

HERPETOLOGY

November 4th Scrimmage



Name: _____

School: _____

Directions: DO NOT open the packet until prompted to. You will have 50 minutes for the test. Please answer each question to the best of your ability. Spelling counts!

Total: _____/103

Station 1 (__/7)

1. Identify the following species by its family (using its scientific name) (__/1)



2. Which of the following is/are NOT in this species' family? (More than one answer may be correct) (__/1)

- a) Australian Copperhead
- b) Brown Snake
- c) Mole Snakes
- d) Rat Snakes
- e) Sea Snakes
- f) All of the species are in this family

3. These snakes are very elusive, normally _____ snakes that spend the vast majority of their time buried beneath the ground. (__/1)

4. The order ALL the herptiles that this species belongs to has which of the following characteristics? (__/1)

- a) Endothermic regulation
- b) Vestigial claws
- c) Infrared-sensitive receptors
- d) Binocular vision
- e) Autotomy
- f) Vestigial left lung

5. How many species are under this family of snakes? (__/1)

6. What is the difference between poisonous and venomous snakes? (__/2)

Station 2 (__/8)

1. Identify the genus and family of this species. (__/2)



2. At what elevation is this genus of species restricted to in the mountains? (__/1)

3. Describe the habitat where this genus lives. (__/1)

4. This species is mainly located in which location in North America? (__/1)

- a) Northern Pacific coast Cascade ranges
- b) Midwestern mountains
- c) Southern highlands
- d) East coast mountain ranges
- e) None of the above

5. This genus is species is often used in this to study embryonic growth. It helps study metamorphosis and life cycles with complex morphological changes. This genus of species is also useful for toxicology. In what ways do they help scientists? (__/1)

6. Fill out the table to the best of your abilities. (__/2)

Average number of offspring	Reproductive maturity age (female)	Reproductive maturity age (male)	Lifespan

Station 3 (__/10)

1. Identify the species by its family. (__/1)



2. Many of these species in this family are entirely female and reproduce by _____

_____. Two or more species rarely hybridize and the offspring can be reproduced often with no sperm. (__/2)

3. This family is often distinguished by which of the following characteristics? (select all that apply) (__/2)

- a) Large rectangular scales in transverse rows ventrally
- b) Scales that separate from skull bones
- c) Teeth are solid at the base and glued to jaw
- d) Forked tongues
- e) Well developed limbs
- f) None of the above

4. Define diploid and triploid. (__/2)

5. Define the full taxonomical classification from kingdom to genus. (__/3)

Station 4 (__/7)

1. Identify the following species by the genus. (__/1)



2. When this species is threatened, this species will: (__/1)

- a) Excrete a slightly toxic saliva from the mouth
- b) Play dead with its mouth open and tongue lolling
- c) Emit a foul musk scent
- d) Flatten its neck and raise its head off the ground and hiss
- e) None of the above

3. This species is often found in exotic pet trade. What are some common reasons why this is? (__/1)

4. In general, what are some major differences between amphibians and reptiles in terms of their method of breathing, heart structure, skin texture, and eggs? (__/4)

Method of breathing: _____

Heart structure: _____

Skin texture: _____

Eggs: _____

Station 5 (__/6)

1. Identify the following species by its family (__/1)



2. Members of this family have are commonly known for their _____ skin and _____ skin in the water. (__/1)

3. Species in this family often has three distinct developmental stages. What are these stages? (__/1)

4. All species have toxic skin secretions and are highly poisonous. These species warn other predators of this by: (__/1)

- a) Their dark, camouflage color
- b) Bright colored skin
- c) Foul scent secretions
- d) Interacting only in mild, damp temperatures
- e) None of the above

5. A common nickname for most the common name is the _____. (__/1)

6. One major difference between females and males is the presence of the nuptial pad. Identify which is one is female and which is male. (__/1)



Station 6 (__/7)



1. The name of the family of this specimen is (__/1)

- a) Cryptobranchidae
- b) Ambystomatidae
- c) Salamandridae
- d) Plethodontidae
- e) None of the above

2. This species lays its eggs (__/1)

- a) on land
- b) in water
- c) some on land, some in water

3. Members of this family have (__/1)

- a) Four toes on each front foot and five toes on each back foot
- b) Five toes of each front foot and four toes of each back foot
- c) Five distinct toes on each foot
- d) Four toes on each foot
- e) Four webbed toes on each foot
- f) None of the above

4. Members of this class (__/1)

- a) have claws
- b) have no claws
- c) only have claws on the back feet
- d) only have claws on the front feet
- e) have retractable claws

5. This family of species is located mostly in (__/1)

- a) Oregon
- b) Idaho
- c) Wyoming
- d) West Virginia
- e) South Dakota

6. Draw a diagram of the life cycle of this order. (__/2)

Station 7 (__/17)

Match each description with the correct order/suborder of species (descriptions can be used more than once)
(__/7)

- A. A change in the form and often habits of an animal after the embryonic stage during normal development
- B. Plastron
- C. Body temperature changes with environment
- D. Gulars
- E. Amplexus reproduction
- F. Herpetofauna
- G. Egg where embryo develops inside of the amnion
- H. Tetrapods
- I. Scutes

1. Crocodylia - _____

5. Urodela - _____

2. Chelonia - _____

6. Sauria - _____

3. Ophidia - _____

7. Squamata - _____

4. Anura - _____

8. Give the scientific name of each species (__/10)

a) Sliders -

b) Gecko lizards -

c) Racerunners and whiptails -

d) True frogs -

e) Coachwhips and whiptails -

f) Brown snakes and redbelly snakes -

g) Wall lizards -















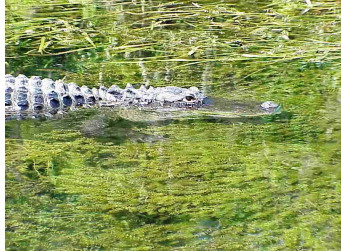
h) Turtles -

i) Alligators and caimans -

j) Collared lizards -

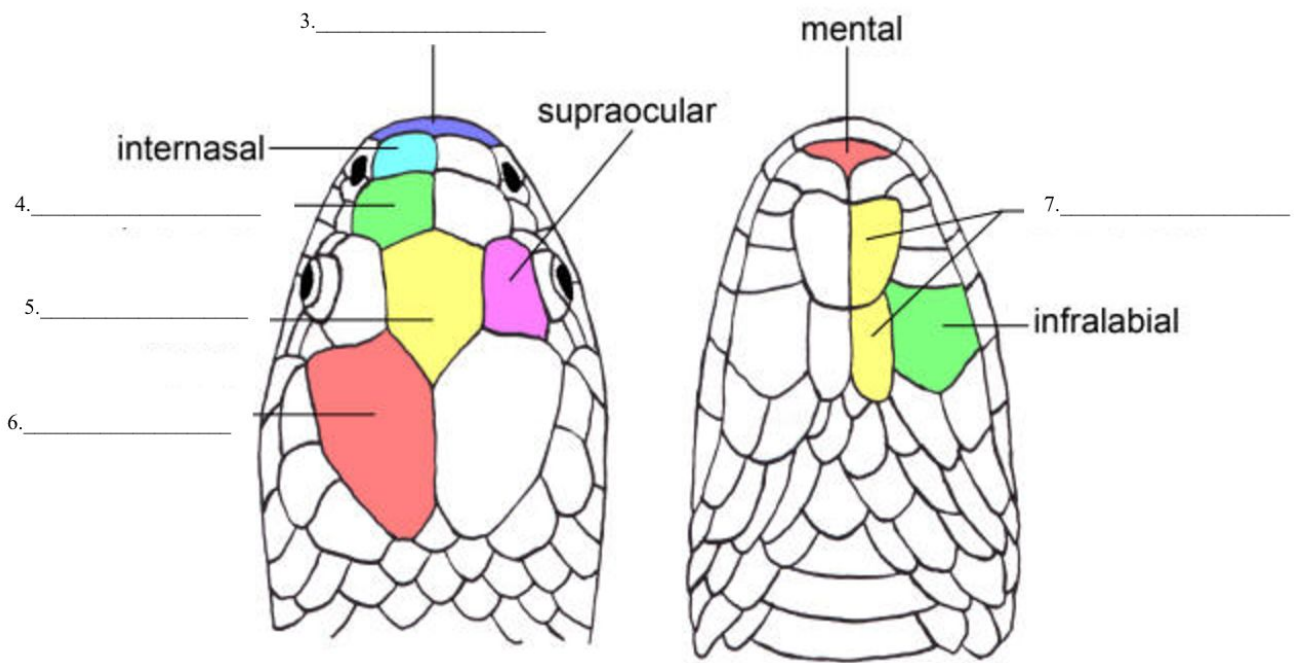
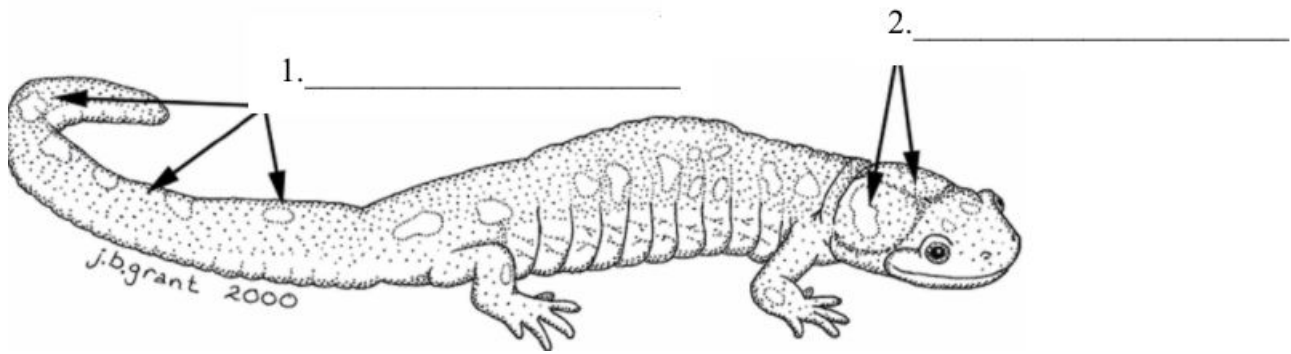
Station 8 (__/15)

Identify each species by with its scientific name (__/15)





		
<p>1.</p>	<p>2.</p>	<p>3.</p>
		
<p>4.</p>	<p>5.</p>	<p>6.</p>
		
<p>7.</p>	<p>8.</p>	<p>9.</p>
		
<p>10.</p>	<p>11.</p>	<p>12.</p>
		
<p>13.</p>	<p>14.</p>	<p>15.</p>

Station 9 (__/11)

Label each part of the species. (__/7)



For #8-11, identify the family generally associated with each diagram. Include both answers on the line. (__/4)

 <p>8.</p>	 <p>10.</p>	<p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p>
 <p>9.</p>	 <p>11.</p>	<p>10. _____</p> <p>11. _____</p>

Station 10 (__/15)

Match the following words to the correct definition. (__/15)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. ataxia: _____ | a. Refers to the neck area. An iguana has a ____ (from the back of the head to the shoulders) and a dorsal crest (from the end of the nuchal area to the base of the tail). |
| 2. dewlap: _____ | b. Rock and crevice dweller. |
| 3. carbuncle: _____ | c. The flap or fold of skin on lizards along the throat from chin to chest; some may be flared outward during territorial and aggression displays |
| 4. poikilotherm: _____ | d. A protein, synthesized in the liver after estrogen stimulation, that is the precursor to several yolk proteins. The maturing follicles absorb _____ from the bloodstream. |
| 5. saxicolous: _____ | e. An infertile egg. |
| 6. torpor: _____ | f. The bi-lobed male reproductive organs in most reptiles, kept inverted in the tail until needed. |
| 7. xanthic: _____ | g. Increased amounts of, or excessive, yellow, coloring. |
| 8. nephrotoxic: _____ | h. Egg tooth, used by oviparous species to cut a slit in their shell through which they will push their way out. |
| 9. nuchal: _____ | i. Sluggishness, inactive, lethargic. |
| 10. hemipenes: _____ | j. Excessive fibrous tissue formation as a result of injury, infection; calcium deficiency causes fibrosis of the long bones of the body. |
| 11. fibrosis: _____ | k. Pregnant. Used when referring to viviparous, oviparous and ovoviviparous animals |
| 12. vitellogenin: _____ | l. An animal whose temperature varies with that of its environment, excluding birds and mammals. ("Cold-blooded") |
| 13. slug: _____ | m. Loss of muscle coordination. |
| 14. gravid: _____ | n. Chemically damaging to the kidneys. |
| 15. follicles: _____ | o. The enlarging ova in ovaries, prior to fertilization. |