



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Scientific Research and Reports
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ JSRR_51280
Title of the Manuscript:	Abundance and morphometric study of some Lizards (Agama lizard, Skinks and Wall gecko) in the University Community in Nigeria: Obafemi Awolowo University as a case study
Type of the Article	Research article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Line 08: It's the first time that the species name appears, so it must be complete.</p> <p>Lines 10 and 11: Change "species" to "specimen".</p> <p>Line 27: what parasite is this?</p> <p>Lines 31 and 373: Change "urinate" to "excrete", since lizards do not eliminate only urine by the cloaca.</p> <p>Lines 57 and 76: The scientific names must be in italic.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: In methodology, the approval protocol number and the responsible ethics committee were not mentioned. This must be included in the paper, especially to justify the use of chloroform and the technique used to euthanize animals, as the most internationally accepted substance is isoflurane.</p> <p>Line 134, 135 and 136: The scientific names must be in italic.</p> <p>Table 1: It's not clear if this table is about the number of animals captured or the percentage. Specify this in table title.</p> <p>Lines 148 to 154: Based in the behaviour of each lizard species, why do you think some specie shows up more in staff quarters, library, hostel, park and garden? Maybe this is related to food availability and refugee. Figure 2 can help you to find the pattern.</p> <p>Lines 155 to 158: Apparently there is no patters for the males and females rates, but if you think that lizards depend on environmental temperature to define the embryo sex and that each species has a particular range that defines it, so you can suspect that the environmental temperature of each lizard niche and specie should have some influence in the sex ratio. However, recently studies proved that some heavy metals, as mercury, can influence in that too.</p> <p>Lines 218, 219, 220,222, 223, 228, 230, 317, 330, 357, 358, 360, 367, 369 and 371: The scientific names must be in italic.</p> <p>Figure 3: Define the axes. What is axe X and axe Y?</p> <p>CONCLUSION: The conclusion is poor and must be changed. The importance of parasite disease is interesting, but as a minor topic, since the study shows much more than just that. The paper's title is very clear about the focus on morphology and abundance of lizards, and that must be the goal of the conclusion. This paper shows important, new and relevant data about morphology, behaviour, abundance, niche, and echo-physiology of lizards; this topics should be more explored in the conclusion in order to enhance the importance of this very nice work.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	The paper presents very relevant data about morphology, behaviour, abundance, niche, and echo-physiology of lizards and a robust statistical analysis. And should be published if all the compulsory review comments are accomplished.	



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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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