

Life Existence of Lizards

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DESCRIPTION

Lizards are more than half of all living reptiles through over 6,000 species. Lizards are found widely in the world. However, they are the most diverse and creative in the tropics. According to the lizard's behavior, it is predatory, its feeding mechanism is known as cranial kinesis, and its reproductive arrangements are quite different.

LIFE CYCLE

The majority of lizards reproduce by depositing eggs. In several small species, the quantity of eggs laid or clutch is slightly consistent. For example, all anoles (*Anolis*) lay only one egg at a time, many geckos lay one or two eggs (depending on the species), and some skinks lay two eggs. A more general guideline is that clutch size changes according to the mother size, age, and condition. A clutch of four to eight eggs may be considered normal, but enormous reptiles such as the iguanas may lay 50 or more eggs at one time. Reptile eggs are ordinarily leathery-shelled and permeable; they can extend by the preservation of water content as the embryos develop.

An exemption occurs in the major of egg-laying geckos, whose eggs have shells that harden rapidly after they are laid down and then show no additional change in shape or size. Birthing of life very early happens in some lizard species. This holds for about one-third of scincid lizard species, which mostly dwell in tropical climates. In most other groups with live-bearing representatives, the species which are frequently exposed to cold conditions either at high altitudes or extreme latitudes tend to survive best. For example, all New Zealand geckos give birth to young, yet all other geckos lay eggs. A great diversity of mechanisms exists that leads to the assembly of live young. In some lizards the only

variation between laying (oviparity) and live-bearing (viviparity) is that shells don't form around the eggs. The female retains them within the Fallopian tube till development is complete, and every single egg already contains all of the energy necessary for development in its giant yolk. In these cases, no further nutrients pass from the mother to the offspring. Lizards are significant components of the food webs in most ecosystems. They play an important role both as prey and predator. Lizards' species can also have a beneficial anthropogenic role in the environment. In some areas, they help as controllers for numbers of serious agricultural pests by consuming rodent and insect pests. The blood of lizards contains the protein that kills the Lyme disease bacterium in ticks. So if a tick bites a lizard, it is cleared of the disease and can't spread it to us.

CONCLUSION

In general, lizards are bright, alert, responsive, and curious. Captive-born species are tamer than wild species and tolerate handling and sometimes relax when lightly stroked. Wild animals tend to be timid and vary and will attempt to escape when disturbed. The lizard is a focal organism for many of the biological questions related to evolution, ecology, physiology, and morphology. Researchers observe them at multiple spatial and temporal scales, from individuals to communities. The whole article covers conceptual, empirical, and methodological approaches to the understanding of the role that nature and reproduction play in moulding the behavioural traits of lizards. This thoroughly illustrated reference should stimulate discussion of the conceptual and methodological approaches for studying the behavioural traits of these fascinating and highly diverse vertebrates.

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Received: September 06, 2021; **Accepted:** September 20, 2021; **Published:** September 27, 2021

Citation: Reguera S (2021) Life Existence of Lizards. *Entomol Ornithol Herpetol*.10:154.

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