

JoJoKeKe's Herpetology Exam - Answer Key

NOTE: On questions that consist of 2 parts, give half-credit for having one correct answer unless stated otherwise.

Station 1:

1. Iguanidae; Sauromalus (2 pts.)
2. Males have more colorful bodies- females have spots or bands of yellow & gray; males larger & have femoral pores (1 pt.)
3. Wedge itself into a tight space/ crevice; will inflate its lungs to make itself appear larger; push-ups (2 pts.)
4. Lays eggs where the young later hatch (1 pt.)
5. 10-15 years (1 pt.)

Station 2:

1. Amphiumidae (1 pt.)
2. Conger eels; conger snakes (1 pt.)
3. The amphiuma was restricted to Europe; pleistocene epoch (2pts.)
4. Eggs are laid at the interface of water and land rather than strictly aquatic habitats (1 pt.)
5. Carnivores; they might eat frogs, snakes, fish, insects, other amphiumas, etc. (2 pts.)

Station 3:

1. Elaphe (1 pt.)
2. True (1 pt.)
3. Jacobson's Organ (2 pts.)
4. Rock crevices, underground burrows, rotting logs, hollow spaces in elevated tree trunks, etc. (2 pts.)
5. False (1 pt.)

Station 4:

1. g (1 pt.)
2. b (1 pt.)
3. e (1 pt.)
4. h (1 pt.)
5. a (1 pt.)
6. f (1 pt.)
7. c (1 pt.)
8. d (1 pt.)

Station 11:

1. Map turtle (Quachita Map Turtle) (1 pt.)
2. Map A (1 pt.)
3. There is a ridge / keel that runs the center of the carapace in map turtles. (2 pts.)
4. People were getting salmonella from pet turtles.
5. Law that was made due to an outbreak of salmonella which states that turtles sold in the pet-trade must have a carapace length of more than 4 inches. (2 pts.)

Station 12:

1. Spiracle (1 pt.)
2. Notochord (1 pt.)
3. A chordate (it has a spine) (1 pt.)
4. *Indirana* or *Thoropa* (2 pts.)
5. India, China, or Korea (1 pt.)

Station 13:

1. *Chrysemys* (1 pt.)
2. Unique carapace pattern, long neck, yellow stripe on forelegs and rear legs. (1 pt.)
3. Fall or winter (2 pts.)
4. Omnivores; crayfish, fish, fruits, insects, tadpoles, plants, invertebrates, etc. (2 pts.)
5. Virginia (1 pt.)

Station 14:

1. B (1 pt.)
2. Iodine (2 pts.)
3. Circadian rhythmicity, hormone production (thermoregulation), defense mechanism (2 pts.)
4. Tympanum (1 pt.)
5. Keratin (1 pt.)

Station 15:

1. Desert Iguana (1 pt.)
2. Fringe-toed Lizard (1 pt.)
3. Four-toed salamander (2 pts.)
4. Spadefoot (1 pt.)
5. Pine snake (2 pts.)
6. Snapping turtle (1 pt.)

Station 5:

1. Acris; Hylidae (2 pts.)
2. Arboreal (1 pt.)
3. Southeast United States; Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, etc. (1 pt.)
4. False (1 pt.)
5. Point should be awarded if they mention southeastern United States. Along edges of permanent ponds, lakes, and slow-moving streams, shallow water with plenty of vegetation, not found in high trees, etc. (3 pts.)

Station 6:

1. Gekkonidae (1 pt.)
2. Setae
3. The function isn't catching food or protecting the body, but rather adhesion to surfaces; force that can be sustained is much greater than in other creatures throughout the animal kingdom (2 pts.)
4. Able to replace teeth even after they are lost (1 pt.)
5. False (1 pt.)

Station 7:

1. Chelonidae (1 pt.)
2. All are either endangered or threatened (1 pt.)
3. 10-15 years (2 pts.)
4. Most hatchlings will be female (2 pts.)
5. ~110 -- allow up to 150 (1 pt.)

Station 8:

1. Hellbender (1 pt.)
2. Pleistocene (1 pt.)
3. Devil dog, mud-devil, water dog, leverian water newt, grampus (2 pts.)
4. True (1 pt.)
5. Any 2-- New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois (3 pts.)

Station 9:

1. Colubridae ; Drymarchon (2 pts.)
2. Indigo Snake (1 pt.)
3. False (1 pt.)
4. Kills other rattlesnakes that could harm humans (1 pt.)

Station 16:

1. Microhylidae (1 pt.)
2. True (1 pt.)
3. Some eggs hatch directly into frogs and skip the tadpole stage (2 pts.)
4. Dry savanna, moist savanna, or subtropical/tropical dry shrubland (2 pts.)
5. New Guinea, Australia (1 pt.) (must have both for full credit)

Station 17:

1. Sceloporus (1 pt.)
2. Male (1 pt.)
3. Bright coloring on vent, belly, and throat; greenish coloring on tail (2 pts.)
4. To absorb more heat b/c ectothermic (2 pts.)
5. 2- 12 eggs in a clutch (1 pt.)

Station 18:

1. Alligatoridae (1 pt.)
2. Longer, more slender teeth, lack of bony septum between nostrils, calcium rivets on scales (2 pts.)
3. May-June (1 pt.)
4. 7-21 days (2 pts.)
5. Juveniles are usually yellow with dark spots that fade away (1 pt.)

Station 19:

1. Poikilothermy (1 pt.)
2. Ectothermic (1 pt.)
3. Ectothermic creatures usually have a higher carrying capacity for a given environment. (2 pts.)
4. Aren't able to synthesize ample vitamin D3 w/o UVB to survive (2 pts.)
5. MBD or Metabolic Bone Disease (1 pt.)

Station 20:

1. Ophedrys (1 pt.)
2. True (1 pt.)
3. Eastern Racer & Eastern King Snake (2 pts.)
4. False (1 pt.)
5. Oviparous (1 pt.)

5. Venom requires direct administration, while poison can be indirectly administered (e.g. to skin)

Station 10:

1. Mesozoic Era (1 pt.)
2. ~252 - 66 million years ago (1 pt.)
3. Carboniferous Period (2 pts.)
4. Tuatara (1 pt.)
5. Birds (1 pt.)

Point Total: _____ / 139

Final Rank: _____

TIE BREAKERS:

1. Station 10, question 3 is correct
2. Station 7, question 2 is correct
3. Station 18, question 5 is correct
4. Station 15; team who misses no questions on this station or misses the least amount
5. Station 19, question 3