Appendix 3: Figures from Crews and Fitzgerald 1980

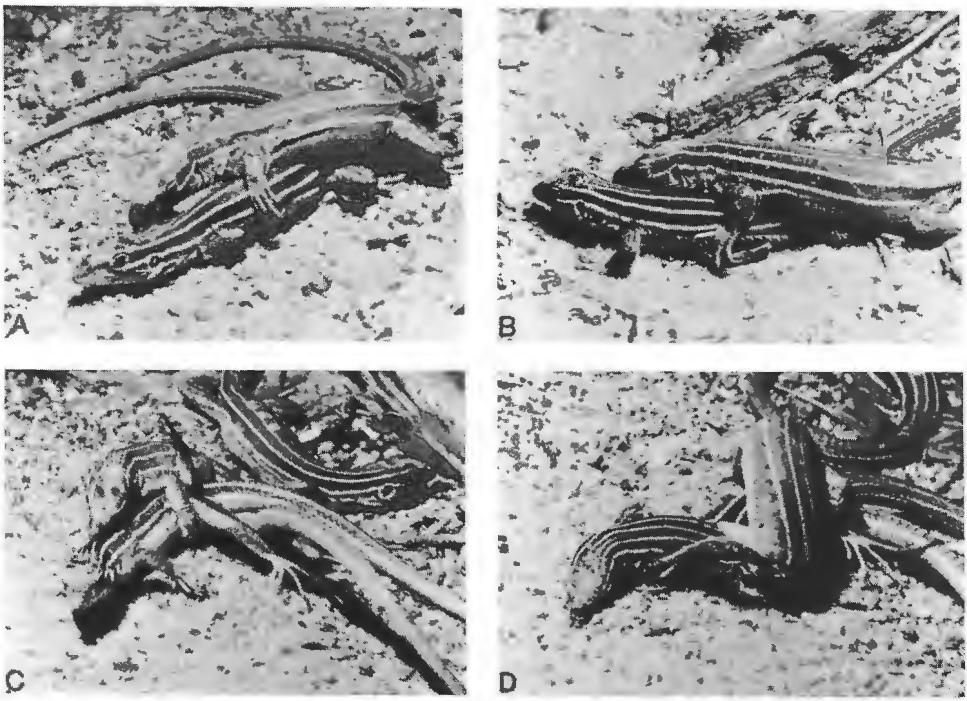

FIG. 1. "Sexual" behavior in captive parthenogenetic *Cnemidophorus uniparens*. After lunging attacks directed at the smaller female, the larger female approaches the now passive small female, first gripping in her jaws the foreleg (*A*). This is accompanied by mounting and riding behavior (*A*, *B*), during which the active female scratches the side of the mounted female with her fore- and hind-legs and strokes the back of her neck with her jaw. Shortly afterwards, the active female twists her tail beneath the other's tail (*C*), apposing the cloacae and assuming the copulatory posture characteristic of sexual cnemidorphorine lizards (*D*). Females were housed in pairs or groups in aquaria measuring 76.2 × 30.5 cm. Heat was provided by a 75-W, 120-V lamp suspended 10 cm from the sand substrate. A water bowl was provided at the opposite end of the cage. Each cage was illuminated by two Durotest Vita lights 30 cm above the cage bottom. A 14-hr dark: 10-hr light cycle was employed, with a daily temperature gradient of 25°C near the water dish and 47°C directly under the heat lamp. The temperature dropped to 21°C at night. Lizards were fed both mealworms and crickets ad lib. Further details of care and maintenance procedures of parthenogenetic *Cnemidophorus* are provided in ref. 6.

Figure A3.1. The narrative of *Cnemidophorus* behavior in illustrations. From " 'Sexual' Behavior in Parthenogenetic Lizards (*Cnemidophorus*)" by David Crews and Kevin T. Fitzgerald, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 77, No. 1, January 1980, p. 500. Reproduced by permission of David Crews.

Table 1. Reproductive condition of three species of parthenogenetic lizards (*Cnemidophorus uniparens*, *C. velox*, and *C. tesselatus*) at time of observations

Pair	Animal	Behavior	Snout–vent length,. mm	Ovarian condition and size of largest follicles, mm	Number of follicles
			Cnemidophorus uniparens		
A	1	Femalelike	68	Preovulatory (4.8–5.4)	7*
	2	Malelike	59	Previtellogenic (1.2–2.2)	7*
B	3	Femalelike	57	Preovulatory (6.0–6.2)	7*
	4	Malelike	67	Previtellogenic	5†
C	5	Femalelike	60	Preovulatory	3†
	6	Malelike	56	Postovulatory	0†
D	7	Femalelike	67	Preovulatory	4†
	8	Malelike	56	Postovulatory	0†
E	9	Femalelike individual not identified			
	10	Malelike	65	Postovulatory	2†
F	11	Femalelike	66	Preovulatory	3†
	12	Malelike	57	Postovulatory	2†
G	13	Femalelike	63	Preovulatory	2†
	14	Malelike	57	Postovulatory	2†
H	15	Femalelike	66	Preovulatory (≥6.0)	3‡
	16	Malelike	68	Postovulatory (≤3.0)	3‡
I	17	Femalelike	69	Preovulatory (≥6.0)	3‡
	18	Malelike	71	Postovulatory (≤3.0)	2‡
J	19	Femalelike	65	Preovulatory (≥6.0)	3‡
	20	Malelike	71	Postovulatory (≤3.0)	2‡
K	21	Femalelike	66	Preovulatory (≥6.0)	3‡
	22	Malelike	71	Postovulatory (≤3.0)	2‡
L	23	Femalelike	66	Preovulatory (≥6.0)	3‡
	24	Malelike	72	Postovulatory (≤3.0)	2‡
M	25	Femalelike	66	Preovulatory (≥6.0)	3‡
	26	Malelike	71	Postovulatory (≤3.0)	3‡
			Cnemidophorus velox		
A	1	Femalelike	58	Preovulatory (6.5–7.0)	4*
	2	Malelike	67	Previtellogenic (1.2–2.0)	7*
B	3	Femalelike	69	Preovulatory (6.5–7.5)	6*
	4	Malelike	55	Previtellogenic (1.2–1.4)	6*
C	5	Femalelike	66	Preovulatory (6.4–7.0)	5*
	6	Malelike	63	Previtellogenic (0.8–1.0)	5*
			Cnemidophorus tesselatus		
A	1	Femalelike	75	Preovulatory (7.5–8.0)	5*
	2	Malelike	69	Previtellogenic (1.2–2.0)	8*

Female reproductive state was determined by dissection at the time of the observations, egg-laying records, or palpation as noted.
* Determined by immediate dissection.
† Estimate of reproductive condition based on egg-laying record or, in the instance of females 6 and 8, on change in body weight.
‡ Estimate of ovarian condition based on palpation; estimate of number of follicles based on number of eggs subsequently laid.

Figure A3.2. The narrative of *Cnemidophorus* behavior in a table. From " 'Sexual' Behavior in Parthenogenetic Lizards (*Cnemidophorus*)" by David Crews and Kevin T. Fitzgerald, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 77, No. 1, January 1980, p. 501. Reproduced by permission of David Crews.