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Late bloomers and baby boomers: ecological drivers of longevity in squamates and the tuatara

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ABSTRACT

Aim Longevity is an important life-history trait, directly linked to the core attributes of fitness (reproduction and survival), yet large-scale comparative studies quantifying its implications for the ecology and life history of ectotherms are scarce. We tested the allometry of longevity in squamates and the tuatara, and determined how longevity is related to key environmental characteristics and life-history traits. Predictions based on life-history theory are expected to hold true for ectotherms, similarly to mammals and birds.

Location World-wide.

Methods We assembled from the literature a dataset of the maximum longevity of more than a thousand squamate species, representing c. 10% of their known species diversity, their phylogenetic relationships and multiple life-history and ecological variables. Correcting for phylogeny, we modelled the link between squamate longevity and both key life-history traits, such as body mass and age at first reproduction, and important environmental factors, such as latitude and primary productivity within species distributional ranges.

Results Large-bodied species live for longer than small ones, but body size explains far less of the variance in longevity than it does in mammals and birds. Accounting for body size, squamate brood frequency is negatively correlated with longevity, while age at first reproduction is positively correlated with longevity. This points to a continuum of slow-to-fast life-history strategies. Squamates in high latitudes and cold regions live for longer, probably because a shorter season of activity translates to slower development, older age at first reproduction and hence to increased longevity. Individuals live longer in captivity than in the wild. Herbivorous and omnivorous squamates live for longer than carnivorous ones. We postulate that low-quality nutrition reduces growth rates, promotes a relative decline in reproductive rates and thus prolongs life.

Main conclusions Our results support key predictions from life-history theory and suggest that reproducing more slowly and at older ages, being herbivorous and, plausibly, lowering metabolism, result in increased longevity.

Keywords

Body size, fast-slow continuum, lifespan, NPP, phylogenetic comparisons, reproduction, reptiles, temperature, trade-off.

INTRODUCTION

Longevity in animals is a highly variable trait, influenced by 'intrinsic' and 'extrinsic' environmental factors. There are three common intrinsic explanations for animal longevity.

1. The mutation accumulation theory suggests that the strength of natural selection decreases with age, because most reproduction occurs when animals are young. Thus, ageing is not under strong natural selection because the animal has already completed most of its reproduction (Hughes & Reynolds, 2005).
2. The antagonistic pleiotropy theory states that some genes encode phenotypes that are beneficial early in life but encode other traits that are harmful in advanced age (Ljubuncic & Reznick, 2009).
3. The 'rate of living theory', postulates that metabolic rate is negatively correlated with longevity because animals with high metabolic rates accumulate harmful metabolic by-products faster than those with lower metabolic rates (Sohal, 1986; Wilkinson & South, 2002; but see Møller, 2008, for an opposite reasoning).

All theories of ageing emphasize the trade-off between somatic maintenance and reproduction (often termed 'the disposable soma theory'; Kirkwood, 2001; Ljubuncic & Reznick, 2009), leading to a negative correlation between reproductive investment and longevity.

The most important environmental component affecting longevity is extrinsic mortality caused by various ecological pressures such as predation, famine and parasites (Healy *et al.*, 2014; Valcu *et al.*, 2014). Such extrinsic mortality is expected to lead to reproduction at an early age, and here intrinsic causes of ageing come into play. Animals reproducing early are exposed to the accumulation of age-specific harmful mutations or mutations with a pleiotropic effect, benefiting young animals but harming older ones (Stearns, 1992; Partridge & Gems, 2006). Mutations that are expressed late in life will mostly escape selection in animals that reproduce at a young age, but will be strongly selected against in animals that reproduce at older ages. Empirical evidence for faster ageing in populations suffering from a high predation threat compared with species/populations enjoying a low threat is mixed (summarized in Williams *et al.*, 2006; but see also Valcu *et al.*, 2014). Differences also exist in the specific process of senescence: while most species show either a gradual or abrupt decrease in performance with age, some appear not to age, such as some hydras and sea urchins (Kirkwood, 2001; Ebert, 2008).

A number of interspecific studies of birds and mammals have observed prolonged longevity with increasing body size (e.g. Lindstedt & Calder, 1976, 1981; Wilkinson & South, 2002; Speakman, 2005a; Healy *et al.*, 2014; Valcu *et al.*, 2014). Correcting for body mass, different key traits, such as age at first reproduction and level of sociality, also correlate with longevity (e.g. Prothero, 1993; Wasser & Sherman, 2010). In general, early, frequent and/or intensive reproduction is associated with decreased longevity (e.g. Kirkwood, 2001). Such life-history trade-offs have been termed the 'fast-slow continuum' (e.g. Bielby *et al.*, 2007; de Magalhães *et al.*, 2007).

There has been much experimental work on the longevity of several invertebrate species in order to study theories of ageing and the cost of reproduction (e.g. the reproduction-longevity trade-off; Kirkwood, 2001; Flatt, 2011; Scharf *et al.*, 2013). Comparative interspecific studies of ectotherm longevity, however, are very rare (but see, e.g., Hutchings & Morris, 1985). In reptiles, comparative studies that include longevity do exist, but they are limited to a few, closely related species (e.g. Werner *et al.*, 1993; Bauwens & Díaz-Uriarte, 1997; Bronikowski, 2008). Therefore there is a strong need to test whether large groups of ectotherms follow the same trade-offs described for the insect model organisms, and whether the emerging patterns resemble those of other vertebrates. In addition, the 'fast-slow continuum' could be particularly interesting with respect to reptile ecology, as reptile lineages show fundamental differences in their mode of reproduction, i.e. viviparity and oviparity, with differential investment in the offspring (Shine, 2005), clutch or litter size (e.g., Seigel & Fitch, 1984; Kratochvíl & Kubička, 2007) and the frequency of laying clutches (e.g. Andrews & Rand, 1974; Meiri *et al.*, 2012). Such differences in life history are predicted to be correlated with longevity.

Climate and environmental gradients are known to affect the life history of ectotherms (Shine, 2005) and could, therefore, be an important factor linked to reptile longevity. At higher latitudes, reptile activity seasons are shorter, probably bringing about slower growth, older age at maturation and increased longevity, as suggested for some squamate species (Blouin-Demers *et al.*, 2002; Arribas, 2004; Tomašević-Kolarov *et al.*, 2010). Conversely, animals at higher latitudes, especially those with a complex life cycle, sometimes 'hurry up' to complete their development before winter arrives (e.g. Gotthard *et al.*, 1999). Furthermore, higher latitudes are associated with cooler temperatures and, consequently, a slower rate of living, as shown for various animals such as fish and flies (Valenzano *et al.*, 2006; Conti, 2008). In cold areas animals often hibernate. During hibernation predation is minimal and metabolism is much reduced, lowering mutation rates and oxidative damage. Both extrinsic and intrinsic mortality are therefore reduced in cold and high-latitude regions, which could lead to prolonged life spans.

Net primary productivity (hereafter NPP) could influence longevity, since animals in regions of low NPP may be more food-restricted. Therefore, they are likely to grow more slowly and, consequently, mature later and live for longer. Diet may also affect longevity through differences in the nutritive value of the food or the danger in obtaining it. Wilkinson & South (2002) suggested that predatory bats should have shorter lives than bats feeding on fruits or nectar, but failed to demonstrate such an association. In contrast, evidence for differences in longevity between granivorous, frugivorous and insectivorous birds is mixed. Examining hundreds of bird species, Wasser & Sherman (2010) demonstrated that herbivorous birds live for longer than their omnivorous and carnivorous counterparts. They reasoned that herbivorous birds have a lower extrinsic mortality than carnivorous ones. The latter may also become injured while pursuing prey and are more likely to acquire parasites through

Variable	Prediction	Justification
Body size	+	Growing to a large size postpones reproduction
Latitude	+	Rate of life (metabolism), hibernation
NPP	–	Rate of life, postponing reproduction
Data origin	Captive > wild	Abundant food, veterinary treatment, no predators
Age at first reproduction	+	Many arguments, e.g. the mutation accumulation theory
Mode of reproduction	Viviparous > oviparous	Rate of life and reproduction intensity
Body temperature	–	Rate of life
Diet	Herbivores > carnivores	Predation risk, metabolic rate
Activity time	Nocturnal > diurnal	Rate of life, predation risk

‘+’ and ‘–’ stand for a positive and a negative correlation, respectively.

their diet. This would lead, according to the ageing theory, to reduced longevity of carnivores (Hughes & Reynolds, 2005; Williams *et al.*, 2006).

We analyse the interplay between longevity in lepidosaurs (Lepidosauria, Haeckel, 1866: a clade including Rhynchocephalia and Squamata, i.e. the tuatara, snakes, amphisbaenians and lizards) and other life-history traits, in light of the theories of ageing explained above, testing seven predictions (Table 1). (1) we predict a positive relationship between lepidosaur longevity and both body mass and age at first reproduction. It takes larger species longer to start reproducing, and hence ageing should start at a later stage than for smaller species. (2) we predict longevity to be positively correlated with latitude, and negatively correlated with mean annual temperature. High temperature should lead to a high metabolic rates, and thus to a fast rate of living that could shorten life (Sohal, 1986). The opposite holds true in cold environments where animals often hibernate. High temperature can also lead to faster growth in ectotherms and to a smaller adult size (‘the temperature–size rule’; Kingsolver & Huey, 2008), and consequently to shorter life span.

(3) we predict that lepidosaurs in regions of low NPP require more time to reach maturity. Resource scarcity could also lead to slower metabolic rates, to longer development times and to the postponement of reproduction in favour of growth and somatic maintenance; this combination should result in longer life. (4) following Meiri *et al.* (2013), we predict a negative relationship between longevity and body temperature. This also leads us to predict that nocturnal species live for longer than similar-sized diurnal species. Both lower body temperature and nocturnal activity time may lead to a longer life span, owing to a slower rate of living, expressed in slower activity, metabolism, growth and reproduction. (5) we expect a negative correlation between longevity and reproduction intensity (number of broods per year and clutch or litter size), based on the predicted trade-off between reproduction and longevity, either due to pleiotropic effects or to accumulation of harmful mutations. (6) viviparous lepidosaurs are expected to mature later, to have slow reproduction and hence to live longer than oviparous species and species having multiple, small offspring. While oviparous females can

Table 1 Summary of predictions for the link between different intrinsic and extrinsic variables and lepidosaur longevity. For more detailed explanation, please see the text.

have multiple clutches, viviparous females are often limited to a single litter or less each season (Shine, 2005; Meiri *et al.*, 2012). (7) we test for a link between lizard diet (carnivorous, herbivorous and omnivorous) and longevity. While all snakes are carnivorous, lizards have diverse diets; most species are carnivorous, but some are omnivorous or herbivorous (Pough, 1973). Similar to Wasser & Sherman (2010), we expect higher longevity in herbivorous lizards after correcting for size, because they may develop more slowly, leading to delayed reproduction, and have reduced extrinsic mortality, because of the lower risks involved in foraging.

METHODS

Data collection

We assembled a dataset on the maximum longevity of 1014 species (672 lizards, 336 snakes, five amphisbaenids and the tuatara, *Sphenodon punctatus*), belonging to 50 of the 67 lepidosaur families currently recognized world-wide (taxonomy follows Uetz, 2014). Data are from the literature, supplemented by data on animals born or kept at the Meier Segals Garden for Zoological Research, and now residing in the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv University (Tables S1–S3 in Supporting Information). Longevity data are the maximum age (in years) reported for each species. For captive animals that were caught as adults, we calculated longevity by adding the minimum age at first reproduction to those data. For example, Montanucci (1983) reported that an adult *Phrynosoma douglasii* was kept for 5.25 years in captivity; as the species takes 2 years to reach adulthood we used a conservative longevity value of 7.25 years. In some cases, reported life spans are shorter than the time other sources report it takes a species to reach maturity [e.g., Carey & Judge (2000) report the longevity of *Cyclura pinguis* as 3.2 years, whereas Iverson *et al.* (2004) report that this species takes 4–9 years to reach sexual maturity]. We omitted such cases from the dataset.

For each species, we collected literature data on body size, earliest age at first reproduction, field body temperature of

Table 2 Longevity as a function of body mass for the different lepidosaur clades (non-phylogenetic analyses). The effects of mass ($F_{1,996} = 500.9$), infraorder ($F_{9,996} = 17.42$) and their interaction ($F_{7,996} = 4.55$) are all significant ($P < 0.0001$ for all).

Clade	<i>n</i>	Longevity (mean; range)	R^2	Slope \pm 1 SE	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	λ	Intercept \pm 1 SE
Acrodontia	93	7.6; 0.5–33	0.224	0.236 \pm 0.046	5.1	< 0.0001	0.548	0.373 \pm 0.130
Amphisbaenia	5	10.7; 1.8–16	0.050	0.110 \pm 0.277	0.4	0.717	0	0.744 \pm 0.481
Anguimorpha	48	15.9; 2.5–62	0.195	0.161 \pm 0.048	3.3	0.002	0.234	0.656 \pm 0.153
Gekkota	171	9.3; 1.1–50	0.142	0.254 \pm 0.048	5.3	< 0.0001	0.514	0.606 \pm 0.109
Iguania	113	9.7; 1–60	0.355	0.327 \pm 0.042	7.81	< 0.0001	0.278	0.187 \pm 0.102
Laterata	95	7.6; 0.9–28	0.224	0.222 \pm 0.045	4.9	< 0.0001	0.363	0.443 \pm 0.110
Rhynchocephalia	1	91	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sauria	672	9.4; 0.5–62	0.22	0.257 \pm 0.019	13.8	< 0.0001	0.628	0.443 \pm 0.114
Scincimorpha	152	9.6; 1.25–44	0.076	0.318 \pm 0.041	7.8	< 0.0001	0.624	0.357 \pm 0.121
Serpentes	336	15.8; 3.4–47.5	0.073	0.097 \pm 0.019	5.1	< 0.0001	0.409	0.840 \pm 0.080

active individuals, reproductive mode (viviparous versus oviparous), clutch or litter size and brood frequency, diet (herbivorous, omnivorous or carnivorous) and activity time (diurnal, nocturnal or cathemeral; see Table 2 for sample sizes and Tables S1–S3 for data and references). We further recorded whether data were from captive or wild individuals. While animals in captivity usually get better access to food and medical treatment, the specific requirements of each species are sometimes difficult to fulfil (Mason, 2010). Furthermore, many records of captive animals, but fewer records of animals in the wild, are based on animals that were still alive at the time data were collected (e.g. many species in Slavens & Slavens 1999); the *Heloderma suspectum* specimens at the Meier Segals Garden for Zoological Research, Tel Aviv University is, likewise, still alive and well, at the age of at least 40).

Body size data for lizards are based on maximum snout–vent length (SVL, in mm) of individual species, because this is the commonest measure of lizard size reported in the literature. For snakes, body size is mainly based on maximum total length (TL, in mm). We converted body lengths to masses using clade-specific allometric relationships from Meiri (2010) (for lizards and amphisbaenians) and Feldman & Meiri (2013) (for snakes). Body masses better reflect the true size of animals than body length when examined over animals with highly different shapes, such as lizards and snakes. We updated these equations for some clades as required by taxonomic changes, or when better data became available. Thus, we used equations developed by Pincheira-Donoso *et al.* (2011) for *Liolaemus* and *Phymaturus*, Novosolov *et al.* (2013) for Gekkonidae *sensu stricto*, Sphaerodactylidae, Eublepharidae and *Anolis*, and Meiri *et al.* (2013) for limbed Anguinae. For the gekkotan clades Carphodactylidae, Diplodactylidae and Phyllodactylidae, for the Tropicuridae (*sensu stricto*) (Uetz, 2014) and for the snake clades Colubridae (*sensu stricto*) Dipsadidae, Natricidae, Pythonidae and Typhlopidae, we developed new allometric equations (Tables S4–S6).

Age at first reproduction can vary considerably across individuals, depending on a number of factors such as the climatic conditions within a species' range or the time in the year an

individual hatched (i.e. whether an individual hatched from an early or a late clutch). We thus use the average age at first reproduction. For clutch or litter size and brood frequency we use species means, if available, or midpoints (e.g. the average between the largest and smallest known clutches) if means are not reported. Similarly, we use a midpoint of the largest and smallest mean if multiple means were reported. Diet is treated as a trichotomy with carnivorous lepidosaurs defined as those that do not take a substantial amount of plants (i.e. only occasionally and irregularly feed on plant material, or take < 10% of plants in the diet, if quantitative data are available). Species feeding mainly on plant material (> 50% of the diet) are treated as herbivorous and those between the two extremes (10–50% plants in the diet) are considered omnivorous. Some lizards shift their diet from carnivory to herbivory during ontogeny (see, e.g., Pough, 1973). However, because most of these species are large and long lived, we think that the adult diet, as used here, is most representative of their diet.

We mapped the global distribution of each species using published maps and locality data, museum records and expert-drawn maps (see <http://www.gardinitiative.org/index.html>). For each species we determined the latitudinal range centroid in ArcGIS10 (ESRI, 2013) and used the absolute value of latitude. For the calculation of environmental parameters we intersected species maps with average mean annual temperature within $0.16^\circ \times 0.16^\circ$ grid cells from Hijmans *et al.* (2005), and recorded the average temperature of the species range. In a similar fashion, we intersected species ranges with NPP data (in $\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{ year}^{-1}$) from Imhoff *et al.* (2004).

Phylogenetic analyses

For the phylogenetic comparative analyses we mainly relied on the recently published and dated phylogeny of over 4000 lepidosaur species by Pyron & Burbrink (2014) which has 897 of the 1014 species in our dataset. We repeated all analyses for all 1014 species by adding the other 117 species to this tree, according to phylogenetic data available in other works, or according to taxonomic affiliation (Tables S1 & S3). We repeated each test

twice, once with the dated Pyron & Burbrink (2014) 897-species tree and once with the inclusive (1014 species) tree, for which we did not have data on branch lengths. Because the results of the two sets of analyses are, for the most part, qualitatively similar, we focus on the outcome of the analysis of the dated tree, and discuss the results obtained with the 1014-species tree only when they are qualitatively different.

In all statistical tests we accounted for shared ancestry using phylogenetic generalized least square (PGLS) tests, adjusting the strength of phylogenetic non-independence using the maximum likelihood value of the scaling parameter value λ (Pagel, 1999), implemented in the R package 'caper' (Orme *et al.*, 2012). Pagel's λ represents the magnitude of the phylogenetic signal in the data or, for regression models, the model residuals, and ranges between zero (no signal) and one (a signal consistent with Brownian motion).

Statistical analysis

We \log_{10} transformed data on body mass, longevity, age at first reproduction, clutch or litter size, the number of broods per year and NPP in order to normalize residuals and reduce heteroscedasticity. All statistical tests were performed using R 2.15.2 (R Development Core Team, 2013).

To test for a link between body mass and longevity we regressed longevity on body mass. To investigate the interclade differences we repeated this test (longevity versus mass, not corrected for phylogeny) for seven lepidosaur clades: Acrodontia, Anguimorpha, Gekkota, Iguania, Laterata, Scincomorpha and Serpentes (snakes). Amphisbaenia, Scolecophidia and Rhynchocephalia were not included in these analyses because of the small sample size (Table 2). We used a phylogenetic ANCOVA to test for differences between clades in the relationship between mass and longevity. We did not test for mean annual temperature as it was tightly correlated with latitude ($R^2 = 0.70$), and latitude explained more of the variance in longevity. We had data on the mass, diet, mode of reproduction, latitude and NPP of all species. For activity time we lacked data for four species: *Eryx tataricus*, *Myrrophis chinensis*, *Lygophis anomalus* and *Sphaerodactylus pimienta*. To be able to use these species in our multivariate models we classify the first two as nocturnal and the latter two as diurnal, based on the behaviour of closely related species. For 31 species we cannot tell whether longevity data are from captive specimens or relate to longevity in the wild. Because data from captive individuals are much more common (818 species versus 165 from the wild in the rest of the dataset), and because data from the wild are usually well flagged as such, we arbitrarily ascribe the origin of the data for these 31 species as derived from captive individuals. Analyses omitting these species give qualitatively similar results (not shown).

We first conduct ANCOVA to test which of these seven variables [mass, latitude, NPP, captivity versus nature, diet, activity time and mode of reproduction (with two levels, oviparous versus viviparous; species with mixed reproductive strategies were assigned to the predominant mode, e.g. viviparity for

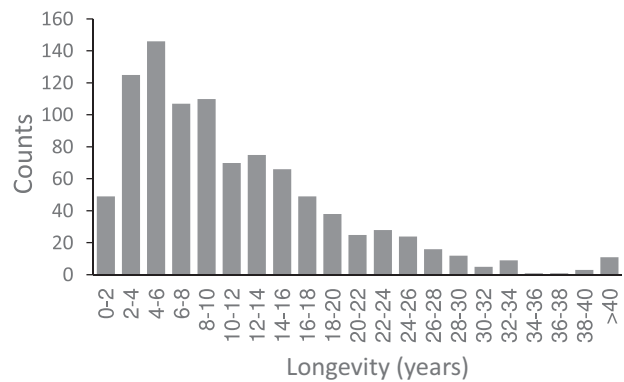


Figure 1 Frequency distribution of the maximum longevity of the 1014 species in the dataset.

Zootoca vivipara] are related to longevity, using a backwards stepwise elimination procedure (based on P -values at $\alpha = 0.05$). We then examine the other variables (clutch size, hatchling/neonate size, number of broods per year, age at first reproduction, and body temperature) by adding them to the minimum adequate model of the previous step, one at a time (because the database for each comprises a different subset of species).

RESULTS

The frequency distribution of lepidosaur longevity is depicted in Fig. 1. The lepidosaur clades differ significantly ($F_{9,1003} = 17.0$, $P < 0.0001$) in the intercept and slopes of their body mass versus longevity (Table 2). Although the slope is always positive, the clades can be divided into two groups: low slopes from 0.11 to 0.14 (Amphisbaenia, Anguimorpha, Laterata and Serpentes) and high slopes from 0.26 to 0.31 (Acrodontia, Scincomorpha, Iguania and Gekkota; Table 2). The scaling exponent between longevity and body mass for all lepidosaurs is 0.202 ± 0.009 (95% CI = 0.185–0.219).

We found that mass, latitude, NPP, data source (captivity versus wild) and diet are related to longevity, whereas activity time ($P = 0.22$) and mode of reproduction ($P = 0.12$) are not. Larger lepidosaurs and those inhabiting higher latitudes and regions with low NPP live for longer (Table 3), in accordance with our first three hypotheses. Omnivorous lepidosaurs live for c. 20% longer than carnivorous ones (corrected for the other six factors), and herbivorous lepidosaurs live for c. 20% longer than omnivores (Table 3). Finally, longevity is longer in captive individuals than in those studied in the wild by c. 13% (species for which we do not know whether records are from captivity or from the wild live even longer than captives, but are considered captive in all subsequent analyses). This five-predictor model explains 23.2% of the variation in longevity ($\lambda = 0.69$, $n = 897$; Table 3).

Hatchling size and age at first reproduction are positively correlated with longevity when added to the five-predictor model (Table 4). Clutch size and the number of broods per year were negatively correlated with longevity when added to this

model, but adding body temperature to the model revealed no correlation between temperature and longevity (Table 4).

Analysing the full 1014-species dataset, we obtain qualitatively very similar results (i.e. the same factors were significant, with the same sign; Table 5), with two main differences: (1) NPP and data type were dropped from the full model (i.e. only mass, diet and latitude were retained); (2) in addition to the effects of age at first reproduction, the number of broods per year, clutch size and hatchling/neonate size, body temperature had a significant, negative relationship with longevity ($n = 437$, slope -0.005 ± 0.002 , $t = -2.1$, $P = 0.033$, $\lambda = 0.423$, $R^2 = 0.379$). Interestingly, when adding the life-history factors to this model, data origin (wild or captive) regained significance (with captive specimens living longer) in all models (Table 5).

DISCUSSION

Our comparative study, including more than a thousand species across all major lepidosaur groups (except dibamid lizards), supports central predictions derived from the evolutionary theory of ageing (Hughes & Reynolds, 2005). Our results suggest that lepidosaur species exhibit a spectrum of life-history strat-

egies, bounded by two extremes of fast and slow growth and reproduction rates. We found that long-living lepidosaurs are generally characterized by 'slow' life-history traits: delayed and infrequent reproduction, smaller clutches, larger hatchlings and colder body temperatures. As expected, the environment has a strong impact on longevity, and lepidosaurs at higher latitudes, and perhaps in less productive regions, live longer. Captive individuals live for longer than individuals in the wild, plausibly because of the absence of predators and the availability of veterinary care.

As predicted by theory, larger lepidosaur species live for longer. This logical pattern derives from the trade-off between growth and reproduction: growing to a large size delays reproduction because development takes longer, and it selects for longer life. Similar patterns have long been known for mammals and birds (e.g. Austad & Fischer, 1991; Healy *et al.*, 2014). Our results fit the expectation for a scaling exponent between longevity and body mass of 0.15 to 0.33 (calculated for mammals and birds; e.g. Speakman, 2005a). Nevertheless, we demonstrate large differences among clades, with gekkotans and iguanians having steeper slopes, and anguimorphs, snakes and members of the Laterata (lacertids, teiids, gymnophthalmids) having relatively shallow slopes. Furthermore, the generally accepted slope of 0.25 lies above the confidence interval exhibited by all lepidosaurs.

It is accepted that ageing is caused by the accumulation of free radicals and oxidants, both by-products of metabolism (Barja, 2004; Buttemer *et al.*, 2010). Yet the exact mechanism leading larger animals to live longer remains unclear, as many physiological traits correlate with body size (discussed in Speakman, 2005b). Body mass alone explained much less of the variance in lepidosaur longevity than in birds and mammals (e.g. 14 and 16% using the partial and full dataset versus over 60% in endotherms; de Magalhães *et al.*, 2007). Because mass explains little variation other life-history, environmental and clade-specific traits are likely to have a stronger effect on lepidosaur longevity than on endotherm longevity. We suggest that body temperatures of both active and inactive lepidosaurs, through their effects on metabolic rates, could also be major determinants of reptile longevity (see below).

Several components of fecundity were correlated with longevity. High investment in reproduction, expressed in frequent, large clutches is correlated with short life. The reproduction

Table 3 The basic model, with the five variables included in all analyses [body mass, latitude, net primary productivity (NPP), captive/wild and diet].

Factor	Estimate	SE	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Intercept (carnivorous species, in captivity)	1.209	0.333	3.6	0.0003
In the wild	-0.058	0.024	-2.4	0.019
Diet (herbivorous species)	0.166	0.056	3.0	0.003
Diet (omnivorous species)	0.083	0.026	3.1	0.002
Body mass	0.198	0.015	13.4	< 0.0001
Latitude	0.005	0.001	5.3	< 0.0001
NPP	-0.060	0.026	-2.3	0.021

Estimates for body mass, latitude and NPP are slopes; estimates for diet and captive/wild individuals are intercepts. The first row is the intercept for carnivorous species in captivity. For species measured in the wild, for herbivores and for omnivores the intercept is calculated by adding the estimate value in the corresponding row. *t* and *P*-values for these categories refer to differences from specimens measured in captivity, and from carnivorous species.

Table 4 The relationship between longevity and life history factors, when these are added independently to a model containing diet, status (captive/wild), body mass, latitude and NPP.

Factor	Slope \pm 1 SE	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>R</i> ² with factor	<i>R</i> ² without factor	λ
Hatchling size	0.171 \pm 0.033	5.3	< 0.0001	714	0.291	0.241	0.61
Age at first reproduction	0.479 \pm 0.049	9.8	< 0.0001	378	0.540	0.390	0.46
No. of yearly broods	-0.172 \pm 0.053	3.3	0.001	512	0.333	0.311	0.57
Clutch size	-0.139 \pm 0.041	3.4	0.0007	849	0.254	0.241	0.71
Body temperature	-0.004 \pm 0.003	1.5	0.128	402	0.379	0.357	0.42

Table 5 The minimum adequate model for the full 1014-species dataset and tree.

	Slope/ intercept	SE	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Body mass	0.204	0.014	14.8	< 0.0001
Latitude	0.007	0.001	7.9	< 0.0001
Carnivorous species, captive	0.412	0.082	5.1	< 0.0001
Carnivorous species, in the wild*	0.371	0.024	-1.7	0.084
Herbivorous species†	0.590	0.049	3.7	0.0002
Omnivorous species†	0.506	0.025	3.8	0.0001

$n = 1014$ species, $\lambda = 0.461$, $R^2 = 0.247$.

Body mass and latitude estimate are slopes, all other are intercepts.

*SE, *t* and *P*-values are for difference from captive individuals.

†SE, *t* and *P*-values are for difference from carnivorous species; intercept is for captive individuals.

versus longevity trade-off is a common life-history feature which has been mainly measured within species (e.g. Seigel *et al.*, 1987; Stearns, 1992; Scharf *et al.*, 2013). Tinkle (1969), however, showed an interspecific trade-off between total offspring number per season and annual survivorship of 18 lizard species, explaining that reproduction entails some risk which affects survivorship.

Ectotherm development and body size are strongly influenced by temperature ('the temperature-size rule'; e.g. Kingsolver & Huey, 2008). Longevity is often shorter in warmer conditions, a phenomenon usually studied intraspecifically under controlled conditions (e.g. Valenzano *et al.*, 2006). The reason could be faster growth rate, leading to faster accumulation of harmful metabolic by-products and also earlier reproduction. Recent studies have differentiated between the habitat temperature and the actual body temperature of lizards (Meiri *et al.*, 2013), and the latter may have a higher impact on ectotherm survival (Conti, 2008). Latitude explains more of the variance in longevity than annual temperatures because it is correlated with additional climate components, such as precipitation, day length and season length. It has already been suggested that lizards at higher altitudes and latitudes live longer (e.g. Tomašević-Kolarov *et al.*, 2010). The latitude-longevity link may not be solely and directly related to temperature but to season length, and to lepidosaurs being inactive during longer periods of the year (e.g. Arribas & Galan, 2005). Inactivity is helpful in cold seasons when food supply is insufficient to support physiological body maintenance. Metabolism is further lowered on cold nights when animals are not foraging even during the active season when days are hot, reducing predation risk and intrinsic drivers of ageing. All these factors result in delayed growth and hence delayed reproduction, and longer life. The same factors may drive the correlation between NPP and longevity: animals having access to plenty of food would require a shorter development time and could start reproducing earlier, leading to reduced longevity. In spite of the statistical significance, NPP explained little of the variance in longevity. Moreover, the link between NPP and longevity disappeared when using the

inclusive tree, requiring further caution with respect to this result.

Herbivores live for longer than carnivores of a similar size. Ingestion of a protein-rich diet (meat) may lead to faster growth, earlier and more intense reproduction and hence to shortened longevity (i.e. a faster life). This explanation was evoked by Fisher *et al.* (2001) while interpreting their results that herbivorous marsupials live for longer, have smaller litters and grow slowly. This pattern, however, is not supported by studies on birds. While it is difficult to evaluate the quality of food, African granivorous birds had shorter lives than insectivorous and nectarivorous birds consuming food with a lower fat content (Peach *et al.*, 2001). It is tempting to suggest a connection between poor nutrition and longevity through caloric restriction. The latter is a well-known factor, extending longevity in various organisms (e.g. Mair & Dillin, 2008). Although we have only indirect support for that, we see it as a fruitful direction for future research. Notably, in some species, no dietary effect on survival has been detected (e.g. bats; Wilkinson & South, 2002).

The longevity of lepidosaurs is greater in captivity, where predators are absent, food is in excess, veterinary care is available, movement is reduced and few risks are present (Mason, 2010). This is, however, not always the case, because the conditions required for animals in captivity are not always met.

Our dataset provides the first large-scale comparative study of longevity in ectotherms. However, a few words of caution are in order. We used the maximum known longevity for each species. Maxima are problematic because they are often based on very few individuals, usually kept in captivity, and they imply little about ageing processes. Furthermore, maxima are extremely sensitive to sample size, and we often found that a new literature source more than doubled a previous maximum estimate of a species' longevity. This is not easy to account for, as sample sizes are not recorded for most species [see Valcu *et al.* (2014) for an attempt to correct maximum longevity for how many times a species is mentioned in scientific publications as a proxy for how well known it is]. Most field guides and reptile care books simply state that members of a species can live to a certain age (e.g. Brown, 2012). Other reports are often anecdotal, for example for a marked specimen to have been found after a certain time (e.g. Bringsøe, 1998) without reference to the number of individuals originally marked; or a compilation will only state the age of a living or a dead individual (e.g. Slavens & Slavens, 1999). Such large compilations often cite one another, but little attention seems to be paid to obvious problems (such as maximum longevity apparently below the age at first reproduction). While we avoided such blatant errors here, undoubtedly some poor-quality data still remain.

Some of the data, both from captivity and from the wild, relate to individuals that were still alive when their longevity was reported (studies based on skeletochronology usually obtain longevity estimates from dead individuals). The often low quality of the data may explain why we only found a weak relationship between longevity and some factors that are often

assumed to affect it. The relatively low amount of variance explained by body size, and the often substantial differences found between closely related species, may, in part, be an artefact of often poor data quality. That said, maximum longevity is the commonest metric of longevity in comparative studies (Prothero, 1993; Wilkinson & South, 2002; de Magalhães *et al.*, 2007; Valcu *et al.*, 2014; Healy *et al.*, 2014, among others). The strengths of this study are its large scope and broad taxonomic sampling. The sources of error in such macroecological studies tend to average out (Brown, 1995). Nevertheless, as with other comparative studies (see discussion in Scharf & Meiri, 2013), we can only suggest a mechanism but not experimentally support it.

In summary, our results support fundamental predictions of life-history theory by showing a link between age at first reproduction, rate of reproduction and longevity. Moreover, environmental variables, related to season length and availability of food, are suggested to delay reproduction and increase longevity, in accord with our expectations. Body temperature and mean latitude of the distributional range are independently correlated with longevity (they are only loosely intercorrelated; Meiri *et al.*, 2013), and animals in captivity live for longer than wild ones. We also found a difference in longevity between herbivorous and carnivorous lepidosaurs with respect to reproductive age: herbivorous lepidosaurs probably consume poorer food, hence reach maturity later and thus live longer. Future experiments could test this by feeding a set of lepidosaur species with different diets and exploring the consequences for growth and time to maturity. This study presents for the first time longevity patterns of a large dataset of ectotherms and opens many avenues for further research on the attributes that govern longevity in ectotherms.

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- Additional references to data sources used in this study can be found in Tables S2, S3 & S7.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher's web-site.

Table S1 Data for all species included in the analysis.

Table S2 References for longevity data.

Table S3 References for the phylogenetic tree.

Table S4 Mass equations and methods.

Table S5 Lizard data for the mass equations.

Table S6 Snake data for the mass equations.

Table S7 References for the mass equations.

BIOSKETCHES

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Editor: Gavin Thomas

**Supplementary material for the
manuscript "Late bloomers and baby
boomers: ecological drivers of longevity in
squamates and the tuatara"**

Table S1	Data of all species included in the analysis
Table S2	References for longevity data
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Table S4	Mass equations & methods
Table S5	Lizards data for the mass equations
Table S6	Snakes data for the mass equations
Table S7	References for the mass equations

sub-order	infraorder	Family	species	Longevity (years)	log mass	log hatching m	Activity time	det	mode of oviposition	class size	broods per 250	Body temperature	maturity (months)	latitude	log NPP (g/yr)	character (mass stated)	mass equation (from Meiri 2011)	longevity data type	source			
Amphibia	Amphibia	Amphibia	Amphibia	15.2	3.01	0.18	Cathemeral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	6.5	1.0	25.0	NA	12.9	11.8	SVL		unclear	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbank 2014			
			Amphibia	1.8	1.50	-1.09	Durnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	2.0	NA	NA	27.9	11.3	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014			
			Amphibia	16.0	1.22	-0.39	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.5	1.0	22.8	NA	39.3	11.3	SVL		Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbank 2014			
			Amphibia	6.3	0.99	-0.15	Cathemeral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	2.5	NA	40.9	NA	34.0	11.3	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			Amphibia	14.0	1.15	-0.41	Cathemeral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.5	0.8	22.0	NA	30.0	11.0	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			Rhynchocheilia	Sphenodontia	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	99.0	3.11	0.67	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.4	0.2	13.5	144.0	36.7	10.6	SVL		unclear	Moore et al. 2007	Pyron and Burbank 2014
			Rhynchocheilia	Sphenodontia	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	100.0	3.11	0.67	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.4	0.2	13.5	144.0	36.7	10.6	SVL		unclear	Moore et al. 2007	Pyron and Burbank 2014
			Rhynchocheilia	Sphenodontia	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	100.0	3.11	0.67	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.4	0.2	13.5	144.0	36.7	10.6	SVL		unclear	Moore et al. 2007	Pyron and Burbank 2014
			Rhynchocheilia	Sphenodontia	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	100.0	3.11	0.67	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.4	0.2	13.5	144.0	36.7	10.6	SVL		unclear	Moore et al. 2007	Pyron and Burbank 2014
			Rhynchocheilia	Sphenodontia	<i>Sphenodon punctatus</i>	100.0	3.11	0.67	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.4	0.2	13.5	144.0	36.7	10.6	SVL		unclear	Moore et al. 2007	Pyron and Burbank 2014
Sauria	Acrodonia	Agamidae	<i>Acantoshaurus armatus</i>	2.1	1.82	-0.23	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	12.0	NA	NA	NA	19.2	11.5	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Acantoshaurus cracriegeri</i>	2.6	1.96	NA	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	14.0	NA	NA	NA	6.3	10.9	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama aculeatus</i>	2.2	1.58	-0.38	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	12.8	2.0	NA	NA	27.5	11.3	SVL		Captivity	Hughes 1988	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama aeneus</i>	0.9	1.91	-0.19	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	3.8	2.0	NA	NA	35.9	11.3	SVL		Captivity	http://www.reptilesbase.com	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama caudispinna</i>	9.6	2.04	NA	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	0.1	11.8	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014			
			<i>Agama etiohae</i>	2.1	0.99	NA	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.5	NA	NA	NA	18.0	11.1	SVL		Captivity	Hughes 1988	phylogeny of Leache et al. 2009 and taxonomy of Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Slavery (Wagner and Bauer 2011), w
			<i>Agama karmensis</i>	1.1	2.26	NA	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.8	10.5	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Slavery (Wagner and Bauer 2011), w		
			<i>Agama impatoris</i>	6.0	1.76	-0.34	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.8	2.0	NA	NA	12.0	27.7	10.4	SVL		Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama lionotus</i>	4.0	1.86	-0.23	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.3	NA	NA	NA	2.1	11.7	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama moivae</i>	4.0	2.00	-0.15	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6	11.7	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama papillata</i>	5.9	1.90	0.00	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	6.5	2.0	NA	NA	20.1	11.3	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Agama rapelli</i>	3.2	1.30	-0.78	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	11.1	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Amphibolus maricatus</i>	4.0	1.67	-0.19	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.6	2.5	35.4	10.5	32.5	11.6	SVL		Nature	Smith et al. 2013	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Amphibolus</i>	1.6	1.58	-0.18	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	4.8	NA	NA	12.0	33.3	11.6	SVL		Captivity	Smith et al. 2013	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	5.0	1.91	-0.58	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	13.7	2.5	30.9	9.0	23.3	11.3	SVL		Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbank 2014			
			<i>Chamydolophus kingii</i>	15.0	2.79	0.42	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	12.0	2.0	34.8	30.0	18.2	11.3	SVL		Captivity	Brown 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Cnemidophorus decurti</i>	9.0	1.23	-0.21	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.8	NA	NA	NA	32.2	10.9	SVL		Captivity	Wilson 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Cnemidophorus fionii</i>	10.0	1.32	-0.17	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.6	1.3	32.4	NA	32.7	11.0	SVL		Captivity	Brown 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Cnemidophorus fordsii</i>	2.0	0.65	-0.51	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	2.3	2.5	37.0	9.1	31.2	10.9	SVL		Nature	Wilson 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
			<i>Cnemidophorus isolepis</i>	2.0	1.12	-0.40	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.8	2.5	40.5	7.5	23.8	10.9	SVL		Nature	Wilson 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014		
<i>Cnemidophorus maculatus</i>	3.5	0.90	-0.35	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.2	2.0	38.4	10.0	29.7	10.7	SVL		Nature	Michael 1973	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Cnemidophorus notatus</i>	11.0	1.69	-0.07	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	3.7	2.0	38.7	NA	35.0	10.9	SVL		Captivity	Brown 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Cnemidophorus ornatus</i>	11.0	1.30	-0.03	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.1	2.0	38.1	22.5	30.9	11.2	SVL		unclear	Heatwole and Taylor 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Diplocephalus nobilis</i>	3.2	1.14	-0.35	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	6.0	1.5	NA	NA	27.9	11.4	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Diplocephalus</i>	4.0	0.90	-0.60	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	3.6	1.3	32.3	NA	32.3	11.0	SVL		Nature	Reizen 2008	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Draco volans</i>	3.0	1.32	-0.40	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.5	1.5	29.3	8.5	2.0	11.6	SVL		Nature	Alkali 1966	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Hydrosaurus amblystomus</i>	24.4	3.04	NA	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	7.5	6.0	NA	NA	2.7	11.5	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Hydrosaurus pumilus</i>	15.2	2.75	1.15	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	7.5	3.5	NA	NA	14.5	11.4	SVL		Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbank 2014						
<i>Hydrosaurus</i>	18.0	2.97	NA	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.0	11.7	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Hypsilaurus boydi</i>	10.0	2.12	0.12	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.0	1.5	NA	NA	24.0	17.4	11.6	SVL		Captivity	Brown 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014				
<i>Hypsilaurus spinipes</i>	10.0	1.73	-0.19	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.0	1.5	19.0	24.0	30.5	11.8	SVL		Captivity	Brown 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Isoetes</i>	26.0	2.78	0.26	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.5	0.5	29.4	16.0	21.0	11.7	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Lankalia nina</i>	8.9	2.10	0.28	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	10	2	27.2	NA	30.4	10.5	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Lankalia rubicula</i>	7.4	1.91	-0.30	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	9.4	NA	NA	NA	33.0	11.1	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Leiolopis belliana</i>	5.6	2.14	0.21	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	6.0	NA	NA	NA	4.6	11.4	SVL		Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbank 2014						
<i>Leiolopis</i>	10.0	1.59	-0.10	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	13.0	NA	NA	NA	32.2	11.0	SVL		Captivity	Wilson 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Lioxyphus scutatus</i>	3.5	2.19	0.36	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	3.7	NA	NA	NA	6.8	11.7	SVL		Captivity	Creey and Judes 2000	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Moloch horridus</i>	13.8	1.64	-0.07	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	7.3	1.0	32.9	24.0	25.2	10.9	SVL		Captivity	Greef and Grootes	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Parandania melba</i>	13.0	1.97	-0.10	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	8.5	1.5	34.0	NA	31.0	11.7	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Parandania lehmanni</i>	4.0	1.91	0.03	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	10.0	2.0	NA	10.0	38.9	10.8	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Parandania stoliczkae</i>	10.0	2.16	0.67	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	36.0	40.8	10.6	SVL		Nature	Smirina and Ananjeva 2009	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Phrynoscopus gattusii</i>	5.0	0.80	-0.51	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	3.2	2.0	NA	15.5	46.6	10.7	SVL		Captivity	Ananjeva et al. 2003	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Phrynoscopus viviparus</i>	18.0	1.60	-0.25	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.5	2.0	NA	15.0	31.0	11.5	SVL		Captivity	Boulenger 1979	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Phrynoscopus peracutus</i>	5.0	0.67	-0.59	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.5	2.5	38.0	10.5	36.5	10.9	SVL		Nature	Creef et al. 2012	Solovjeva et al. 2011					
<i>Phrynoscopus theobaldi</i>	8.0	0.62	-0.46	Durnal	Omnivorous	Viviparous	2.2	1.0	32.0	16.0	34.3	10.8	SVL		Captivity	Schleich and Kasler 2009	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Phrynosoma marmoratum</i>	18.0	1.50	-0.26	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.5	1.5	28.4	NA	28.8	10.3	SVL		Captivity	Langewort 2004	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	13.0	2.59	0.11	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	16.8	2.0	31.6	24.0	30.3	11.5	SVL		Captivity	Greef and Grootes	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Pogona minor</i>	6.0	2.08	0.10	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	6.5	2.0	34.0	24.0	24.5	10.9	SVL		Captivity	Slavens and Slavery 1999	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>	12.0	2.59	0.15	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	20.8	3.5	34.6	24.0	27.3	10.9	SVL		unclear	Taatsui et al. 2013	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Psittacanthus ventralis</i>	10.0	1.82	-0.21	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.3	1.0	39.0	12	21.3	10.5	SVL		Captivity	Casano 1994	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Pseudotrogon striatus</i>	6.2	1.50	-0.23	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.3	1.0	39.0	12	21.3	10.5	SVL		Captivity	Michael and Lindemann	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Rankinia dimorpha</i>	10.0	1.14	-0.48	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.40	1.5	32.0	NA	36.2	11.7	SVL		Captivity	Wilson 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Rankinia</i>	15.0	2.69	0.31	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	10.5	1.5	28.0	NA	28.8	10.3	SVL		Captivity	Wilson 2012	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Sitta punctata</i>	6.0	1.09	-1.16	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	14.3	2.5	34.4	11.0	24.2	11.1	SVL		Nature	Pal et al. 2009	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Stellagama stellio</i>	10.4	2.77	-0.15	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	8.9	2.5	33.8	24.0	35.0	10.9	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Trapsela agilis</i>	3.1	1.57	-0.28	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	8	NA	38.0	NA	36.3	10.6	SVL		Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbank 2014					
<i>Trapsela</i>	2.6	1.28	-0.16	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	8.															

Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis curvipes</i>	1.5	0.59	-0.88	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	18.0	27.9	7.0	13.0	11.7	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Fitch 1973	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	9.3	2.06	0.21	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	NA	NA	18.0	11.7	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis evermanni</i>	16.5	1.7	-0.36	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	22.0	NA	22.0	11.7	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis gerrardi</i>	10.0	1.72	-0.36	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	9.5	20.0	11.3	SVL	unclear	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis hemionulus</i>	3.0	0.78	-0.37	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	18.6	11.8	10.0	11.6	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Myiata 2013	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis hirticornis</i>	10.0	0.96	0.0	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	24.3	11.8	11.7	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis hemidactylus</i>	1.5	0.42	-0.98	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.1	NA	27.5	5.0	9.0	11.6	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Fitch 1973	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis intermedius</i>	2.0	0.52	-0.88	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	11.0	25.5	5.0	10.1	11.8	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Savage 2002	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis leachi</i>	7.0	1.57	-0.57	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	NA	17.0	10.8	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis lineatus</i>	10.0	1.10	-0.99	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	11.0	28.6	5.5	11.4	11.7	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Andrews 1979	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis lineatopus</i>	10.0	0.91	-0.68	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	18.0	29.3	5.0	18.0	11.5	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Snyder and Bowler 1992	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis latopalmatus</i>	2.9	2.14	NA	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	29.4	NA	22.0	11.5	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Snyder and Bowler 1992	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis leucostictus</i>	1.5	1.54	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.4	11.7	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Slavens and Slavers 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis percarus</i>	5.3	1.25	-0.63	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	32.1	NA	21.8	11.6	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Rogner 1997	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis roquet</i>	6.7	1.12	-0.62	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	25.5	26.5	10.6	15.0	11.1	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	8.0	0.94	-1.05	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.5	20.0	30.7	12.0	19.0	11.6	SVL	Varanidae	Captivity	Anderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis sacrocaeruleus</i>	1.2	1.34	-0.95	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	31.5	NA	19.0	11.6	SVL	Aceris (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis smallwoodi</i>	3.9	2.13	NA	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	NA	20.0	11.4	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Anderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis stratulus</i>	1.6	0.68	NA	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.0	NA	30.0	NA	18.3	11.5	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Nature	Reagan 1992	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Dactyloidae	<i>Anolis taylori</i>	1.0	1.14	-0.29	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	1.5	9.0	20.0	18.0	11.8	SVL	Anolis (Novoslov et al. 2013)	Captivity	Fitch 1973	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	28.0	3.87	1.77	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	2.3	0.5	31.7	41.0	6.0	10.9	SVL	Iguanidae	Nature	Wikelski and Thom 2009	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Brachylophus fasciatus</i>	12.4	2.83	1.26	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	3.9	1.5	NA	12.0	17.7	11.2	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Brachylophus vittatus</i>	14.0	2.75	1.32	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	4.0	5.0	32.0	30.0	17.1	11.0	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Reid 2006	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Coniophthorus fasciatus</i>	60.0	3.72	1.65	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	10.0	1.0	34.9	138	0.8	10.9	SVL	unclear	Charles Darwin Research	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Coniophthorus substriatus</i>	60.0	3.80	1.65	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	13.5	1.0	35.2	131.0	0.6	10.9	SVL	Iguanidae	unclear	Charles Darwin Research	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cnemidusa bakari</i>	13.8	3.13	NA	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	10.0	NA	NA	NA	16.1	10.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cnemidusa borneri</i>	5.6	2.83	0.64	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	7.0	NA	NA	NA	18.0	11.7	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavers 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cnemidusa hemphilli</i>	13.0	3.44	NA	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	24.0	1.0	37.1	36.0	24.1	10.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Nature	Grismer 2002	Lee Giss Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cnemidusa palmaris</i>	10.3	3.11	NA	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	11.0	1.0	NA	NA	15.2	11.9	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cnemidusa pectinata</i>	8.2	3.43	0.91	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	44.5	1.0	NA	36.0	18.0	11.6	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cnemidusa taylori</i>	14.0	2.70	0.20	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	21.5	1.0	36.7	37.0	14.1	11.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cyclura carinata</i>	14.0	3.75	1.35	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	4.3	1.0	37.7	78.0	21.6	10.9	SVL	Iguanidae	Nature	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cyclura cornuta</i>	22.9	4.04	1.68	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	14.7	1.0	NA	72.0	18.9	11.7	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cyclura cybota</i>	40.0	4.07	1.51	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	6.4	0.7	NA	144.0	24.1	10.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Nature	Iverson et al. 2004	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cyclura lewini</i>	54.0	4.25	1.81	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	21.0	1.0	38.5	80.0	24.7	11.3	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Cyclura rileyi</i>	9.2	3.42	1.23	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	3.8	NA	NA	NA	23.3	10.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>	14.6	2.20	0.67	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	4.5	1.0	39.6	52.0	31.8	10.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Dipsosaurus sordidus</i>	12.0	2.54	-0.55	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	1.0	1.5	36.0	36.0	15.0	11.0	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Igania iguana</i>	28.0	3.91	1.32	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	28.8	1.0	34.8	40.5	5.8	11.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	Rogner 1997	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Sauroamphis ater</i>	39.0	2.71	0.81	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	7.8	0.8	37.1	54.0	33.4	10.8	SVL	Iguanidae	Nature	Sullivan and Sullivan 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Sauroamphis hispidus</i>	17.2	3.14	1.24	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	21.8	0.7	NA	NA	29.3	10.7	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Iguanidae	<i>Sauroamphis rufus</i>	22.0	3.23	1.24	Durnal	Herbivorous	Oviparous	28.0	1.0	34.9	36.0	24.6	10.6	SVL	Iguanidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Leiocephalus barahoenensis</i>	4.7	1.26	NA	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	2.1	NA	36.1	NA	18.0	11.3	SVL	Tropiduridae Senu lato (Meiri 2011)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Leiocephalus carinatus</i>	10.8	1.83	0.14	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	4.0	NA	34.4	NA	22.2	11.4	SVL	Tropiduridae Senu lato (Meiri 2011)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Leiocephalus ocellatus</i>	2.3	1.57	0.13	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.0	NA	NA	NA	19.0	11.9	SVL	Tropiduridae Senu lato (Meiri 2011)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Leiocephalus schreibersii</i>	10.0	1.56	-0.13	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	2.5	NA	36.3	NA	20.0	11.6	SVL	Tropiduridae Senu lato (Meiri 2011)	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Pristidactylus achoolensis</i>	11.0	1.53	NA	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	3.0	NA	36.0	31.8	11.5	SVL	Polychrotidae	Nature	Simch et al. 2002	Frost et al. 2013	
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Liosaurinus nitidus</i>	4.5	1.59	NA	Durnal	Omnivorous	Oviparous	8.0	NA	35.2	NA	33.1	11.0	SVL	Liolacinae, Pinciera-Donoso et al. 2011	Captivity	TAUM	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Liosaurinus sp.</i>	2.4	1.57	-0.03	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.0	0.4	41.0	34.0	26.7	11.5	SVL	Liolacinae, Pinciera-Donoso et al. 2011	Captivity	Guinea et al. 2013	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Liosaurinus guilmei</i>	7.0	1.36	NA	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	1.0	34.2	20.5	26.7	11.0	SVL	Liolacinae, Pinciera-Donoso et al. 2011	Nature	Holley 2006	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Leiocephalidae	<i>Phymaturus pallanus</i>	12.0	1.75	0.44	Durnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	2.8	0.5	33.3	NA	34.6	11.0	SVL	Phymaturinae, Pinciera-Donoso et al. 2011	Captivity	Elsey and Werling 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Ophlauridae	<i>Phymaturus virescens</i>	16.0	1.75	0.44	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.0	0.5	33.0	34.0	26.7	11.5	SVL	Phymaturinae, Pinciera-Donoso et al. 2011	Captivity	Guinea et al. 2013	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Ophlauridae	<i>Ophlauris curvirostris</i>	21.2	2.18	0.19	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.5	2.0	36.3	NA	16.8	11.7	SVL	Ophlauridae	Captivity	Tacuna et al. 2013	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Ophlauridae	<i>Ophlauris curvirostris</i>	9.3	2.25	-0.13	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.0	NA	NA	NA	22.2	11.6	SVL	Ophlauridae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	5.9	1.60	0.00	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.3	3.0	39.3	16.5	32.9	10.9	SVL	Phrynosomatidae	Nature	Tanner and Krogg 1975	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	<i>Cyclura nana</i>	20.0	1.36	-0.36	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.5	1.5	36.8	11.6	30.8	11.9	SVL	Phrynosomatidae	Captivity	DeMagalhães and Cost	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Iguania	Phrynosomatidae	<i>Hyla maculata</i>	5.0	1.16	-0.32	Durnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	7.2	2.0	36.3	11.2	33.6	11.2	SVL	Phrynosomatidae	Nature	Denzler et al. 1996</	

Order	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species	Authority	Year	Month	Day	Locality	Collector	Notes													
Sauria	Lacertidae	Teiidae	<i>Aplouscelus dizoni</i>	4.0	1.6	0.0	D	NA	40.0	NA	30.5	10.9	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Degenhardt et al. 1996	Reeder et al. 2002 (specimens group)							
			<i>Aplouscelus exiguus</i>	4.0	1.49	0.05	D	NA	3.8	1.5	39.2	11.0	32.0	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Batem et al. 2010	Reeder et al. 2002					
			<i>Aplouscelus lateralis</i>	4.0	1.33	0.11	D	NA	3.8	1.5	39.2	11.0	32.0	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Paulsen et al. 2010	Reeder et al. 2002					
			<i>Aplouscelus neomecicensis</i>	4.0	1.27	0.01	D	NA	3.8	1.5	39.4	11.0	33.1	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Batem et al. 2010	Warner and Charnoo 2008					
			<i>Aplouscelus roderici</i>	2.0	1.08	NA	D	NA	3.8	1.5	38.0	10.5	21.4	10.8	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Walker 2012	de Vega-Perez et al. 2013					
			<i>Aplouscelus sibilans</i>	4.0	1.77	0.10	D	NA	3.8	1.5	37.6	10.7	34.6	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Castner 1994						
			<i>Aplouscelus setiformis</i>	5.5	1.35	-0.09	D	NA	3.8	1.5	38.0	17.0	35.4	11.5	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	TALUM	Pyron and Burbrink 2014					
			<i>Aplouscelus tessellata</i>	5.0	1.56	-0.29	D	NA	3.8	1.5	39.9	18.5	32.5	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Degenhardt et al. 1996	Warner and Charnoo 2008					
			<i>Aplouscelus tigris</i>	8.0	1.90	-0.02	D	NA	3.8	1.5	39.2	20.5	34.4	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Degenhardt et al. 1996	Pyron and Burbrink 2014					
			<i>Aplouscelus virgatus</i>	4.0	1.27	0.00	D	NA	3.8	1.5	39.9	21.0	32.0	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Busman et al. 2010	Warner and Charnoo 2008					
			Sauria	Lacertidae	Teiidae	<i>Callisaurus draconoides</i>	4.3	3.06	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8	11.3	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014			
						<i>Calloisaurus maculatus</i>	5.0	2.21	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	38.0	NA	29.8	10.9	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Chamaeleo lateralis</i>	2.0	1.80	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	39.4	NA	29.4	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Cnemidophorus murinus</i>	5.0	2.10	-0.30	D	NA	NA	NA	38.8	NA	11.9	10.9	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Dearing and Schull 1999	Harvey et al. 2012		
						<i>Cnemidophorus varzei</i>	5.3	1.86	0.27	D	NA	NA	NA	41.0	NA	13.7	10.8	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Henderson and Powell 1999	Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Crocodraptor amoncus</i>	7.8	3.04	-1.06	D	NA	NA	NA	42.0	24.0	5.1	12.0	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Howser 1969	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Draconis garrisi</i>	4.0	1.39	1.60	D	NA	NA	NA	33.2	NA	8.0	11.0	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014			
						<i>Holcosus quadrilineatus</i>	2.0	1.3	-0.1	D	NA	NA	NA	31.2	NA	9.3	11.5	SVL	Teiidae	Nature	Savage 2002	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Holcosus undulatus</i>	2.0	1.91	0.04	D	NA	NA	NA	38.3	NA	17.1	11.7	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Salvator rufescens</i>	10.8	3.92	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	24.3	NA	25.8	11.6	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014			
						<i>Tupambatis tegutzi</i>	16.1	3.65	1.17	D	NA	NA	NA	34.1	NA	8.0	11.9	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014			
						<i>Chamaesaura senecio</i>	1.8	1.07	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	12.0	NA	27.8	11.6	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Crotaphytus wislizeni</i>	1.3	1.28	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	7.0	NA	16.8	11.7	SVL	Teiidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Cordylus cordylus</i>	15.6	1.43	-0.21	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.0	24.2	30.0	11.4	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Cordylus jonesii</i>	10.0	1.30	-0.08	D	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1.0	33.5	36.0	22.4	11.5	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Cordylus rupestris</i>	7.9	1.54	-0.21	D	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1.0	33.5	36.0	22.4	11.5	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Cordylus vittiger</i>	7.5	1.35	0.41	D	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1.0	32.1	NA	26.1	11.6	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Hemidactylus capensis</i>	3.3	1.56	0.18	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.0	NA	33.2	11.3	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Karusasaurus polyzonus</i>	11.1	1.66	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	2.1	1.0	NA	30.8	11.1	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Ninia diademata</i>	4.0	1.18	0.20	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.0	NA	33.2	11.4	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Ninia diademata</i>	3.2	1.12	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	3.5	NA	NA	33.9	11.5	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Ouroborus cataphractus</i>	25.0	1.77	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.0	29.6	NA	31.4	11.0	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Fogel 2003	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Phyllorhynchus capensis</i>	7.3	1.25	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	29.1	10.8	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Phyllorhynchus capensis</i>	7.3	1.25	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	29.1	10.8	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Phyllorhynchus capensis</i>	14.0	2.02	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	17.1	11.7	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Scott et al. 2004		
						<i>Phyllorhynchus intermedius</i>	13.4	1.83	-0.42	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	28.8	NA	20.7	11.6	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	TALUM	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Pseudocordylus maculatus</i>	25.0	1.69	0.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	28.8	NA	20.7	11.6	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Pseudocordylus spinosus</i>	1.8	1.25	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	28.8	11.7	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Smanga brevifera</i>	5.9	2.01	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	4.0	1.0	NA	24.0	11.4	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Stanley et al. 2011	
						<i>Smanga gigantea</i>	24.9	2.66	0.63	D	NA	NA	NA	2.1	0.6	NA	27.8	11.5	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Smanga gigas</i>	7.9	2.01	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	4.0	1.0	NA	25.0	11.5	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Stanley et al. 2011	
						<i>Smanga yandani</i>	19.8	2.11	0.48	D	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA	NA	21.9	11.6	SVL	Legged Cordylidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	11.3	1.90	-0.17	D	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	33.3	11.4	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	24.0	2.56	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA	3.7	NA	5.3	11.6	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	8.3	2.41	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	12.0	NA	NA	18.2	11.5	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	8.3	2.41	0.48	D	NA	NA	NA	12.0	NA	34.2	NA	12.5	11.7	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	8.3	2.41	0.48	D	NA	NA	NA	12.0	NA	34.2	NA	12.5	11.7	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	2.3	1.84	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	31.8	11.1	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	17.2	2.79	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	4.0	NA	NA	19.7	11.6	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014		
						<i>Gerrhonotus mexicanus</i>	1.2	1.58	0.12	D	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	31.2	11.6	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	TALUM	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>	8.9	2.10	NA	D	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	18.1	11.7	SVL	Gerrosauridae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Abelpharus nebulifer</i>	8.3	0.42	-0.92	D	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1	31.8	NA	32.2	11.2	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Captivity	TALUM	Genus placement in Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Acromantia melanocephala</i>	3.9	1.47	0.16	C	NA	NA	NA	21.8	NA	21.8	33.5	11.3	SVL	Limbois Scincidae	Captivity	Slavens and Slavens 1999	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Anomalopus verreauxi</i>	7.0	1.40	-0.18	N	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	29.9	NA	29.9	11.7	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Captivity	Brown 2012	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Bassia duperreyi</i>	7.0	1.02	-0.57	D	NA	NA	NA	5.3	1.0	29.1	30.0	37.4	11.5	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Hutchinson 1993	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Bellatoriasaurus bellatoriasus</i>	23.0	2.35	0.96	D	NA	NA	NA	5.4	NA	31.4	NA	19.0	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Captivity	Greer 1969	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Bellatoriasaurus bellatoriasus</i>	23.0	2.35	0.96	D	NA	NA	NA	5.4	NA	31.4	NA	19.0	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Captivity	Hanschlid and Gassner	Pyron and Burbrink 2014
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Carlia bicolor</i>	2.0	0.30	-1.15	D	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	10.4	11.6	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Zang et al. 1982	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Chalcidophis chalcidus</i>	4.0	1.53	-0.12	C	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	21.0	38.9	11.1	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Mancoski 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Chalcidophis chalcidus</i>	4.0	1.53	-0.12	C	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	21.0	38.9	11.1	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature	Mancoski 2010	Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
						<i>Chalcidophis chalcidus</i>	4.0	1.53	-0.12	C	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	21.0	38.9	11.1	SVL	Legged Scincidae	Nature</			

Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	<i>Leptotyphlops smithii</i>	5.0	1.45	-0.39	Cathedral	Herbivorous	Viviparous	8.0	NA	26.0	NA	15.5	11.7	SVL	Xantusiidae	Captivity	Mauz and Lopez-Fern Formy and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	<i>Leptotyphlops insularis</i>	4.4	1.26	NA	Diurnal	Omnivorous	Viviparous	4.9	1.0	NA	NA	17.5	11.7	SVL	Xantusiidae	Captivity	Stevens and Slaves (1999)Pron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	<i>Xantusia</i>	14.5	3.85	NA	Cathedral	Omnivorous	Viviparous	0.8	0.8	23.0	NA	42.0	31.0	TL	Xantusiidae	Captivity	Reed and Shine 2012
Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	<i>Xantusia riveriana</i>	32.9	1.51	-0.29	Diurnal	Omnivorous	Viviparous	4.4	0.8	23.5	NA	42.0	33.0	TL	Xantusiidae	Nature	Fellers et al. 1998 Pron and Burbrink 2014
Sauria	Scincimorpha	Xantusiidae	<i>Xantusia vigilis</i>	10.9	0.83	0.07	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	18.0	1.0	29.1	NA	34.5	33.9	SVL	Xantusiidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Acrochordidae	<i>Acrochordus nasutus</i>	8.6	3.36	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	8.0	NA	NA	NA	41.5	11.5	TL	Acrochordidae	generalist	Equation (Feldman & Meiri 2010)Pron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Acrochordidae	<i>Acrochordus javanicus</i>	5.8	3.53	1.22	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	27.0	NA	NA	NA	4.1	11.7	TL	Acrochordidae	generalist	Equation (Feldman & Meiri 2010)Pron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Acrotrophus damerlii</i>	26.0	3.47	1.92	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	8.5	NA	NA	NA	22.2	11.6	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Acrotrophus madagascariensis</i>	28.4	4.12	2.33	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	4.0	NA	NA	NA	16.0	11.7	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Acrotrophus nasutus</i>	15.6	2.55	1.66	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	11.0	4.8	30.0	NA	48.0	34.0	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Candola uspera</i>	9.9	2.68	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	17.0	NA	NA	NA	4.7	11.6	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Candola bilineata</i>	16.9	3.28	1.38	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	6.0	NA	NA	NA	10.7	11.1	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Candola boettgeri</i>	17.6	2.27	1.22	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	2.0	NA	NA	NA	10.7	11.1	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Charina botae</i>	26.5	2.47	0.81	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	5.5	0.4	14.8	4.8	44.1	11.3	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus anguifer</i>	22.6	4.20	1.16	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	4.0	NA	NA	NA	22.0	11.6	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus chrysotergus</i>	14.2	3.15	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.8	10.9	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus exoni</i>	21.7	3.57	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.6	10.8	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus fordi</i>	24.4	2.65	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	5.5	NA	NA	NA	18.8	11.5	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus inornatus</i>	23.9	3.91	1.57	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	14.0	NA	NA	NA	18.3	11.5	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus striatus</i>	21.1	3.67	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	18.0	NA	NA	NA	23.7	11.4	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Chilabothrus taibuanus</i>	24.3	3.72	1.82	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	24.5	NA	NA	NA	18.0	10.8	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Corallus canaliculatus</i>	15.3	3.36	1.68	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	10.5	NA	NA	NA	10.2	11.7	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Corallus hortulanus</i>	18.6	3.51	1.65	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	10.5	0.9	NA	NA	1.8	12.0	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>	15.0	3.59	1.72	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	11.1	1.0	NA	NA	6.6	11.9	SVL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Epicrates tricolor</i>	31.0	3.66	1.63	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	21.5	NA	NA	NA	4.0	11.9	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Epicrates maurus</i>	27.3	3.34	1.55	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	12.5	NA	NA	NA	4.8	11.8	TL	Boidae	Captivity	Carroll and Judge 2000 Rivera et al. 2011
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Eryx coloratus</i>	20.7	2.55	0.48	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	12.0	NA	NA	NA	9.6	11.1	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Eryx conicus</i>	28.2	2.68	0.76	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	10.5	NA	NA	NA	22.7	11.2	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Eryx jacobi</i>	6.2	2.83	1.21	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	6.0	NA	NA	NA	24.7	11.0	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Eryx joshui</i>	24.4	2.68	1.32	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	7.0	NA	NA	NA	26.1	11.0	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Eryx tataricus</i>	24.0	2.27	NA	NA	Carnivorous	Viviparous	11.5	NA	NA	NA	39.2	10.4	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Enactes dorsalis</i>	23.2	3.82	1.78	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	10.6	NA	NA	NA	0.5	11.9	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost polytomy within genus
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Enactes notatus</i>	23.8	3.82	1.78	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	30.0	1.0	NA	NA	24.7	11.7	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Enactes notatus</i>	23.6	4.40	1.73	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	25.0	1.0	NA	NA	24.2	11.8	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i>	19.0	2.82	1.45	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	7.5	NA	30.4	NA	31.3	10.9	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Leptotyphlops maculatus</i>	21.8	3.12	1.41	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	6.0	NA	NA	NA	19.8	11.7	TL	Boidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Boidae	<i>Leptotyphlops continentalis</i>	17.7	2.34	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	5.5	NA	NA	NA	14.2	11.7	TL	Boidae	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Arizona elegans</i>	19.1	2.70	0.53	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	13.0	0.8	27.0	42	31.6	11.0	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga subultralis</i>	23.8	2.64	1.21	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	8.5	1.0	NA	NA	28.9	11.0	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga dendrophila</i>	19.0	3.08	0.46	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.5	NA	NA	NA	2.0	2.0	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	19.0	2.94	0.97	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.5	NA	NA	NA	13.8	11.5	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	McFadden and Boylan Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Chamaeleon</i>	8.2	3.32	1.54	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	6.0	NA	NA	NA	21.1	11.7	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Compsophis coxiana</i>	10.4	1.86	0.57	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.5	NA	NA	NA	33.5	11.5	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Chionomantis stramineus</i>	4.0	0.68	-0.78	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.0	NA	NA	NA	29.4	10.8	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Chionomantis carolinus</i>	5.4	2.86	NA	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	6.5	NA	NA	NA	4.7	11.9	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Chionomantis carolinus</i>	5.4	2.86	NA	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	6.5	NA	NA	NA	4.7	11.9	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Coeloglyphis helena</i>	15.0	2.64	0.65	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	22.4	11.3	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	10.0	2.78	0.75	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	13.6	1.0	29.6	30.0	38.4	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Eryonis decaemata</i>	21.8	3.61	0.87	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	26.0	NA	21.9	NA	25.5	11.7	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	12.0	1.82	0.46	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	0.4	31.0	48	48.6	11.3	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Coronella girardiana</i>	16.0	1.82	-0.06	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.0	1.0	NA	NA	39.1	11.3	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Nature	Filippi and Luiselli 2000Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Dasyatis aptera</i>	5.2	2.17	0.47	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.5	1.5	NA	NA	0.8	11.8	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Dasyatis cephalopoda</i>	5.2	2.17	0.47	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.5	1.5	NA	NA	0.8	11.8	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Dasyatis acuta</i>	22.1	2.23	0.45	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	15.5	1.5	NA	NA	8.2	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Dendrolythys punctulata</i>	18.0	2.83	0.75	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	8.2	NA	NA	NA	19.9	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Eipper 2012 close to <i>Chrysopepla</i> (Pyron and Burbrink 2014)
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Diplophis rufus</i>	14.2	3.75	1.86	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	26.0	NA	21.9	NA	25.5	11.7	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Diplophis jagularis</i>	10.3	3.08	NA	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.0	NA	NA	NA	35.4	10.8	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora</i>	25.9	3.14	1.64	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	3.7	11.8	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	29.7	11.4	TL	Colubridae sensu stricto (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000 polytomy with <i>D. corax</i> - was subspecies
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Colubridae	<i>Drymonchocora cooperi</i>	25.5	3.13	1.33	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous										

Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Naja pallida</i>	20.2	2.83	0.61	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.5	NA	NA	NA	4.0	11.2	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Naja sumatrana</i>	11.4	2.32	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4	11.5	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Hydrodynastes</i>	11.5	2.75	0.76	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4	11.2	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Notechis scindus</i>	17.0	3.13	0.55	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	19.1	1.0	25.9	24.0	35.0	11.5	TL	Elapidae	Nature	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Ophiophagus hanhali</i>	22.5	4.25	1.75	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	33.0	NA	NA	NA	14.1	11.6	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Psittrophis melanoleuca</i>	18.0	3.36	1.12	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	24.0	NA	NA	NA	23.2	11.6	TL	Elapidae	Epiper 2012	Carey and Burbrink 2009	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Dyrasurus scutellatus</i>	15.6	3.67	1.19	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.4	NA	NA	NA	16.7	11.5	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Psuedochis australis</i>	11.1	3.46	0.98	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	8.6	NA	NA	NA	24.3	11.0	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudochis porphyrota</i>	25.0	3.13	0.85	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	24.0	1.0	28.9	31.0	31.4	11.5	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudochis pygmaea</i>	12.0	2.75	0.76	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	24.0	NA	NA	NA	20.7	11.2	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Pseudochis testilis</i>	15.0	3.23	0.70	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	16.0	NA	NA	NA	27.2	11.4	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Sata sata</i>	12.0	1.87	0.60	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	4.6	NA	NA	NA	24.7	11.0	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Tropichis curranus</i>	24.0	1.80	0.48	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	24.0	NA	NA	NA	27.2	11.6	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Elapidae	<i>Waltherineta scyrtica</i>	11.3	2.75	1.00	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	13.5	NA	NA	NA	29.2	10.6	TL	Elapidae	Captivity	TALM	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Homaliospidae	<i>Erpeton tenellum</i>	13.6	2.41	-1.10	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	9.0	NA	NA	NA	10.8	11.6	TL	Homaliospidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Homaliospidae	<i>Myrophis chinensis</i>	4.2	2.49	-0.75	NA	Carnivorous	Viviparous	16.3	NA	NA	NA	26.1	11.4	TL	Homaliospidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Homaliospidae	<i>Pseudomyia polyzona</i>	5.9	1.47	0.54	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.6	NA	NA	NA	14.7	11.5	TL	Homaliospidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Atractaspis bhotwani</i>	23.9	1.74	-0.15	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.0	NA	NA	NA	16.6	11.5	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Atractaspis engadensis</i>	11.3	1.65	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	2.5	NA	NA	NA	24.6	10.4	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	TALM	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Eurycea maculata</i>	18.0	2.75	0.81	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	1.5	NA	NA	28.7	11.5	TL	Lamprophidae	unclear	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Dipsos multimaculatus</i>	10.0	1.33	-0.42	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	3.0	NA	NA	NA	26.8	10.9	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Goniomonops capensis</i>	10.9	2.86	0.96	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.0	1.5	NA	NA	12.4	11.6	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Leiolopidium madagascariense</i>	27.2	2.67	0.82	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.5	NA	NA	NA	19.5	11.7	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Locomomenops regalis</i>	25.0	2.47	0.81	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	14.5	NA	NA	NA	28.7	11.5	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Malpolon insignitus</i>	25.0	2.07	0.81	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	8.0	NA	NA	NA	37.5	11.0	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	Amintz and Boukila 20	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Malpolon monspesulanus</i>	20.0	2.59	0.55	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	8.0	NA	NA	NA	34	37.5	11.1	Lamprophidae	Nature	Cantanzani 1994	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Malpolon signatus</i>	10.7	2.67	NA	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.0	NA	NA	NA	23.8	10.8	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	TALM	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Psammophis schokari</i>	8.9	2.67	0.70	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.5	NA	26.7	48	24.0	10.5	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	TALM	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Psammophis sibilans</i>	10.3	2.67	NA	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	7.0	NA	NA	NA	11.4	11.3	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Psammophis sylvaticus</i>	5.8	2.59	0.21	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	7.0	NA	NA	NA	19.7	11.5	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Pseudochis oculata</i>	8.3	3.25	0.51	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	24.0	NA	NA	NA	27.2	11.6	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	Epiper 2012	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Lamprophidae	<i>Rhamphopsis oxyrhynchus</i>	13.3	2.75	0.64	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	12.0	NA	NA	NA	8.3	11.4	TL	Lamprophidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Loxocemidae	<i>Loxocemus bicolor</i>	32.8	3.23	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	2.5	NA	NA	NA	14.4	11.7	TL	Pythoidea (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Cleophis kirilowii</i>	8.4	1.77	0.09	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	11.0	NA	NA	NA	40.2	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Cleophis ocellatus</i>	10.7	1.87	0.02	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	4.0	NA	NA	NA	21.2	11.3	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	20.0	3.45	0.53	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	9.2	1.0	NA	NA	50.6	11.1	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Cantanzani 1994	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	14.0	2.45	0.14	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	15.0	NA	NA	NA	41.9	11.0	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	unclear	Amintz and Boukila 20	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Herodia aethiops</i>	14.8	3.16	0.81	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	21.8	NA	NA	NA	24.2	11.6	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>	9.4	3.12	0.71	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	22.8	NA	NA	NA	31.8	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Nerodia rhombifer</i>	7.6	3.26	0.95	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	28.8	NA	26.9	NA	32.2	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Nerodia septentrionalis</i>	21.0	3.03	0.61	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	27.2	1.0	24.8	24.0	39.5	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Harding and Rocke	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Nerodia sibirica</i>	13.7	1.58	0.29	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	28.0	1.0	NA	NA	20.9	NA	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	19.3	2.34	0.46	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	11.0	1.0	NA	NA	24.0	37.5	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	7.0	1.53	-0.09	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	13.0	1.0	25.4	30	35.9	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	14.6	1.17	0.08	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	14.0	NA	NA	NA	45.2	11.3	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis burteri</i>	14.0	2.02	-0.22	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	9.0	NA	26.1	NA	41.9	11.3	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis couchii</i>	7.7	2.71	-0.22	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	21.0	NA	NA	NA	38.5	11.4	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis cyrtoides</i>	10.8	2.65	0.22	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	9.9	0.8	NA	NA	26.7	11.3	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	7.7	2.59	0.21	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	28.0	NA	NA	NA	24.8	11.6	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	7.7	2.55	0.21	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	19.0	NA	NA	NA	31.8	11.2	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis marianus</i>	7.0	2.56	0.38	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	15.0	1.0	NA	NA	30.7	11.2	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	unclear	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis proximus</i>	15.8	2.39	0.38	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	15.0	NA	NA	NA	24.2	11.6	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis proximus</i>	3.6	2.75	0.22	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	20.0	1.0	NA	NA	32.1	11.4	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	8.4	2.58	0.24	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	15.0	NA	NA	NA	45.5	11.3	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis saurinus</i>	10.6	2.48	0.07	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	11.0	1.0	26.0	30	37.4	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	9.4	2.11	0.08	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.0	1.0	22.5	24.2	31.4	11.6	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Virginia striatula</i>	7.2	0.94	-0.36	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	5.3	1.0	NA	NA	24.0	33.1	11.5	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Virginia valisium</i>	9.5	1.11	-0.50	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Viviparous	NA	NA	27.3	NA	35.0	11.6	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Nariidae	<i>Nerodia sibirica</i>	14.8	3.16	0.81	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	21.8	NA	NA	NA	24.2	11.6	TL	Nariidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Atheris chilensis</i>	25.7	2.74	1.11	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	6.5	NA	NA	NA	16.4	11.2	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Aspidetes melanocephalus</i>	22.6	3.80	1.62	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	7.8	NA	NA	NA	19.1	11.2	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Brocthorochilus sp.</i>	22.2	3.37	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	11.4	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Brocthorochilus sp.</i>	22.2	3.37	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	11.4	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Leioyophis oberlovis</i>	18.0	3.77	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.5	NA	NA	NA	3.3	11.7	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Liastis fuscus</i>	26.8	4.01	1.83	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	10.3	NA	NA	NA	15.9	11.4	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Morelia anethia</i>	13.8	2.56	0.75	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	11.5	NA	NA	NA	23.2	11.6	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Morelia boeleni</i>	20.1	3.77	NA	Diurnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	7.0	NA	NA	NA	5.5	11.6	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Morelia kinghorni</i>	13.8	4.59	NA	Cathedral	Carnivorous	Oviparous	NA	NA	25.2	NA	14.9	11.6	TL	Pythonidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	Carey and Judge 2000	
Serpentes	Alethinophidia	Pythonidae	<i>Morelia sp.</i>	19.6	4.34	1.51	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	16.2	0.4	NA								

Serpentes	Alchinhophidia	Viperidae	<i>Vipera berus</i>	19.0	2.36	0.51	Cathemeral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	8.8	0.5	NA	36.0	55.3	11.2	TL	Viperidae	Captivity	De Magalhães and Cost Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Alchinhophidia	Viperidae	<i>Vipera latastei</i>	14.0	2.30	0.36	Cathemeral	Carnivorous	Viviparous	8.0	0.8	NA	NA	39.5	11.3	TL	Viperidae	Nature	Brito and Rebelo 2003 Pyron and Burbrink 2014
Serpentes	Scoliocephalia	Typhlopidae	<i>Typhlops vermicularis</i>	6.2	1.60	NA	Nocturnal	Carnivorous	Oviparous	5.5	NA	34.1	NA	35.1	11.0	TL	Typhlopidae (Feldman, unpublished)	Captivity	FAUM Pyron and Burbrink 2014

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OLS regression on log(10) transformed data

sub-order	Family	intercept	slope
lizards	Carphodactylidae	-3.445	2.353
lizards	Diplodactylidae	-4.804	3.057
lizards	Phyllodactylidae	-4.482	2.945
lizards	Tropiduridae <i>S. strictu</i>	-3.884	2.719
snakes	Colubridae	-5.548	2.539
snakes	Dipsadidae	-4.715	2.278
snakes	Natricidae	-7.456	3.303
snakes	Pythonidae	-5.216	2.652
snakes	Typhlopidae	-8.012	3.693

sexed sizes preferred to non-sexed to avoid sexual bias

when multiple sources exist, those which reports both SVL or TL and mass were preferred

when multiple sources exist, the one with the largest sample size per species was preferred - or the one less likely to SVL, Total length and mass means were preferred to range midpoints

All equations for snakes refer to total length, all equations for lizards are based on SVLs

) contain juveniles

Family	Species	Sex	n	SVL (mm)	mass (g)	source	reference
Carphodactylidae	<i>Carphodactylus laevis</i>	unsexed	not reported	110.24	28.52	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus asper</i>	unsexed	not reported	91.84	18.42	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus laevis</i>	unsexed	not reported	59.79	4.06	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus levis</i>	unsexed	not reported	68.75	8.76	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus stellatus</i>		10 (mass)	474.4	13.1	Withers et al. 2000 (mass), How et al.	How, R. A., Schmitt, L. H. and Suyanto, A. Geographical variation in the morphology of four snake species from the Lesser Sunda Islands, eastern Indonesia. <i>Biological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 59: 439-456.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus vertebralis</i>	unsexed	not reported	67.6	8.38	Costa et al. 2008	Costa, G. C., Mesquita, D. O., Colli, G. R. and Vitt, L. J. 2008. Niche expansion and the niche variation hypothesis: does the degree of individual variation increase in depauperate assemblages? <i>American Naturalist</i> 172: 868-877.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus amnicola</i>	unsexed	not reported	92	13.42	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus championae</i>	female	1	68.7	6.2	Couper et al. 2000	Couper, P. J., Schneider, C. J., Hoskin, C. J. and Covacevich, J. A. 2000. Australian leaf-tailed geckos: phylogeny, a new genus, two new species and other new data. <i>Memoirs of the Queensland Museum</i> 45: 253-265.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus nephys</i>	unsexed	not reported	87.17	11.56	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus ossa</i>	unsexed	not reported	77.29	8.36	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>	female	67 (SVL)/	886.2	14.3	Doughty and Shine 1995	Doughty, P. and Shine, R. 1995. Life in two dimensions: Natural history of the southern leaf-tailed gecko, <i>Phyllurus platurus</i> . <i>Herpetologica</i> 51: 193-201.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Saluarius cornutus</i>	unsexed	not reported	134.27	28.52	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	male	38	73.7	8.8	Shah 2002	Shah, B. 2002. Why do thick-tailed geckos (<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>) aggregate? Honors thesis, University of Sydney.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Amalasia leseuerii</i>	unsexed	38	43.0	2.3	Schlesinger and Shine 1994	Schlesinger, C. A. and Shine, R. 1994. Selection of diurnal retreat sites by the nocturnal gekkonid lizard <i>Oedura leseuerii</i> . <i>Herpetologica</i> 50: 156-163.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Amalasia rhombifer</i>	unsexed	not reported	56.3	3.0	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>	female	1	35.0	0.8	Bush 1992	Bush, B. 1992. Some records of reproduction in captive lizards and snakes. <i>Herpetofauna</i> 22: 26-30.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>	male	21	81.0	18.5	Parrish and Gill 2003	Parrish, G. R. and Gill, B. J. 2003. Natural history of the lizards of the Three Kings Islands, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Zoology</i> 30: 205-220.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>	unsexed	not reported	53.8	3.2	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>	unsexed	not reported	57.7	5.0	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus ornatus</i>	unsexed	mass: 2; SV	47.1	2.2	Storr 1979	Storr, G. M. 1979. The <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i> complex. Records of the Western Australian Museum 7: 391-402.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus polyophthalmus</i>	unsexed	mass: 6; SV	47.0	3.1	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: Boulenger, G. A. 1885. Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) I. Geckonidae, Eublepharidae, Uroplatiidae, Pygopodidae, Agamidae. Trustees of the British Museum, London.	
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>	female	1	55.0	2.5	Bush 1992	Bush, B. 1992. Some records of reproduction in captive lizards and snakes. <i>Herpetofauna</i> 22: 26-30.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>	unsexed	not reported	47.3	2.2	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>	unsexed	mass: 1; SV	60.7	2.7	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: Werner, Y. L. and Seifan, T. 2006. Eye size in geckos: asymmetry, allometry, sexual dimorphism, and behavioral correlates. <i>Journal of Morphology</i> 267: 1486-1500.	
Diplodactylidae	<i>Hoplodactylus davuaceli</i>	unsexed	33	144.1	81.4	Whitaker 1968	Whitaker, A. H. 1968. The lizards of the Poor Knights Islands, New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Science</i> 11: 623-651.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium albuguttatum</i>	unsexed	mass: 11; SV	44.9	2.9	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: Chapman, A. and Dell, J. 1985. Biology and zoogeography of the amphibians and reptiles of the Western Australian wheatbelt. Records of the Western Australian Museum 12: 1-46.	
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>	unsexed	not reported	57.3	2.5	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium immaculatum</i>	unsexed	not reported	51.7	2.7	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium squarrosom</i>	unsexed	mass: 27; SV	53.0	2.0	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: Chapman, A. and Dell, J. 1985. Biology and zoogeography of the amphibians and reptiles of the Western Australian wheatbelt. Records of the Western Australian Museum 12: 1-46.	
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium steindachneri</i>	unsexed	not reported	55.7	2.7	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i>	unsexed	not reported	46.8	2.3	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Mokopirirakau cryptozoicus</i>	unsexed	5	86.5	17.3	Jewell and Leschen 2004	Jewell, T. R. and Leschen, R. A. B. 2004. A new species of <i>Hoplodactylus</i> (Reptilia: Pygopodidae) from the Takitimu Mountains, South Island, New Zealand. <i>Zootaxa</i> 792: 1-11.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Nautilius manukanus</i>	female	9	75.0	8.5	Holmes 2004	Holmes, K. M. 2004. The female reproductive cycle of a viviparous skink, <i>Oligosoma macmurtrei</i> , in a subalpine environment. <i>Herpetologica</i> 60: 156-163.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura castelnaui</i>	unsexed	not reported	92.1	15.4	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura coggeri</i>	unsexed	not reported	79.0	7.3	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura marmorata</i>	unsexed	not reported	83.9	12.3	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura montis</i>	unsexed	not reported	98.1	16.0	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura tryoni</i>	female	3 (mass)	80.0	11.0	Bustard 1967, SVL: Dunham et al. 1967	Dunham, A. E., Miles, D. B. and Reznick, D. N. 1967. Life history patterns in squamate reptiles. Pages 441-522 in C. Gans and R. B. Huey, eds. <i>Biology of the Reptilia</i> . Vol. 16. Ecology B. Defense and life history. Liss, New York.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Pseudotoxodactylus australis</i>	unsexed	not reported	95.0	24.0	Brown 2012	Brown, D. 2012. A guide to Australian dragons in captivity. Reptile Publications, Burleigh.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>	unsexed	not reported	49.4	1.9	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>	female	1	62.0	4.1	Bush 1992	Bush, B. 1992. Some records of reproduction in captive lizards and snakes. <i>Herpetofauna</i> 22: 26-30.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	unsexed	mass: 8; SV	66.8	7.7	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: Storr 1979	Storr, G. M. 1979. The <i>Diplodactylus ciliaris</i> complex (Lacertilia: Gekkonidae) in Western Australia. Records of the Western Australian Museum 14: 121-133.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus eldieri</i>	unsexed	not reported	38.7	1.7	Costa et al. 2008	Costa, G. C., Mesquita, D. O., Colli, G. R. and Vitt, L. J. 2008. Niche expansion and the niche variation hypothesis: does the degree of individual variation increase in depauperate assemblages? <i>American Naturalist</i> 172: 868-877.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>	unsexed	mass: 3; SV	61.4	6.7	Warburg 1966, SVL: How et al. 1995	Warburg, M. R. 1966. On the water economy of several Australian geckos, agamids, and skinks. <i>Copeia</i> , 1966: 230-235.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus krisalys</i>	unsexed	not reported	70.3	5.3	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus michaelsoni</i>	unsexed	mass: 2; SV	51.9	2.3	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: How et al. 1995	How, R. A., Dell, J. and Wellington, B. D. 1986. Comparative biology of eight species of <i>Diplodactylus</i> gecko in western Australia. <i>Herpetologica</i> 42: 471-482.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus spinigerus</i>	unsexed	mass: 42; SV	78.3	4.8	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: How et al. 1995	How, R. A., Dell, J. and Wellington, B. D. 1986. Comparative biology of eight species of <i>Diplodactylus</i> gecko in western Australia. <i>Herpetologica</i> 42: 471-482.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus strophurus</i>	unsexed	mass: 34; SV	71.8	6.0	Withers et al. 2000, SVL: How et al. 1995	How, R. A., Dell, J. and Wellington, B. D. 1986. Comparative biology of eight species of <i>Diplodactylus</i> gecko in western Australia. <i>Herpetologica</i> 42: 471-482.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus taeniatius</i>	unsexed	not reported	43.6	1.2	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus williamsi</i>	unsexed	not reported	58.5	3.1	Vucko 2008	Vucko, M. J. 2008. The dynamics of water on the skin of Australian carphodactyline and diplodactyline geckos. MSc thesis, James Cook University.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Toropuku stephensi</i>	male	23	74.0	9.6	Hare 2005	Hare, K. M. 2005. The paradox of nocturnality in lizards. PhD Dissertation, Victoria University of Wellington.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Woodworthia maculatus</i>	female	not reported	74.0	10.2	Cree and Hare 2010	Cree, A. and Hare, K. M. 2010. Equal thermal opportunity does not result in equal gestation length in a cool-climate skink and gecko. <i>Herpetological Conservation and Biology</i> 5: 271-282.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Asaccus montanus</i>	male	1	36.4	1.0	Gardner 1994	Gardner, A. S. 1994. A new species of <i>Asaccus</i> (Gekkonidae) from the mountains of northern Oman. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> , 28: 141-145.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Gymnodactylus darwini</i>	unsexed	3	46.1	2.7	Almeida-Gomes et al. 2008	Almeida-Gomes, M., Vrcibradic, D., Siqueira, C. C., Kiefer, M. C., Klaion, T., Almeida-Santos, P., Nascimento, D., Ariani, C. V., Borges-Junior, V. N., Freitas-Filho, R. F., van Sluys, M. and Rocha, C. F. 2008. Herpetofauna of an Atlantic rainforest area (Morro Sao Joao) in Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. <i>Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciéncias</i> , 80: 291-300.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Gymnodactylus geckoides</i>	male	73	41.3	1.9	Vitt 1995	Vitt, L. J. 1995. The ecology of tropical lizards in the caatinga of northeast Brazil. <i>Occasional Papers of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History</i> 1: 1-29.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Haemodracon riebeckii</i>	male	2	131.5	59.8	Rosler and Wrانik 2007	Rosler, H. and Wrانik, W. 2007. Remarks on biology, keeping and breeding the Socotra Giant Gecko, <i>Haemodracon riebeckii</i> (Peters, 1882). <i>Zoologische Garten</i> 77: 59-83.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Homonota darwini</i>	unsexed	36	48.6	3.0	Weeks and Espinoza 2013	Weeks, D. M. and Espinoza, R. E. 2013. Lizards on ice: Comparative thermal tolerances of the world's southernmost gecko. <i>Journal of Thermal Biology</i> 38: 225-232.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Homonota gaudichaudii</i>	male	8 (mass)/10	31.1	0.8	Marquet et al. 1990	Marquet, P. A., Bozinovic, F., Medel, R. G., Werner, Y. L. and Jaksic, F. M. 1990. Ecology of <i>Garthia gaudichaudii</i> , a gecko endemic to the semiarid region of Chile. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> , 24: 431-434.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Phyllodactylus lanei</i>	male	5	60.6	6.6	Franco and de la Torre 1990	Franco, R. C. and de la Torre, G. G. 1990. Reptiles de la Isla La Pena, Nayarit, Mexico. <i>Anales del Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, serie Zoología</i> 61: 175-187.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Phyllorhynchus pollicaris</i>	male	30	75.2	10.5	Vitt 1995	Vitt, L. J. 1995. The ecology of tropical lizards in the caatinga of northeast Brazil. <i>Occasional Papers of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History</i> 1: 1-29.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyodactylus guttatus</i>	male	8	72.7	12.1	Meiri, own measurements	Meiri, own measurements based on specimens in the Natural History Museum. Tel Aviv University.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyodactylus hasselquistii</i>	male	3	87.7	10.7	TAUM	Mateo, J. A. and Cuadrado, M. 2012. Communal nesting and parental care in Oudri's fan-footed gecko (<i>Pyodactylus oudrii</i>): field and experimental evidence of an adaptive behavior. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> , 46: 209-212.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyodactylus oudrii</i>	unsexed	not reported	53.5	5.3	Mateo and Cuadrado 2012	Mateo, J. A. and Cuadrado, M. 2012. Communal nesting and parental care in Oudri's fan-footed gecko (<i>Pyodactylus oudrii</i>): field and experimental evidence of an adaptive behavior. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> , 46: 209-212.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyodactylus puseuxi</i>	male	3	68.1	11.2	Meiri, own measurements	Meiri, own measurements based on specimens in the Natural History Museum. Tel Aviv University.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola annularis</i>	unsexed	4	72.5	8.1	TAUM	Salvador, A. and Brown, R. P. 2007. Perenquén de Boettger – <i>Tarentola boettgeri</i> Steindachner, 1891. Version: 29-05-2007. Enciclopedia virtual de los vertebrados Españoles.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola boettgeri</i>	unsexed	not reported	56.5	4.8	Brown 1996 (mass), Salvador and Brown 2007	Salvador, A. 2009. Lagartija de las Pitiusas – <i>Podacris pitiusensis</i> (Boscá, 1883). Version 3-09-2009. Enciclopedia virtual de los vertebrados Españoles.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola delalandii</i>	male	1	84.0	18.5	Salvador 2009	Salvador, A. 2009. Lagartija de las Pitiusas – <i>Podacris pitiusensis</i> (Boscá, 1883). Version 3-09-2009. Enciclopedia virtual de los vertebrados Españoles.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	unsexed	4	65.8	7.5	TAUM	Salvador, A. 2009. Lagartija de las Pitiusas – <i>Podacris pitiusensis</i> (Boscá, 1883). Version 3-09-2009. Enciclopedia virtual de los vertebrados Españoles.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>	unsexed	not reported	28.98.2	21.9	Vitt 2000	Vitt, L. J. 2000. Ecological consequences of body size in neonatal and small-bodied lizards in the neotropics. <i>Herpetological Monographs</i> 14: 388-400.

Tropiduridae	<i>Eurolophosaurus nanuzae</i>	female	58	47.8	4.4	Galdino and Van Sluys 2011	Galdino, C. A. B. and Van Sluys, M. 2011. Clutch size in the small-sized lizard <i>Eurolophosaurus nanuzae</i> : does it vary along the geographic distribution of the species? <i>Iheringia, Serie Zoologica</i> , 101: 61-64.
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>	unsexed	1	88	20.2	Blob 2000	Blob, R. W. 2000. Interspecific scaling of the hindlimb skeleton in lizards, crocodylians, felids and canids: does limb bone shape correlate with limb posture? <i>Journal of Zoology</i> 250: 507-531.
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus occipitalis</i>	male	512	63	9.4	Watkins 1996	Watkins, G. G. 1996. Proximate causes of sexual size dimorphism in the iguanian lizard <i>Microlophus occipitalis</i> . <i>Ecology</i> , 77: 1473-1482.
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus quadrivittatus</i>	male	103	102.3	42	Goldberg and Rodriguez 1986	Goldberg, S. R. and Rodriguez, E. 1986. Reproductive cycles of two iguanid lizards from northern Chile, <i>Tropidurus quadrivittatus</i> and <i>Tropidurus theresioides</i> . <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> 10: 147-151.
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus theresioides</i>	male	49	78.3	24.9	Goldberg and Rodriguez 1986	Goldberg, S. R. and Rodriguez, E. 1986. Reproductive cycles of two iguanid lizards from northern Chile, <i>Tropidurus quadrivittatus</i> and <i>Tropidurus theresioides</i> . <i>Journal of Arid Environments</i> 10: 147-151.
Tropiduridae	<i>Plica plica</i>	male	16	139.8	79.39	Vitt 1991	Vitt, L. J. 1991. Ecology and life history of the scansorial arboreal lizard <i>Plica plica</i> (Iguanidae) in Amazonian Brazil. <i>Canadian Journal of Zoology</i> 69: 504-511.
Tropiduridae	<i>Plica umbra</i>	male	22	86.8	17.2	Vitt et al. 1997	Vitt, L. J., Zani, P. A. and Avila-Pires, T. C. S. 1997. Ecology of the arboreal tropidurid lizard <i>Tropidurus</i> (=Plica) <i>umbra</i> in the Amazon region. <i>Canadian Journal of Zoology</i> 75: 1876-1882.
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus caducus</i>	male	25	67.92	10.68	Avila et al. 2008	Avila, L. J., Morando, M. and Sites, J. W. 2008. New species of the iguanian lizard genus <i>Liolaemus</i> (Squamata, Iguania, Liolaemini) from central Patagonia, Argentina. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> , 42: 186-196.
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus roseiventris</i>	male	1	95	43	Duellman 2005	Duellman, W. E. 2005. <i>Cusco Amazónico: The lives of amphibians and reptiles in an Amazonian rainforest</i> . Cornell University Press, Ithaca.
Tropiduridae	<i>Strobilurus torquatus</i>	male	7	92.7	28.2	Rodrigues et al. 1989	Rodrigues, M. T., Yionenaga-Yassuda, Y. and Kasahara, S. 1989. Notes on the ecology and karyotypic description of <i>Strobilurus torquatus</i> (Sauria, Iguanidae). <i>Brazilian Journal of Genetics</i> 12: 747-759.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus etheridgei</i>	female	10	66.67	21.3	Cruz 1997	Cruz, F. B. 1997. Reproductive activity in <i>Tropidurus etheridgei</i> in the semiarid Chaco of Salta, Argentina. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> 31: 444-450.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i>	unsexed	82	82.5	22.09	Vitt and Zani 1998	Vitt, L. J. and Zani, P. A. 1998. Ecological relationships among sympatric lizards in a transitional forest in the northern Amazon of Brazil. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> 14: 63-86.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus itambere</i>	male	110	61.94	9.25	Faria and Araujo 2004	Faria, R. G. and Araujo, A. F. B. 2004. Sintopy of two <i>Tropidurus</i> lizard species (Squamata: Tropiduridae) in a rocky cerrado habitat in central Brazil. <i>Brazilian Journal of Biology</i> 4: 775-786.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus montanus</i>	unsexed	65	44.9	4.32	Vitt 1991	Vitt, L. J. 1991. An introduction to the ecology of cerrado lizards. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> , 25: 79-90.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus oreadicus</i>	male	83	76.07	15.82	Faria and Araujo 2004	Faria, R. G. and Araujo, A. F. B. 2004. Sintopy of two <i>Tropidurus</i> lizard species (Squamata: Tropiduridae) in a rocky cerrado habitat in central Brazil. <i>Brazilian Journal of Biology</i> 4: 775-786.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus psammonastes</i>	unsexed	not reported	75.65	15	Lima and da Rocha 2006	Lima, A. F. B. and da Rocha, P. L. B. 2006. Ontogenetic change in plant consumption by <i>Tropidurus psammonastes</i> , Rodrigues, Kasahara & Yonenaga-Yassuda, 1988 (Tropiduridae), a lizard endemic to the dunes of the São Francisco River, Bahia, Brazil. <i>Revista Brasileira de Zoociencias</i> 8: 67-75.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus semitaeniatus</i>	male	185	82.5	16.5	Vitt 1995	Vitt, L. J. 1995. The ecology of tropical lizards in the caatinga of northeast Brazil. <i>Occasional Papers of the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History</i> 1: 1-29.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus spinulosus</i>	unsexed	not reported	83.15	15.4	Costa et al. 2008	Costa, G. C., Vitt, L. G., Pianka, E. R., Mesquita, D. O. and Colli, G. R. 2008. Optimal foraging constrains macroecological patterns: body size and dietary niche breadth in lizards. <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i> 17: 670-677.
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus torquatus</i>	male	283	100	47.9	Vitt and Goldberg 1983	Vitt, L. J. and Goldberg, S. R. 1983. Reproductive ecology of two tropical iguanid lizards: <i>Tropidurus torquatus</i> and <i>Platynotus semitaeniatus</i> . <i>Copeia</i> , 1983: 131-141.
Tropiduridae	<i>Uracentron flaviceps</i>	male	11	107.27	38.84	Vitt and Zani 1996	Vitt, L. J. and Zani, P. A. 1996. Ecology of the elusive tropical lizard <i>tropidurus</i> [=Uracentron] <i>flaviceps</i> (Tropiduridae) in lowland rain forest of Ecuador. <i>Herpetologica</i> , 52: 121-132.
Tropiduridae	<i>Uranoscodon superciliosus</i>	unsexed	18	100.7	47.4	Vitt and Zani 1998	Vitt, L. J. and Zani, P. A. 1998. Ecological relationships among sympatric lizards in a transitional forest in the northern Amazon of Brazil. <i>Journal of Tropical Ecology</i> 14: 63-86.
Family	<i>Species</i>						2nd reference & remarks
Carphodactylidae	<i>Carphodactylus laevis</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus asper</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus laevisimus</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus levis</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus stellatus</i>						Withers, P. C., Aplin, K. P. and Werner, Y. L. 2000. Metabolism and evaporative water loss of Western Australian geckos (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonomorpha). <i>Australian Journal of Zoology</i> 48: 111-126.
Carphodactylidae	<i>Nephrurus vertebralis</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus amnicola</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus championae</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus nephtys</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus ossa</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Saluarius cornutus</i>						
Carphodactylidae	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Amalasia lesueurii</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Amalasia rhombifer</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Crenadactylus ocellatus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Dactylocnemis pacificus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus granariensis</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus ornatus</i>						Withers, P. C., Aplin, K. P. and Werner, Y. L. 2000. Metabolism and evaporative water loss of Western Australian geckos (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonomorpha). <i>Australian Journal of Zoology</i> 48: 111-126.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus polyophthalmus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus pulcher</i>						Withers, P. C., Aplin, K. P. and Werner, Y. L. 2000. Metabolism and evaporative water loss of Western Australian geckos (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonomorpha). <i>Australian Journal of Zoology</i> 48: 111-126.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Hesperoedura reticulata</i>						Withers, P. C., Aplin, K. P. and Werner, Y. L. 2000. Metabolism and evaporative water loss of Western Australian geckos (Reptilia: Sauria: Gekkonomorpha). <i>Australian Journal of Zoology</i> 48: 111-126.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Hoplodactylus duvauceli</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium albuguttatum</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium immaculatum</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium squarrosam</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium steindachneri</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Lucasium stenodactylum</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Mokopirirakau cryptozoicus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Nautilinus manukanus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura castelnaui</i>						weights and lengths estimated from Figure 3.2 in Holmes 2004
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura coggeri</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura marmorata</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura montis</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Oedura tryoni</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Pseudothecadactylus australis</i>						Bustard, H. R. 1967. Reproduction in the Australian gekkonid genus <i>Oedura</i> Gray 1842. <i>Herpetologica</i> , 23: 276-284.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus assimilis</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus elderi</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus intermedius</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus krisalys</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus michaelsoni</i>						How, R. A., Dell, J. and Wellington, B. D. 1986. Comparative biology of eight species of <i>Diplodactylus</i> gecko in western Australia. <i>Herpetologica</i> 42: 471-482.
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus spinigerus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus strophurus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus taeniatus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Strophurus williamsi</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Toropuku stephensi</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Woodworthia maculatus</i>						
Diplodactylidae	<i>Asacelus nomatus</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Gymnodactylus darwini</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Gymnodactylus gekkooides</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Haemodracon riebeckii</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Homonota darwini</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Homonota gaudichaudii</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Phyllodactylus tanei</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Phyllopezus pollicaris</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyrodactylus guttatus</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyrodactylus hasselquistii</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyrodactylus oudrii</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Pyrodactylus puiseuxi</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola annularis</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola boettgeri</i>						Brown, R. P. 1996. Thermal biology of the gecko <i>Tarentola boettgeri</i> : comparisons among populations from different elevations within Gran Canaria. <i>Herpetologica</i> , 52: 396-405.
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola delalandii</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>						
Phyllodactylidae	<i>Thecadactylus rapicauda</i>						

Tropiduridae	<i>Eurolophosaurus nanucae</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus occipitalis</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus quadrivittatus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Microlophus theresioides</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Plica plica</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Plica umbra</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus caducus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Stenocercus roseiventris</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Strobilurus torquatus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus etheridgei</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus hispidus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus itambere</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus montanus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus oreadicus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus psammonastes</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus semitaeniatus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus spinulosus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Tropidurus torquatus</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Uracentron flaviceps</i>
Tropiduridae	<i>Uranoscodon superciliosus</i>

Family	Species	TL (mm)	mass (g)	source
Colubridae	<i>Boiga ceylonensis</i>	460.00	5.90	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Coluber sinai</i>	543.75	19.13	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia</i>	448.00	13.80	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Dispholidus typus</i>	1156.00	153.00	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Eirenis coronella</i>	261.50	6.10	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Eirenis coronelloides</i>	254.00	4.30	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Eirenis decemlineatus</i>	666.67	29.37	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Eirenis modestus</i>	454.25	15.48	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Eirenis rothii</i>	219.00	1.60	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i>	1600.00	400.00	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Lytorhynchus diadema</i>	412.00	12.80	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Macroprotodon cucullatus</i>	433.67	16.57	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Pantherophis alleghaniensis</i>	1467.00	246.00	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Phyllorhynchus decurtatus</i>	510.00	22.60	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Platyceps florulentus</i>	377.67	11.50	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Platyceps rhodorachis</i>	1099.33	56.57	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Rhynchocalamus melanocephalus</i>	420.00	10.00	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Telescopus dhara</i>	853.00	81.96	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Telescopus fallax</i>	567.88	33.23	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Telescopus hoogstraali</i>	779.83	74.60	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Telescopus semiannulatus</i>	490.00	9.50	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Thelotornis kirtlandii</i>	1369.00	69.00	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>	795.00	199.33	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Dolichophis jugularis</i>	1698.30	691.91	TAUM, Feldman, own measurement
Colubridae	<i>Elaphe sauromates</i>	1612.29	993.21	TAUM, Feldman, own measurement
Colubridae	<i>Hemorrhois nummifer</i>	1073.00	230.28	TAUM, Feldman, own measurement
Colubridae	<i>Platyceps collaris</i>	985.31	63.60	TAUM, Feldman, own measurement
Colubridae	<i>Spalerosophis diadema</i>	1042.77	211.17	TAUM, Feldman, own measurement
Colubridae	<i>Hierophis viridiflavus</i>	1153.33	172.33	Capula et al. 1995, Zuffi et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis nigra</i>	745.33	152.50	Faust & Blomquist 2011
Colubridae	<i>Chironius exoletus</i>	1276.00	147.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Chironius flavolineatus</i>	1116.00	89.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Chironius quadricarinatus</i>	959.00	58.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>	1553.00	829.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Drymoluber brazili</i>	622.00	86.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Mastigodryas bifossatus</i>	1410.00	523.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Simophis rhinostoma</i>	565.00	32.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla melanocephala</i>	301.00	7.00	Franca et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	495.00	50.00	Luisselli et al. 1996, Zuffi et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Boiga cynodon</i>	2350.00	417.35	Quinn & Neitman 1978
Colubridae	<i>Pantherophis spiloides</i>	1348.00	322.80	Schumacher et al. 1997
Colubridae	<i>Tantilla coronata</i>	231.83	2.53	Semlitsch et al. 1981, Todd et al. 2008
Colubridae	<i>Ahaetulla prasina</i>	1380.00	78.20	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Arizona elegans</i>	1070.00	161.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Boiga dendrophila</i>	1260.00	182.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	1320.00	402.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>	1050.00	145.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>	740.00	50.50	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	1160.00	182.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Coluber flagellum</i>	1810.00	475.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis calligastra</i>	1030.00	83.70	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis caudolineatus</i>	937.50	54.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	1185.00	130.25	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	1120.00	258.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Pantherophis obsoletus</i>	1380.00	510.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	1620.00	747.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	930.00	201.00	Seymor 1987
Colubridae	<i>Thelotornis capensis</i>	1109.50	78.80	Shine et al. 1996a
Colubridae	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	1725.50	1759.00	Stevenson et al. 2003
Colubridae	<i>Chironius fuscus</i>	1080.00	70.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)

Colubridae	<i>Chironius multiventris</i>	2496.00	650.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Chironius scurrulus</i>	1720.00	750.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Dendrophidion dendrophis</i>	742.00	20.25	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Drymobius rhombifer</i>	701.50	55.25	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Drymoluber dichrous</i>	979.67	119.33	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Rhinobothryum lentiginosum</i>	1155.00	89.50	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>	1332.00	57.50	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Colubridae	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	1803.50	552.50	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Colubridae	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>	1144.67	68.33	Vitt & Valdinger 1983, Tiffany Doan (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	1453.33	695.33	Feldman, own measurement
Colubridae	<i>Coronella girondica</i>	650.00	55.00	Zuffi et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Hemorrhois hippocrepis</i>	1100.00	220.00	Zuffi et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Rhinechis scalaris</i>	1500.00	500.00	Zuffi et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Zamenis lineatus</i>	930.00	190.00	Zuffi et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Hierophis andreas</i>	500.00	17.20	Behzad Fathinia (pc)
Colubridae	<i>Platyceps elegantissimus</i>	604.42	21.72	TAUM
Colubridae	<i>Lycodon rufozonatus</i>	780.00	160.90	Dieckmann et al. 2010
Colubridae	<i>Platyceps karelini</i>	726.47	35.87	TAUM
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas nattereri</i>	1066.50	170.50	TAUM
Dipsadidae	<i>Clelia clelia</i>	2040.67	2050.00	Barun et al. 2007
Dipsadidae	<i>Phalotris nasutus</i>	576.00	58.00	Braz et al. 2009
Dipsadidae	<i>Apostolepis ammodites</i>	259.00	2.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Apostolepis assimilis</i>	251.00	4.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Apostolepis flavotorquata</i>	502.00	20.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Atractus badius</i>	306.86	8.32	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Atractus snethlageae</i>	321.00	7.75	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	535.13	17.19	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Gomesophis brasiliensis</i>	359.00	23.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Helicops angulatus</i>	426.25	39.38	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Helicops modestus</i>	378.00	35.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Imantodes nochosa</i>	954.21	16.41	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Lygophis paucidens</i>	496.00	20.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Mussurana quimi</i>	622.00	89.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Ninia hudsoni</i>	389.50	14.63	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Oxyrhopus petolarius</i>	809.83	34.05	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Oxyrhopus trigeminus</i>	563.33	41.33	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas chamissonis</i>	955.00	145.30	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas psammophidea</i>	610.00	50.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Phimophis guerini</i>	607.00	87.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Pseudoboa coronata</i>	743.80	62.80	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Sibynomorphus mikanii</i>	332.00	12.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Tachymenis peruviana</i>	427.50	29.25	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Xenodon merremi</i>	718.33	201.77	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Xenopholis scalaris</i>	302.61	8.78	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Alsophis antiguae</i>	990.00	760.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Dipsas catesbyi</i>	532.21	11.29	Parker & Brown 1974, Seymour 1987
Dipsadidae	<i>Atractus major</i>	456.00	23.28	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Atractus pantostictus</i>	300.00	15.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Boiruna maculata</i>	1517.00	823.50	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Clelia plumbea</i>	1716.00	600.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Dipsas indica</i>	412.00	4.50	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Dipsas variegata</i>	921.50	46.75	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Drepanoides anomalus</i>	569.17	28.58	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus aesculapii</i>	485.00	40.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Helicops leopardinus</i>	360.00	24.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Imantodes lentiferus</i>	913.57	14.54	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	654.33	29.92	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Lygophis meridionalis</i>	611.00	26.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Oxyrhopus formosus</i>	741.00	51.20	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Oxyrhopus guibei</i>	556.00	43.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Oxyrhopus rhombifer</i>	389.00	21.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)

Dipsadidae	<i>Pseudoboa nigra</i>	809.50	134.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Thamnodynastes hypoconia</i>	407.00	20.40	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Xenopholis undulatus</i>	316.00	10.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Borikenophis portoricensis</i>	816.90	64.00	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas olfersii</i>	947.50	91.50	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas patagoniensis</i>	929.00	168.00	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Rhachidelus brazili</i>	999.00	561.00	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Thamnodynastes rutilus</i>	384.00	21.00	Vitt & Valdinger 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Phalotris lativittatus</i>	764.00	62.00	Vitt & Valdinger 1983, Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Thamnodynastes pallidus</i>	800.00	53.00	Vitt & Valdinger 1983, Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Xenodon nattereri</i>	289.00	14.00	Vitt 1983, Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Apostolepis albicollaris</i>	297.00	4.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus ornatus</i>	740.00	67.00	http://www.arkive.org/saint-lucia-racer/liophis-ornatus/
Dipsadidae	<i>Tachymenis chilensis</i>	373.02	22.40	Greene & Jaksic 1992
Dipsadidae	<i>Thamnodynastes longicaudus</i>	574.00	15.00	Framco et al 2003
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus almadensis</i>	375.00	14.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Lygophis lineatus</i>	550.50	26.50	Vitt 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus maryellenae</i>	399.00	23.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus mossoroensis</i>	537.35	50.75	Vitt 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus poecilogyrus</i>	453.00	40.10	Vitt 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus reginae</i>	570.83	35.96	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus typhlus</i>	720.00	47.00	Moon & Candy 1997, Tiffany Doan
Dipsadidae	<i>Erythrolamprus viridis</i>	456.00	20.75	Vitt 1983
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas aestiva</i>	718.00	47.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas agassizii</i>	346.00	16.00	Franca et al. 2008
Dipsadidae	<i>Philodryas argenteus</i>	1105.00	25.00	Tiffany Doan (pc)
Natricidae	<i>Natrix maura</i>	615.00	44.40	TAUM
Natricidae	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	400.00	13.00	TAUM
Natricidae	<i>Natrix tessellata</i>	677.45	79.53	TAUM, Feldman, own measurement
Natricidae	<i>Amphiesma metusia</i>	885.00	134.00	Inger et al. 1990
Natricidae	<i>Amphiesma sauteri</i>	414.25	14.00	Inger et al. 1990
Natricidae	<i>Rhabdophis nuchalis</i>	517.80	32.50	Inger et al. 1990
Natricidae	<i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus</i>	898.56	250.70	Karns et al. 2010
Natricidae	<i>Thamnophis radix</i>	552.75	50.96	King et al. 1999
Natricidae	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	630.85	73.04	King et al. 1999
Natricidae	<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	786.23	174.00	King et al. 1999, Weatherhead et al. 1995
Natricidae	<i>Nerodia taxispilota</i>	798.00	228.00	Seymour 1987
Natricidae	<i>Amphiesma concolorum</i>	823.00	71.40	Ota & Iwanaga 1997
Natricidae	<i>Trachischium guentheri</i>	325.50	10.41	Chetri et al. 2009
Pythonidae	<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>	3522.53	11769.35	Shine et al. 1998
Pythonidae	<i>Morelia viridis</i>	1210.00	563.20	TAUM
Pythonidae	<i>Python sebae</i>	3735.00	13250.00	TAUM
Pythonidae	<i>Python regius</i>	1216.00	1378.05	Gorzula et al. 1997, Aubert et al. 2005, Feldman, own measurement
Pythonidae	<i>Morelia spilota</i>	1683.77	1924.38	Pearson et al. 2002, Seymour 1987
Pythonidae	<i>Antaresia perthensis</i>	769.00	339.00	Seymour 1987
Pythonidae	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	1310.00	1362.00	Seymour 1987
Pythonidae	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	1950.00	3900.00	Seymour 1987
Pythonidae	<i>Liasis fuscus</i>	1490.00	953.00	Seymour 1987
Pythonidae	<i>Liasis olivaceus</i>	2400.00	3305.00	Seymour 1987
Pythonidae	<i>Antaresia maculosa</i>	1259.00	530.00	Trembath 2008
Pythonidae	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	3220.00	21750.00	Van Mierop & Barnard 1976
Pythonidae	<i>Python kyaiktiyo</i>	1518.00	3600.00	Zug et al. 2011
Pythonidae	<i>Python natalensis</i>	2804.17	13800.00	Alexander 2007
Typhlopidae	<i>Anilios bituberculatus</i>	245.00	3.40	Dale Nimmo (pc)
Typhlopidae	<i>Anilios australis</i>	328.00	48.00	Seymour 1987
Typhlopidae	<i>Xerotyphlops vermicularis</i>	191.53	2.23	TAUM
Typhlopidae	<i>Anilios torresianus</i>	510.00	43.30	Seymour 1987
Typhlopidae	<i>Anilios bicolor</i>	222.61	8.97	Dale Nimmo (pc)
Typhlopidae	<i>Amerotyphlops reticulatus</i>	266.81	17.26	Alessandro Costa Menks (pc)
Typhlopidae	<i>Amerotyphlops minuisquamus</i>	272.60	16.50	Marinus Hoogmoed (pc)
Typhlopidae	<i>Letheobia simonii</i>	201.11	0.95	TAUM

source

lizards

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