

This charming and dignified visage reveals why *Phrynosoma platyrhinos* are popular with the students



**An
elegant
profile**



***Phrynosoma platyrhinos* ready for radiotracking**



Phrynosoma platyrhinos are hard to find & see without transmitter & paint



A *Phrynosoma platyrhinos* asleep in the sand



***Phrynosoma platyrhinos*:**
one hidden, one cryptic



**Dr Anderson's son,
Hunter Steen Anderson
with
Phrynosoma platyrhinos,
2006**



Horned lizards have large clutches

(this female had a heavy nematode infestation, a possible cause for her death underground before she could oviposit)



Dessicated remains of
Phrynosoma platyrhinos,
the Desert Horned Lizard



Aspidoscelis tigris



***Aspidoscelis tigris* secured on Dr. Anderson's hand**



**This lizard has a long, whiplike tail,
hence the name, Western Whiptail Lizard**



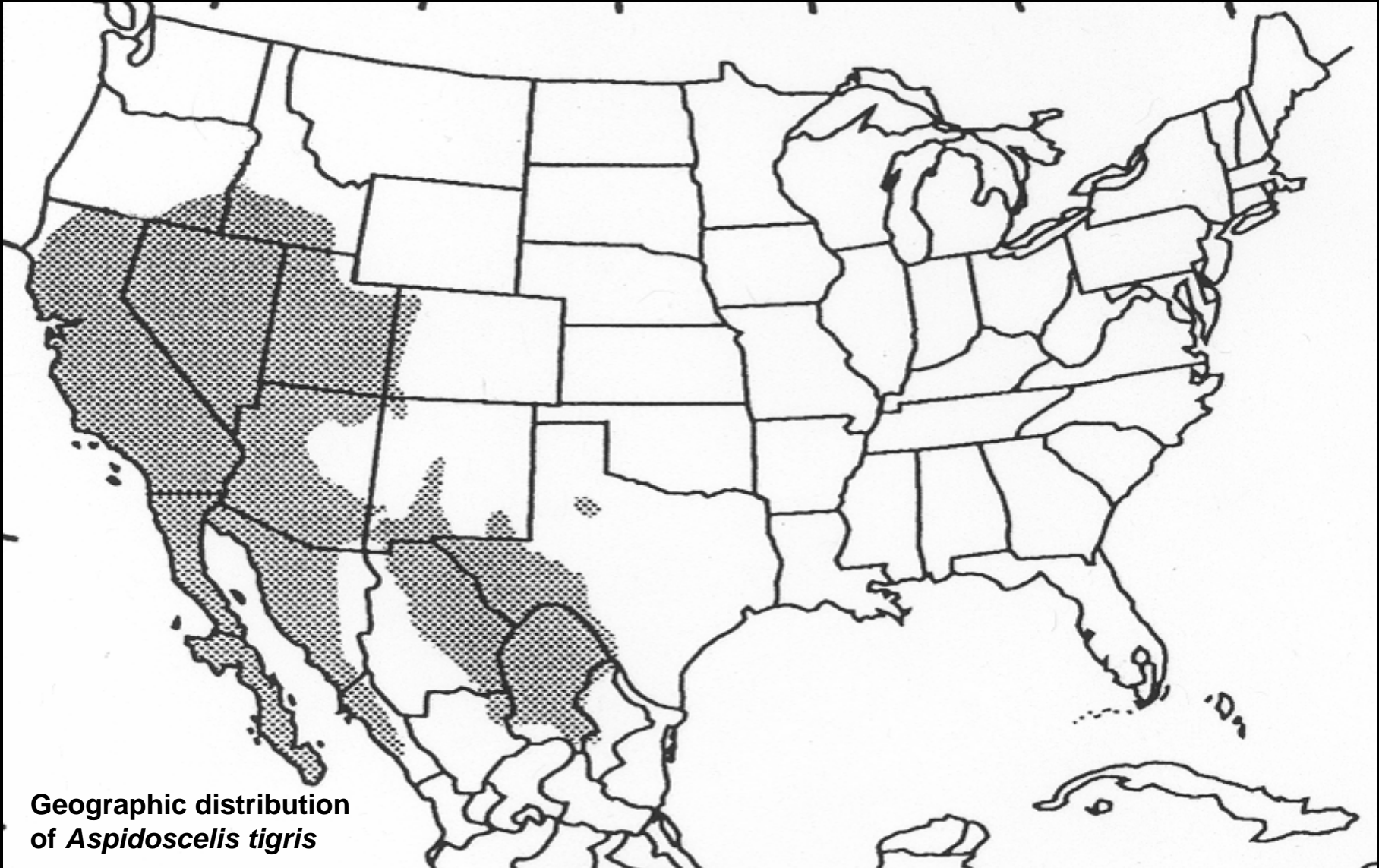
***Aspidoscelis tigris*,
waiting for the
cloud to cease
blocking the
sunlight**



Western Whiptail in cooling in the shade of ARTR on Hardpan



**The Alvord Basin is near the N edge of the
geographic range of *Aspidoscelis tigris***



Note the
pole length
needed
to noose
Aspidoscelis tigris



Male whiptail follows mate across hardpan into greasewood



***Gambelia wislizenii* is cryptic in dappled shade,
an effective feature for capturing *A. tigris***



Adult male *Gambelia wislizenii*, the long-nose leopard lizard visually searching for grasshoppers and lizards



**Female *Gambelia wislizenii*, in FLEPOS position,
facing sun, visual searching**



***Gambelia wislizenii*, the leopard lizard in ALEBNT body position
(all legs extended, body not touching), visually searching on hardpan**



Female *Gambelia wislizenii* “perched” on ARTR deadwood



This small adult female *Gambelia* was the only female we found in full orange during summer 2007



A closer view of this young, colorful female *Gambelia*



Female *Gambelia wislizenii* in FLEPOS body position, using a common nanohabitat location, in ambush mode, visually searching



***Gambelia* male at the shady base of an ARTR on a small dune**



Leopard Lizard in deep shade during heat of the afternoon



Thin male *Gambelia wislizenii*, on hardpan, 2007



***Gambelia wislizenii* reproduce in June**



A mating pair; note that the female is not brilliant orange as she would be if she were gravid



***Gambelia* perched on ARTR**



***Gambelia
wislizenii***
trying to
bask in low
intensity
sunlight



***Gambelia wislizenii* stalking a grasshopper**



Gambelia gorge on cicadas during years when cicadas are abundant



Gambelia wislizenii
eat lizards



This *Gambelia* was swallowing the adult *Uta*
(we allowed it to swallow the *Uta* again)



Female *Gambelia* eating female *Aspidoscelis*



This female *Gambelia wislizenii* has a full stomach



Full meal !



A female *Gambelia wislizenii* just after oviposition



This post-reproductive female *Gambelia wislizenii* quickly replenished reserves with an *Aspidoscelis tigris* meal



A finger is about
the size of an
Aspidoscelis
tigris



Subadult *Gambelia wislizenii*



**This adult
male
*Gambelia
wislizenii*
ate a
subadult
female
*G. wislizenii***



A fecal pellet deposited by *Gambelia wislizenii*



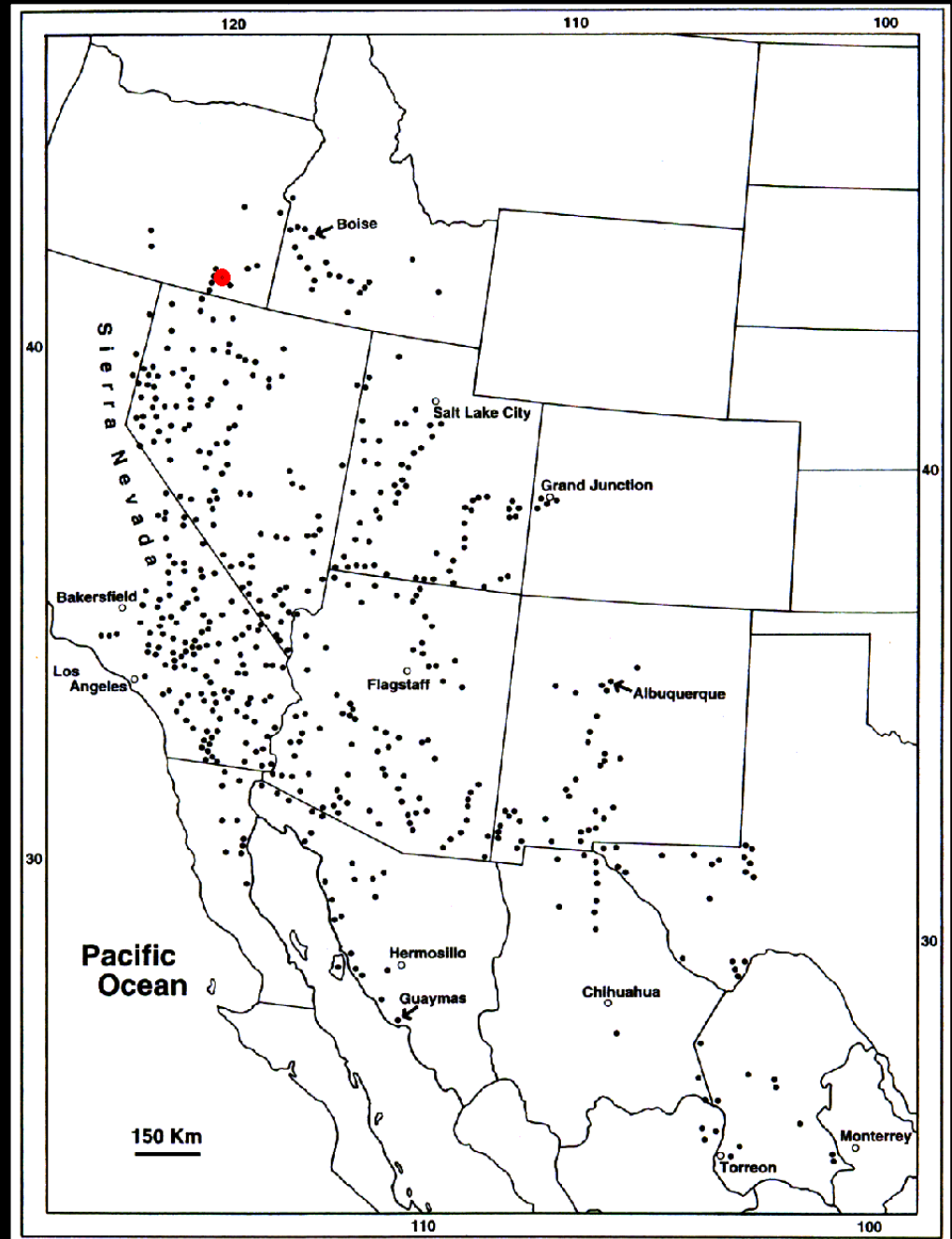
Hatchling *Gambelia wislizenii*, in September



Hunter Steen Anderson
with a
juvenile
Gambelia wislizenii,
2006



The dots on the map indicate localities where *Gambelia wislizenii*, the long-nose leopard lizard have been found. These dots coincide with the deserts of western North America



Sceloporus graciosus



Uta stansburiana



***Uta stansburiana*, the side-blotched lizard is small;
and note the color change in this individual**



Adult male *Uta stansburiana*, the side-blotched lizard



Adult male *Sceloporus graciosus*, the Sagebrush Lizard



***Sceloporus graciosus* are usually associated with larger ARTR on site**

