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	91.65	20.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Kentropyx vanzoi</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	53.10	3.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Teius teyou</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	117.55	46.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tupinambis longilineus</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	196.00	251.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	313.97	1118.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tupinambis rufescens</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	500.00	4700.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Tupinambis teguixin</i>	Sauria	Laterata	Teiidae	362.15	2212.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Diplometopon zarudnyi</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Trogonophiidae	165.35	7.0	Limbless	unsexed	mean
<i>Trogonophis wiegmanni</i>	Amphisbae	amphisbaenia_(Laterata)	Trogonophiidae	142.00	5.7	Limbless	male	mean
<i>Leiocephalus carinatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	130.00	30.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Liolaemus bellii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	64.15	11.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus chiliensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	80.75	13.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus fabiani</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	70.29	9.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Liolaemus fuscus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	47.30	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus gravenhorstii</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	47.00	4.2	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Liolaemus kuhlmanni</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	73.13	12.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Liolaemus lemniscatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	47.20	2.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus monticola</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	61.85	5.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus nigroviridis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	67.05	11.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus nitidus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	88.85	17.8	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Liolaemus tenuis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	53.75	4.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	125.00	43.7	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Microlophus occipitalis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	63.70	9.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Phymaturus punae</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	97.28	34.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Phymaturus tenebrosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	98.28	31.4	legged	female	mean
<i>Phymaturus zapalensis</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	82.36	24.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Plica plica</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	109.15	79.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Plica umbra</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	85.00	20.2	legged	female	mean
<i>Stenocercus caducus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	77.04	14.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Stenocercus roseiventris</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	85.00	21.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Strobilurus torquatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	101.00	39.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Tropidurus etheridgei</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	68.94	22.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	96.80	30.6	legged	male	mean
<i>Tropidurus itambere</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	68.92	9.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Tropidurus montanus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	64.23	10.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tropidurus oreadicus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	90.44	15.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Tropidurus psammonastes</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	94.90	15.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Tropidurus semitaeniatus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	82.50	16.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Tropidurus spinulosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	86.38	15.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Uracentron flaviceps</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	107.30	38.8	legged	male	mean
<i>Uranoscodon superciliosus</i>	Sauria	Iguania	Tropiduridae	108.93	49.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	193.75	132.7	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus albigularis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	563.00	8000.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Varanus baritji</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	252.00	180.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	610.00	4940.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus breviceauda</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	98.10	14.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	103.40	14.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus cumingi</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	422.00	1383.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus dumerilii</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	346.00	988.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus eremius</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	138.50	40.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	344.75	709.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	315.05	768.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus giganteus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	584.10	5333.4	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus gillemi</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	127.65	65.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus glauerti</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	179.15	95.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Varanus glebopalma</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	276.50	400.0	legged	unsexed	mean

<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	385.15	821.1	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus griseus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	429.70	1221.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus indicus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	421.00	1287.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus jobiensis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	450.00	1300.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus keithhornei</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	250.00	230.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus kingorum</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	97.95	18.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	872.50	37140.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus mabitang</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	640.00	5750.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus marmoratus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	479.00	2075.5	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus mertensi</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	365.15	1121.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus mitchelli</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	211.65	151.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	537.50	2890.0	legged	female	mean
<i>Varanus nuchalis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	302.50	1120.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus olivaceus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	654.30	5420.0	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus ornatulus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	925.00	7500.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus panoptes</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	423.50	2317.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus pilbarensis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	131.25	30.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus prasinus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	310.00	237.5	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus primordius</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	120.00	32.8	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	381.60	1109.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus rudicollis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	336.00	345.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus salvadorii</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	745.00	13000.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	571.00	4345.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus scalaris</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	205.18	103.4	legged	male	mean
<i>Varanus semiremex</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	282.00	622.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus spenceri</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	500.00	6000.0	legged	male	heaviest
<i>Varanus storri</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	116.20	26.9	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus timorensis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	285.00	290.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	231.10	174.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Varanidae	570.00	6343.0	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lepidophyma flavimaculatum</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	82.40	11.3	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Lepidophyma gaigeae</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	66.00	5.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lepidophyma smithii</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	112.00	25.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Lepidophyma sylvaticum</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	75.00	8.3	legged	male	mean
<i>Xantusia henshawi</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	61.67	3.2	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Xantusia riversiana</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	83.18	17.3	legged	female	mean
<i>Xantusia vigilis</i>	Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	40.95	1.5	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Shinisaurus crocodilurus</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Xenosauridae	160.50	150.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest
<i>Xenosaurus platyceps</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Xenosauridae	104.50	19.6	legged	unsexed	mean
<i>Xenosaurus rectocollaris</i>	Sauria	Anguimorpha	Xenosauridae	108.00	31.0	legged	unsexed	heaviest

## Appendix 2 – a composite phylogeny of the lizard and amphisbaenian species used in this study.

The phylogeny in Newick format

A complete list of references is available, upon request, from the author.

```
((((((((Aprasia_repens:2,Pygopus_nigriceps:2):1,Lialis_burtonis:3):1,(Delma_butleri:1,Delma_impar:1):3):1,(Nephrurus_laevis:1,Nephrurus_ellatus:1,Nephrurus_vertebrales:1,Underwoodisaurus_milii:1):4):7,((((((((Strophurus_intermedius:1,Strophurus_spinigerus:1):1,Strophurus_ciliaris:2):1,Strophurus_strophurus:3):1,(Strophurus_elderi:1,Strophurus_michaelseni:1):3):3,((((((Diplodactylus_ornatus:1,Diplodactylus_polyophthalmus:1):1,Diplodactylus_conspicillatus:2):1,Rhynchoedura_ornata:3):1,Diplodactylus_pulcher:4):1,Diplodactylus_tesselatus:5):1,((Lucasium_damaeum:2,Lucasium_alboguttatum:2):1,(Lucasium_squarrosum:1,Lucasium_stenodactylum:1):2):3):1,1,(Oedura_castelnaui:1,Oedura_lesueurii:1,Oedura_marmorata:1,Oedura_monilis:1,Oedura_reticulata:1,Oedura_tryoni:1):7):1,Phyllurus_championae:9):1,Crenadactylus_ocellatus:10):1,((Hoplodactylus_chrysosireticus:1,Hoplodactylus_cryptozoicus:1,Hoplodactylus_duvaucelii:1,Hoplodactylus_maculatus:1,Hoplodactylus_pacificus:1,Hoplodactylus_stephensi:1):1,Naultinus_manukanus:2):9):1):8,((((((Gymnodactylus_geckoides:15,Calodactylodes_illingworthorum:15,(Tropicolotes_nattereri:1,Tropicolotes_steudneri:1):14,((Cyrtopodion_amictophole:1,Cyrtopodion_caspium:1,Cyrtopodion_fedtschenkoi:1,Cyrtopodion_kotschy:1,Cyrtopodion_longipes:1,Cyrtopodion_scabrum:1,Cyrtopodion_spinicaudum:1,Cyrtopodion_turcmenicum:1):1,Agamura_persica:2):1,(Bunopus_blanfordii:1,Bunopus_tuberculatus:1):2):12,(Stenodactylus_doriae:1,Stenodactylus_petrii:1,Stenodactylus_sthenodactylus:1):14,Ptychozoon_kuhli:15,Cyrtodactylus_cryptus:15,(Ailuronyx_seychellensis:8,(Lygodactylus_capensis:1,Lygodactylus_klugei:1,Lygodactylus_picturatus:1):7,(Phelsuma_cepedianae:7,(Phelsuma_astriata:5,(Phelsuma_abbotti:3,Phelsuma_madagascariensis:3):2):2,(Phelsuma_lineata:4,Phelsuma_laticauda:4):3):1):7,((Hemidactylus_bowringii:1,Hemidactylus_platyurus:1):2,((Hemidactylus_brookii:1,Hemidactylus_frenatus:1):1,Hemidactylus_flaviviridis:2):1):5,((Hemidactylus_mabouia:3,Hemidactylus_mercatorius:3):3,(Hemidactylus_palaichthus:5,Hemidactylus_fasciatus:5):1):1,Hemidactylus_turcicus:7):1):7,(Gekko_gecko:2,(Lepidodactylus_gardineri:1,Lepidodactylus_listeri:1,Lepidodactylus_lugubris:1):1,(Gehyra_mutilata:1,Gehyra_oceania:1,Gehyra_pilbara:1,Gehyra_punctata:1,Gehyra_purpurascens:1,Gehyra_variegata:1):1,Perochirus_scutellatus:2):13,Ptenopus_garrulus:15,Afrogecko_porphyreus:15,(Heteronotia_binoei:3,Nactus_pelagicus:3):12,(Rhopotropus_boultoni:14,((Chondrodactylus_bibronii:4,Chondrodactylus_angulifer:4):8,(Colopus_wahlbergii:11,(Pachydactylus_rugosus:9,(Pachydactylus_capensis:8,Pachydactylus_rangei:8):1):2):1):2):1,(Christinus_guentheri:1,Christinus_marmoratus:1):14,Alsophylax_pipiens:15):1,(Teratoscincus_microlepis:1,Teratoscincus_scincus:1,Teratoscincus_toksunicus:1):15):1,(Thecadactylus_rapicauda:5,Asaccus_montanus:5,(Ptyodactylus_guttatus:1,Ptyodactylus_hasselquistii:1):4,((Phyllodactylus_lanei:2,Homonota_gaudichaudii:2):1,Phyllopezus_pollicaris:3):2,(Tarentola_mauritanica:4,Tarentola_annularis:4):1):12):1,((((((Sphaerodactylus_argivus:1,Sphaerodactylus_ariasae:1,Sphaerodactylus_cinereus:1,Sphaerodactylus_macrolepis:1,Sphaerodactylus_nicholsi:1,Sphaerodactylus_notatus:1,Sphaerodactylus_parthenopion:1,Sphaerodactylus_vincenti:1):1,Pseudogonatodes_guianensis:2):4,((((Gonatodes_annularis:1,Gonatodes_hasemani:1):2,((Gonatodes_concinnatus:1,Gonatodes_humeralis:1):1,Gonatodes_albogularis:2):1):1,Gonatodes_antillensis:4):1,(Lepidoblepharis_hoogmoedi:1,Lepidoblepharis_xanthostigma:1):4):1):1,(Coleodactylus_amazonicus:1,Coleodactylus_septentrionalis:1):6):11):1,((((((Eublepharis_fuscus:1,Eublepharis_macularius:1):1,Eublepharis_agramainyu:2):1,Eublepharis_turcmenicus:3):1,(Hemitheconyx_caudicinctus:1,Holodactylus_africanus:1):3):2,((Coleonyx_elegans:1,Coleonyx_mitratus:1):3,((Coleonyx_brevis:1,Coleonyx_variegatus:1):1,Coleonyx_switaki:2):1,Coleonyx_reticulatus:3):1):1,((Goniurosaurus_kuroiwae:1,Goniurosaurus_lichtenfelderi:1):1,(Goniurosaurus_araneus:1,Goniurosaurus_luii:1):1):3):1):13):1):7,((((((((Chirindia_langi:12,((Amphisbae
```

na\_infraorbitale:1,Amphisbaena\_microcephalum:1):6,(Amphisbaena\_fuliginosa:5,(Amphisbaena\_alba:3,Amphisbaena\_roberti:3):2):2):1,Amphisbaena\_mertensii:8):4):1,(Diplotopon\_zarudnyi:3,Trogonophis\_wiegmanni:3):10):1,((Blanus\_cinereus:3,Blanus\_strauchii:3):1,(Bipes\_biporus:2,Bipes\_tridactylus:2):2):10):1,((((((((Takydromus\_amurensis:1,Takydromus\_tachydromoides:1):1,Takydromus\_sauteri:2):2,((((Takydromus\_formosanus:1,Takydromus\_wolteri:1):1,Takydromus\_hsuehshanensis:2):1,(Takydromus\_septentrionalis:1,Takydromus\_stejnegeri:1):2):1):1,(Takydromus\_dorsalis:1,Takydromus\_smaragdinus:1):4):1,Takydromus\_sexlineatus:6):1,Zootoca\_vivipara:7):3,((((Iberolacerta\_monticola:2,(Iberolacerta\_aranica:1,Iberolacerta\_bonnali:1):1):1,Iberolacerta\_cyreni:3):1,((Archaeolacerta\_bedriagae:1,Dinarolacerta\_mosorensis:1):2,(Hellenolacerta\_graeca:2,Dalmatolacerta\_oxycephala:2):1):1):3,(Timon\_princeps:6,(Parvilacerta\_parva:2,Anatololacerta\_danfordi:2):4,(Darevskia\_armeniaca:1,Darevskia\_derjugini:1,Darevskia\_praticola:1,Darevskia\_saxicola:1,Darevskia\_unisexualis:1):5,((((Lacerta\_agilis:1,Lacerta\_viridis:1):1,(Lacerta\_media:1,Lacerta\_tilineata:1):1):1,Lacerta\_strigata:3):1,Lacerta\_schreiberi:4):1,Timon\_lepidus:5):1):1,(Algyroides\_moreoticus:6,((((Podarcis\_gaigeae:2,Podarcis\_melisellensis:2):1,Podarcis\_tauricus:3):1,((Podarcis\_lilfordi:1,Podarcis\_pityusensis:1):1,Podarcis\_tiliguerta:2):2,(Podarcis\_muralis:1,Podarcis\_siculus:1):3,(Podarcis\_atrata:1,Podarcis\_bocagei:1,Podarcis\_carbonelli:1,Podarcis\_hispanicus:1):3,(Podarcis\_cretensis:1,Podarcis\_erhardii:1,Podarcis\_peloponnesiacus:1):3):1,Phoenicolacerta\_laevis:5):1):2):1,((Scelarcis\_perspicillata:1,Teira\_dugesii:1):1,Atlantolacerta\_andreanskyi:2):7):1):3,((((Ichnotropis\_squamulosa:7,(Meroles\_anchietae:5,Meroles\_suborbitalis:5):2):2,(Pedioplanis\_lineocellata:7,Pedioplanis\_namaquensis:7):2):2,(Heliobolus\_lugubris:5,(Nucras\_intertexta:1,Nucras\_tessellata:1):4):6):1,((Mesalina\_olivieri:5,(Mesalina\_brevirostris:1,Mesalina\_rubropunctata:1):3,Mesalina\_guttulata:4):1):2,Ophisops\_elegans:7,((((Acanthodactylus\_maculatus:2,Acanthodactylus\_pardalis:2):1,Acanthodactylus\_erythrurus:3):1,((Acanthodactylus\_opheodurus:1,Acanthodactylus\_schmidti:1):2,((Acanthodactylus\_beershebensis:1,Acanthodactylus\_boskianus:1):1,Acanthodactylus\_schreiberi:2):1):1):1,Acanthodactylus\_scutellatus:5):1,Omanosaura\_jayakari:6):1,(Eremias\_arguta:1,Eremias\_brenchleyi:1,Eremias\_pleskei:1):6):5):1):1,((Psammodromus\_hispanicus:2,Psammodromus\_algirus:2):4,((((Gallotia\_galloti:3,Gallotia\_simonyi:3):1,Gallotia\_stehlini:4):1,Gallotia\_atlantica:5):1):8):1):1,((((((((((((Aspidoscelis\_arizonae:1,Aspidoscelis\_inornatus:1):1,Aspidoscelis\_exsanguis:2,Aspidoscelis\_sonora:2,Aspidoscelis\_uniparens:2):1,Aspidoscelis\_sexlineatus:3):1,(Aspidoscelis\_burti:1,Aspidoscelis\_gularis:1):3):2,((((Aspidoscelis\_hyperythrus:3,(Aspidoscelis\_deppei:1,Aspidoscelis\_guttatus:1):2):1,(Aspidoscelis\_marmoratus:1,Aspidoscelis\_tigris:1):3):1,(Aspidoscelis\_dixoni:1,Aspidoscelis\_tesselatus:1):4):1):1,Cnemidophorus\_ocellifer:7):1,((((Cnemidophorus\_cryptus:1,Cnemidophorus\_lemniscatus:1):1,(Cnemidophorus\_arubensis:1,Cnemidophorus\_murinus:1):1):3,((((Kentropyx\_calcarata:1,Kentropyx\_pelviceps:1):1,Kentropyx\_altamazonica:2):1,Kentropyx\_vanzoi:3):1,Kentropyx\_striata:4):1):3):1,((Ameiva\_ameiva:1,Ameiva\_exsul:1,Ameiva\_festiva:1,Ameiva\_plei:1,Ameiva\_quadri-lineata:1,Ameiva\_undulata:1,Ameiva\_wetmorei:1):1,Cnemidophorus\_vanzoi:2):7):1,Dicrodon\_heterolepis:10):1,Teius\_teyou:11):1,((((Tupinambis\_merianae:1,Tupinambis\_rufescens:1):1,(Tupinambis\_longilineus:1,Tupinambis\_teguixin:1):1):1,Crocodylus\_amazonicus:3,Dracaena\_guianensis:3):1,(Callopistes\_flavipunctatus:1,Callopistes\_maculatus:1):3):8):1,((Alopoglossus\_angulatus:1,Alopoglossus\_atriventris:1,Alopoglossus\_buckleyi:1,Alopoglossus\_copii:1):1,Ptychoglossus\_brevifrontalis:2):6,((((Bachia\_flavescens:1,Bachia\_trisanale:1):4,(Riama\_striata:4,Pholidobolus\_affinis:4,Neusticurus\_bicarlinatus:4,Echinosaura\_horrida:4,(Potamites\_eupleopus:1,Potamites\_juruazensis:1):3,(Anadia\_bogotensis:1,Anadia\_brevifrontalis:1):3,((Cercosaura\_eigenmanni:1,Cercosaura\_ocellata:1):2,((Cercosaura\_argulus:1,Cercosaura\_oshoughnessyi:1):1,Cercosaura\_schreibersii:2):1):1):1,((((Gymnophthalmus\_leucomystax:1,Gymnophthalmus\_underwoodi:1):2,((Calyptommatus\_leioplepis:1,Psilophthalmus\_paeminus:1):1,Nothobachia\_ablephara:2):1):1,((Tretioscincus\_bifasciatus:1,Tretioscincus\_oximinensis:1):1,Micrablepharus\_maximiliani:2):1,(Procellosaurinus\_erythrocerus:1,Vanzosaura\_rubricauda:1):2):1):1,Iphisa\_elegans:5):1):1,((Leposoma\_osvaldoi:1,Leposoma\_parietale:1,Leposoma\_percarinatum:1):1,Arthrosaura\_reticulata:2):5):1):5):3):9,((((Basiliscus\_basiliscus:1,Basiliscus\_plumifrons:1,Basiliscus\_vittatus:1):1,Corytophanes\_cristatus:2):19,((((((((Anolis\_agassizi:1,Anolis\_casildae:1):2,((Anolis\_nigrolineatus:1,Anolis\_punctatus:1):1,Anolis\_transversalis:2):1):

1,(Anolis\_frenatus:1,Anolis\_princeps:1):3):1,((Anolis\_aequatorialis:1,Anolis\_gemmosus:1):1,Anolis\_chloris:2):3):1,Anolis\_peraccae:6):1,Anolis\_phyllorhinus:7):1,((Anolis\_richardii:1,Anolis\_roquet:1):1,Anolis\_bonairensis:2):6):9,(((Anolis\_equestris:4,((Anolis\_aliniger:1,Anolis\_singularis:1):1,Anolis\_chlorocyanus:2):1,Anolis\_coelestinus:3):1,(Anolis\_bahorucoensis:2,Anolis\_darlingtoni:2):2):1,Anolis\_occultus:5):11,((((((Anolis\_uniformis:9,Anolis\_quercorum:9,((Anolis\_humilis:7,(((Anolis\_limifrons:2,(Anolis\_bicaorum:1,Anolis\_lemurinus:1):1):2,(Anolis\_trachyderma:3,Anolis\_oxylphus:3):1):1,Anolis\_carpenteri:5):1,Anolis\_rodriguezi:6):1,(Anolis\_capito:1,Anolis\_tropidonotus:1):6):1,((((Anolis\_cuprinus:1,Anolis\_parvicirculatus:1):1,(Anolis\_cupreus:1,Anolis\_polylepis:1):1):2,(Anolis\_maculiventris:2,Anolis\_fuscauratus:2):2):1,((Anolis\_intermedius:1,Anolis\_tropidolepis:1):1,Anolis\_ortonii:2):3):1,(Anolis\_isthmicus:1,Anolis\_sericeus:1):5):2,((Anolis\_attenuatus:2,Anolis\_aquaticus:2):1,Anolis\_biporcatus:3):5):1,((((Anolis\_gadovii:1,Anolis\_taylori:1):1,Anolis\_dunni:2):1,(Anolis\_microlepidotus:1,Anolis\_nebulosus:1):2):1,Anolis\_subocularis:4):5,(Anolis\_anisolepis:1,Anolis\_haguei:1):8):1,(Anolis\_chrysolepis:2,Anolis\_auratus:2,Anolis\_bombiceps:2,Anolis\_meridionalis:2,Anolis\_onca:2):8):1,((((Anolis\_garmani:1,Anolis\_opalinus:1):1,(Anolis\_conspersus:1,Anolis\_grahami:1):1):1,Anolis\_valencienni:3):1,Anolis\_lineatopus:4):7):1,Anolis\_sagrei:12):1,((Anolis\_lividus:5,Anolis\_oculatus:5):4,((((Anolis\_gundlachi:1,Anolis\_poncensis:1):4,(Anolis\_cristatellus:4,Anolis\_cooki:4):1):1,(Anolis\_krugi:1,Anolis\_pulchellus:1):5):1,((Anolis\_evermanni:1,Anolis\_stratulus:1):1,Anolis\_acutus:2):5):1,Anolis\_distichus:8):1):4):1,((Anolis\_allisoni:1,Anolis\_carolinensis:1):1,(Anolis\_angusticeps:1,Anolis\_placidus:1):1):12):1,((Anolis\_baleatus:1,Anolis\_christophei:1):1,Anolis\_cuvieri:2):13,(Anolis\_cybotus:1,Anolis\_longitibialis:1):14,((Anolis\_olssoni:1,Anolis\_semilineatus:1):1,Anolis\_insolitus:2):13):1):1,((((Oplurus\_cuvieri:1,Oplurus\_cyclurus:1):3,((Oplurus\_fierinensis:1,Oplurus\_grandidieri:1):1,Oplurus\_saxicola:2):1,Oplurus\_quadrimaculatus:3):1):1,Chalarodon\_madagascariensis:5):1,(Enyalius\_leechii:1,Pristidactylus\_achalensis:1):5):7,(((((((Plica\_plica:1,Plica\_umbra:1):1,Uracentron\_flaviceps:2):1,Strobilurus\_torquatus:3):5,((((((Tropidurus\_hispidus:2,Tropidurus\_oreadicus:2):1,Tropidurus\_montanus:3):1,Tropidurus\_etheridgei:4):1,(Tropidurus\_itambere:1,Tropidurus\_psammonastes:1):4):1,Tropidurus\_semitaeniatus:6):1,Tropidurus\_spinulosus:7):1):1,(Microlophus\_albemarlensis:1,Microlophus\_occipitalis:1):8):1,Uranoscodon\_superciliosus:10):1,(Stenocercus\_caducus:1,Stenocercus\_roseiventris:1):10):1,(Polychrus\_acutirostris:1,Polychrus\_marmoratus:1):11):1,((Enyalioides\_cofanorum:1,Enyalioides\_laticeps:1,Enyalioides\_palpebralis:1):1,Leiocephalus\_carinatus:2):12):4):1,((((((Sauromalus\_hispidus:1,Sauromalus\_varius:1):1,Sauromalus\_ater:2,Sauromalus\_obesus:2):4,((((((Cyclura\_carinata:1,Cyclura\_ricordi:1):1,Cyclura\_cornuta:2):1,((Cyclura\_cyclura:1,Cyclura\_nubila:1):1,Cyclura\_rileyi:2):1):1,Cyclura\_pinguis:4):1,(Iguana\_delicatissima:1,Iguana\_iguana:1):4):1):1,((((Conolophus\_pallidus:1,Conolophus\_subcristatus:1):1,Conolophus\_marthae:2):1,Amblyrhynchus\_cristatus:3):1,(Ctenosaura\_bakeri:1,Ctenosaura\_hemilopha:1,Ctenosaura\_pectinata:1,Ctenosaura\_similis:1):3):3):1,(Brachylophus\_fasciatus:1,Brachylophus\_vitiensis:1):7):1,Dipsosaurus\_dorsalis:9):10):1,(((((((Phrynosoma\_modestum:1,Phrynosoma\_platyrhinos:1):2,((Phrynosoma\_ditmarsi:1,Phrynosoma\_hernandesi:1):1,Phrynosoma\_dougllassii:2):1):1,(Phrynosoma\_coronatum:1,Phrynosoma\_mcallii:1):3):1,Phrynosoma\_cornutum:5):1,Phrynosoma\_asio:6):1,((Holbrookia\_maculata:3,Cophosaurus\_texasus:3):1,Callisaurus\_draconoides:4):1,((Uma\_inornata:1,Uma\_notata:1):1,Uma\_scoparia:2):3):2):10,((((Urosaurus\_graciosus:1,Urosaurus\_ornatus:1):1,(Urosaurus\_bicarinatus:1,Urosaurus\_nigricaudus:1):1):12,(Sceloporus\_variabilis:13,(((((((Sceloporus\_jarrovi:2,Sceloporus\_cyanogenys:2):3,Sceloporus\_grammicus:5):2,((Sceloporus\_undulatus:2,Sceloporus\_occidentalis:2,Sceloporus\_virgatus:2,Sceloporus\_woodi:2):4,((Sceloporus\_druckercolini:4,((Sceloporus\_magister:1,Sceloporus\_orcutti:1):1,Sceloporus\_clarkii:2):2):1,Sceloporus\_olivaceus:5):1):1):1,(Sceloporus\_scalaris:3,Sceloporus\_bicanthalis:3):5):1,(Sceloporus\_arenicolus:1,Sceloporus\_graciosus:1):8):1,Sceloporus\_gadoviae:10):1,Sceloporus\_merriami:11):2):1):1,Petrosaurus\_mearnsi:15):1,Uta\_stansburiana:16):1):1,((Liolaemus\_fabiani:7,(Liolaemus\_bellii:1,Liolaemus\_chiliensis:1):5,((((Liolaemus\_monticola:1,Liolaemus\_nitidus:1):1,Liolaemus\_fuscus:2):1,Liolaemus\_gravenhorstii:3,Liolaemus\_lemniscatus:3,Liolaemus\_nigroviridis:3):1,Liolaemus\_tenuis:4):1,Liolaemus\_kuhlmanni:5):1):1):1,((Phymaturus\_tenebrosus:1,Phymaturus\_zapalensis:1):2,Phymaturus\_punae:3):5):10):2):1):1,((Crotaphytus\_antiquus:4,Crotaphytu

s\_collaris:4):1,(Gambelia\_wislizenii:2,Gambelia\_sila:2):3):17):1,((((Uromastyx\_aegyptia:4,(Uromastyx\_acanthinura:1,Uromastyx\_dispar:1):3,Uromastyx\_ornata:4):1,Uromastyx\_hardwickii:5):13,(((((((Chamaeleo\_montium:6,(Chamaeleo\_melleri:5,(Chamaeleo\_bitaeniatus:1,Chamaeleo\_hoehnelii:1):2,Chamaeleo\_jacksonii:3):2):1):1,((((Chamaeleo\_chamaeleon:2,Chamaeleo\_calyptratus:2):1,Chamaeleo\_senegalensis:3):1,Chamaeleo\_dilepis:4):1,Chamaeleo\_namaquensis:5):2):4,((((((Furcifer\_labordi:1,Furcifer\_lateralis:1):3,(Furcifer\_angeli:2,Furcifer\_oustaleti:2):1,Furcifer\_verrucosus:3):1):2,Furcifer\_campani:6):2,Furcifer\_willsii:8):2,Calumma\_gastrotaenia:10):1):1,Calumma\_brevicorne:12):1,Bradypodion\_pumilum:13):2,(Brookesia\_exarmata:1,Brookesia\_stumpffii:1,Brookesia\_superciliaris:1):14):2,((((Moloch\_horridus:13,((((Ctenophorus\_nuchalis:1,Ctenophorus\_reticulatus:1):5,(Ctenophorus\_caudicinctus:1,Ctenophorus\_ornatus:1):4,((((Ctenophorus\_fordi:1,Ctenophorus\_maculatus:1):1,Ctenophorus\_pictus:2):1,(Ctenophorus\_iselepis:1,Ctenophorus\_scutulatus:1):2):1,Ctenophorus\_fionni:4):1):1):1,(Ctenophorus\_clayi:1,Ctenophorus\_maculosus:1):6):1,Ctenophorus\_adelaidensis:8):3,(((((((Pogona\_minor:1,Pogona\_vitticeps:1):1,Pogona\_barbata:2):4,Diporiphora\_winneckei:6):1,(Tympnocryptis\_lineata:1,Tympnocryptis\_tetraporophora:1):6):1,Rankinia\_diemensis:8):1,Chlamydosaurus\_kingii:9):1,(Lophognathus\_longirostris:1,Lophognathus\_temporalis:1):9):1):1,Physignathus\_lesueurii:12):1):1,Physignathus\_cocincinus:14):1,((((Trapelus\_agilis:1,Trapelus\_mutabilis:1,Trapelus\_pallidus:1,Trapelus\_sanguinolentus:1,Trapelus\_savignii:1):2,(Acanthocercus\_atricollis:1,Acanthocercus\_cyanogaster:1,Acanthocercus\_phillipsii:1):1,Pseudotrapelus\_sinaitus:2):1):5,(Laudakia\_caucasia:2,Laudakia\_lehmanni:2,Laudakia\_stellio:2,Laudakia\_tuberculata:2):5,(((((((Phrynocephalus\_przewalskii:2,Phrynocephalus\_guttatus:2):1,(Phrynocephalus\_guinanensis:1,Phrynocephalus\_vlangalii:1):2):1,Phrynocephalus\_helioscopus:4):1,Phrynocephalus\_intercapularis:5):1,Phrynocephalus\_mystaceus:6):1):1,(Agama\_agama:2,Agama\_hispida:2):2,Agama\_caudospinosa:4,Agama\_impalearis:4,Agama\_mwanzae:4,Agama\_planiceps:4,Agama\_rueppelli:4):4):1,((((Japalura\_swinhonis:2,Pseudocalotes\_larutensis:2):4,((((Calotes\_versicolor:2,Calotes\_calotes:2):2,Calotes\_andamanensis:4,Calotes\_aurantolabium:4):1,Otocryptis\_wiegmanni:5):1):1,((((Draco\_biaro:1,Draco\_caerulhians:1,Draco\_lineatus:1):2,Draco\_bimaculatus:3):2,(((((((Draco\_ornatus:1,Draco\_palawanensis:1):1,Draco\_quadrasii:2):1,(Draco\_cornutus:1,Draco\_guentheri:1):2,(Draco\_cyanopterus:1,Draco\_reticulatus:1,Draco\_spilopterus:1):2):1,Draco\_volans:4):1):1,(((((((Draco\_obscurus:1,Draco\_taeniopterus:1):1,Draco\_blanfordii:2):1,(Draco\_haematopogon:2,Draco\_melanopogon:2):1):1,(Draco\_maximus:1,Draco\_quinquefasciatus:1):1,Draco\_mindanensis:2):2):1,(Draco\_cristatellus:1,Draco\_fimbriatus:1):1,Draco\_maculatus:2):3):1):1):2):6):1,(Leirolepis\_belliana:1,Leirolepis\_reevesii:1):15):1):1):5):1,((((((((Anguis\_fragilis:1,Pseudopus\_apodus:1):1,(Ophisaurus\_attenuatus:1,Ophisaurus\_ventralis:1):1):2,(Barrisia\_imbricata:3,(Elgaria\_kingii:1,Elgaria\_multicarinata:1):2):1):1,Diploglossus\_lessonae:5):1,Anniella\_pulchra:6):1,(Heloderma\_horridum:1,Heloderma\_suspectum:1):6):1,(Xenosaurus\_platyceps:1,Xenosaurus\_rectocollaris:1):7):4,(((((((((((Varanus\_glauerti:1,Varanus\_tristis:1):3,((((Varanus\_mitchelli:1,Varanus\_timorensis:1):1,Varanus\_semiremex:2):1,Varanus\_scalaris:3):1):1,(Varanus\_glebopalma:1,Varanus\_pilbarensis:1):4):1,((((Varanus\_brevicauda:1,Varanus\_caudolineatus:1,Varanus\_gilleni:1):3,((((Varanus\_kingorum:1,Varanus\_primordius:1):2,((((Varanus\_acanthurus:1,Varanus\_baritji:1):1,Varanus\_storri:2):1):1):1,Varanus\_eremius:5):1):1,((((Varanus\_gouldii:1,Varanus\_rosenbergi:1):1,Varanus\_panoptes:2):1,Varanus\_giganteus:3):1,(Varanus\_mertensi:1,Varanus\_spenceri:1):3):3):1,((((Varanus\_komodoensis:1,Varanus\_varius:1):1,Varanus\_salvadorii:2):6):1,((((Varanus\_bengalensis:1,Varanus\_dumerilii:1):1,Varanus\_flavescens:2):1,((((Varanus\_cumingi:1,Varanus\_marmoratus:1,Varanus\_nuchalis:1,Varanus\_salvator:1):1,Varanus\_rudicollis:2):1):3,((((Varanus\_indicus:3,Varanus\_jobiensis:3):1,(Varanus\_keithhornei:2,Varanus\_prasinus:2):2):1,(Varanus\_mabitang:1,Varanus\_olivaceus:1):4):1):3):1,((((Varanus\_albigularis:1,Varanus\_exanthematicus:1):1,(Varanus\_niloticus:1,Varanus\_ornatus:1):1):1,Varanus\_griseus:3):7):1,Shinisaurus\_crocodylurus:11):1):12):1):1,((((Acontias\_meleagris:13,(Pamelaesclus\_gardineri:12,Lipinia\_leptosoma:12,Bassiana\_duperreyi:12,Bartleia\_jigurru:12,Asymblepharus\_sikimmensis:12,Ablepharus\_kitaibelii:12,(Ophiomorus\_latastii:1,Ophiomorus\_tridactylus:1):11,(Trachylepis\_brevicollis:1,Trachylepis\_occidentalis:1,Trachylepis\_sparsa:1,Trachylepis\_spilogaster:1,Trachylepis\_striata:1,Trachylepis\_variegata:1,Trachylepis\_vittata:1):11,((((((((Cyclodina\_whitakeri:2,Cyclodina\_ornata:2):1,Cyclodina\_macgregori:3):1,Cyclodina\_aenea:4):1,Oligosoma\_fallai:5

):1,Oligosoma\_zelandicum:6):1,((Oligosoma\_grande:2,Oligosoma\_nigriplantare:2):1,((Oligosoma\_otagense:1,Oligosoma\_taumakae:1):1,Oligosoma\_pikitanga:2):1):4):1,Oligosoma\_suteri:8):1,Oligosoma\_smithi:9):1,Cyclodina\_lichenigera:10):1,Caledoniscincus\_austrocaledonicus:11):1,(Plestiodon\_reynoldsi:9,((((Plestiodon\_fasciatus:2,Plestiodon\_tetragrammus:2):1,Plestiodon\_inexpectatus:3):1,Plestiodon\_obsoletus:4):1,Plestiodon\_laticeps:5):1,(Plestiodon\_gilberti:1,Plestiodon\_skiltonianus:1):5):2,(Plestiodon\_elegans:1,Plestiodon\_okadae:1):7):1):3,(Typhlacontias\_brevipes:4,Scelotes\_gronovii:4):8,((Cryptoblepharus\_boutonii:1,Cryptoblepharus\_litoralis:1,Cryptoblepharus\_plagiocephalus:1,Cryptoblepharus\_virgatus:1):2,(Afroablepharus\_wahlbergi:2,Panaspis\_maculicollis:2):1):9,((Sphenomorphus\_cherriei:1,Sphenomorphus\_indicus:1,Sphenomorphus\_maculatus:1,Sphenomorphus\_meyeri:1,Sphenomorphus\_taiwanensis:1):1,Tropidophorus\_noggei:2):10,Prasinohaema\_virens:12,((Mabuya\_carvalhoi:9,(Mabuya\_nigropunctata:8,((Mabuya\_frenata:2,Mabuya\_macrorhyncha:2,(Mabuya\_agilis:1,Mabuya\_heathi:1):1):5,(Mabuya\_mabouya:6,Mabuya\_bistriata:6):1):1):1,(Mabuya\_seychellensis:1,Mabuya\_wrightii:1):9):2,((((Tiliqua\_adelaidensis:1,Tiliqua\_multifasciata:1,Tiliqua\_nigrolutea:1,Tiliqua\_rugosa:1,Tiliqua\_scincoides:1):2,(Egernia\_stokesii:2,Egernia\_kingii:2,Egernia\_depressa:2,Bellatorias\_major:2,(Egernia\_cunninghami:1,Egernia\_striolata:1):1):1):1,Tribolonotus\_novaeguineae:4):1,(Liopholis\_pulchra:3,(Liopholis\_striata:2,Liopholis\_inornata:2):1,Liopholis\_whitii:3):2):1,Corucia\_zebrata:6):6,((((((Carlia\_rhomboidalis:1,Carlia\_rubrigularis:1):2,((Carlia\_rostralis:1,Carlia\_vivax:1):1,Carlia\_pectoralis:2):1):2,((Carlia\_fusca:1,Carlia\_longipes:1):1,Carlia\_storri:2):3):1,Carlia\_jarnoldae:6):1,(Carlia\_mundivensis:1,Carlia\_scirtetis:1):6):1,(Lygisaurus\_laevis:1,Lygisaurus\_rococo:1):7):1,(Menetia\_greyii:3,((Morethia\_boulengeri:1,Morethia\_butleri:1,Morethia\_lineoocellata:1,Morethia\_obscura:1):1,(Pseudemoia\_entrecasteauxii:1,Pseudemoia\_pagenstecheri:1):1):1,(Emoia\_atrocostata:1,Emoia\_caeruleocauda:1,Emoia\_cyanura:1,Emoia\_lawesi:1,Emoia\_nigra:1,Emoia\_samoensis:1):2):6):1,(Lampropholis\_coggeri:1,Lampropholis\_delicata:1,Lampropholis\_guichenoti:1,Lampropholis\_mirabilis:1,Lampropholis\_robertsi:1):9):2,(Eumeces\_schneideri:3,((Scincus\_hemprichii:1,Scincus\_mitranus:1,Scincus\_scincus:1):1,(Eumeces\_algeriensis:1,Scincopus\_fasciatus:1):1):1):9,((Chalcides\_striatus:2,Chalcides\_chalcides:2,Chalcides\_guentheri:2):6,((Chalcides\_sepsoides:3,Chalcides\_bedriagai:3):4,((Chalcides\_sexlineatus:4,Chalcides\_minonecton:4):2,Chalcides\_ocellatus:6):1):1):4,((((Niveoscincus\_microlepidotus:1,Niveoscincus\_ocellatus:1):1,Niveoscincus\_metallicus:2):1,Niveoscincus\_coventryi:3):9,((((((Eremiascincus\_fasciolatus:1,Eremiascincus\_richardsonii:1),(Hemiergus\_decresiensis:1,Hemiergus\_initialis:1,Hemiergus\_peronii:1,Hemiergus\_quadrilineatum:1):1):1,((Ctenotus\_ariadnae:1,Ctenotus\_australis:1,Ctenotus\_brachyonyx:1,Ctenotus\_brooksi:1,Ctenotus\_calurus:1,Ctenotus\_colletti:1,Ctenotus\_dux:1,Ctenotus\_fallens:1,Ctenotus\_grandis:1,Ctenotus\_helenae:1,Ctenotus\_labillardieri:1,Ctenotus\_laeta:1,Ctenotus\_leonhardii:1,Ctenotus\_pantherinus:1,Ctenotus\_piankai:1,Ctenotus\_quattuordecimlineatus:1,Ctenotus\_regius:1,Ctenotus\_schomburgkii:1,Ctenotus\_taeniolatus:1,Ctenotus\_uber:1):1,(Lerista\_bipes:1,Lerista\_bougainvillii:1,Lerista\_conniviens:1,Lerista\_desertorum:1,Lerista\_elegans:1,Lerista\_lineopunctulata:1,Lerista\_macropisthopus:1,Lerista\_muelleri:1,Lerista\_punctatovittata:1,Lerista\_xanthura:1):1):1):1,(Eulamprus\_brachyosoma:1,Eulamprus\_kosciuskoi:1,Eulamprus\_quoyii:1,Eulamprus\_sokosoma:1,Eulamprus\_tympanum:1):3):1,Scincella\_lateralis:5):1,(Eutropis\_carinata:1,Eutropis\_longicaudata:1,Eutropis\_multifasciata:1):5):6):1,((((Xantusia\_riversiana:2,Xantusia\_vigilis:2):1,Xantusia\_henshawi:3):1,(Lepidophyma\_flavimaculatum:1,Lepidophyma\_gaigeae:1,Lepidophyma\_smithii:1,Lepidophyma\_sylvaticum:1):3):6,((((Platysaurus\_capensis:2,(Platysaurus\_guttatus:1,Platysaurus\_intermedius:1):1):6,(Cordylus\_giganteus:7,((((Cordylus\_cordylus:2,Cordylus\_oelofseni:2):1,Cordylus\_niger:3):2,(Cordylus\_microlepidotus:2,Cordylus\_melanotus:2):3):1,(Chamaesaura\_anguina:1,Chamaesaura\_macrolepis:1):5):1,Cordylus\_polyzonus:7):1):1,((((Te tradactylus\_seps:5,(Gerrhosaurus\_nigrolineatus:3,Gerrhosaurus\_skoogi:3):2):1,Gerrhosaurus\_major:6):1,((Zonosaurus\_maximus:1,Zonosaurus\_quadrilineatus:1):1,Zonosaurus\_madagascariensis:2):1,Tracheloptychus\_petersi:3):4):2):1):4):12):1);