

Morphology and Ecology of Horned Lizards

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DESCRIPTION

Horned lizards have been discovered among before and after the sunshine in order to determine the time spent at distinct behaviors and the prey taken. Two ant species, *Pogonomyrmex desertorum* and *Pogonomyrmex rugosus*, are most vital prey. The behaviour of the prey species have been studied by subjecting them to various ranges of simulated predation. The lizards fed most regularly on ants that except the ants that are in nest discs or foraging columns and took just a few ants at only one place. The horned lizards have advanced foraging technique that makes maximization of prey availability over weeks or a month but not according to hour and one day. Estimates of horned lizard densities, ingestion rates, and numbers of cappable prey recommend that horned lizard numbers are regulated by means of the supply and productiveness of *Pogonomyrmex spp.* These estimates additionally recommend *Pogonomyrmex spp.* colonies are exceedingly productive, basically changing the whole working public people every year. Lineage separation and divergence character a temporally prolonged procedure that can render populations reciprocally monophyletic for haplotype variant, reproductively isolated, ecologically divergent, or morphologically distinctive. These contingent firms works as the operational principles that systematists use as proof to delimit species, and they are able to stand up at distinct instances and in distinct orders in the course of the process of lineage formation.

MORPHOLOGY

Short-horned lizards are small, smooth, curved lizards having short, stubby horns. The "horns" are actually at a peak of short pointed scales on the back of the head. Like other horned

lizards, they have a series of pointed scales at the edge of the body. The short tail is tinny and sharp. Because horned lizards dig for hibernation, nesting and insulation reasons, they commonly are found in dry sand or loamy soils. Texas horned lizards range from the south-central United States to northern Mexico, mainly in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico. These are native to western United States and were generally presented to several locations in the southeastern US. We considered three introduced residents in South Carolina, US to define if they exhibit dietary, morphological and genetic divergence in the native western US populations. We estimated little divergence from western populations because *P.comutum* plays a vital role whose biology is largely shaped by its diet of *Pogonomyrmex* harvester ants. When coupled with small populace length and new selective pressures, decreased genetic variant would possibly restrict that capacity of many non-local species to persist. Actual life span of horned lizards are 5 years having 5 inches length. The male horned lizards are smaller than the female horned lizards these are only 3.7 inches length. Even though they are non-poisonous, they show violent reaction towards the dog.

CONCLUSION

They are the only species of horned toads that give birth to the younger ones. Other species of horned lizards place eggs. In the Short-horned lizard, the eggs are retained within the mother until the young one was borned. The coast horned lizard are mainly found in coastal and cismontane California, migrate to the east side of the Baja Peninsula, actually creating an interaction with the desert horned lizard in the Bahía de Los Angeles.

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