

## Answers

Station 1:

Question 1: Ophisaurus

Question 2: B and C

Question 3: Ear openings, eyelids, fleshy tongue, no belly scales, long tail (combination of any two)

Station 2:

Question 4: A=Elapidae, B=Elapidae, C=Colubridae, D=Elapidae

Question 5: G

Question 6: Red and yellow kills a fellow. Red and black venom lack. (Except letter B which has a red head and is an aquatic coral snake where red and black kills a fellow)

Station 3:

Question 7: B

Question 8: B

Question 9: Males mature at 10.2 cm, while females are mature at 17.8 cm. Chicken turtles may grow to a maximum size of **25.4 cm**, though the typical adult ranges from 15.3 to 17.8 cm. (Please decide if the answer is close to correct)

Station 4:

Question 10: Caiman

Question 11: Spectacled eyes, Equal sized jaws (accept other reasons that aren't listed)

Question 12: Males of the species are generally **1.8 to 2 m** (5.9 to 6.6 ft), while females are smaller, usually around 1.2–**1.4 m** (3.9–4.6 ft). (Please determine if the answer is close to correct)

Station 5:

Question 13: A= Desert iguana, B= fringed toed lizards

Question 14: Lizard B

Question 15: they live in deserts

Station 6:

Question 16: *Plethodon*

Question 17: Through its skin

Question 18: Plethodontidae

Station 7:

Question 19: None of them are poisonous

Question 20: A= *Thamnophis*, B= *Coluber*, C=*Agkistrodon*, D= *Nerodia*

Station 8:

Question 21: A= Red bellied turtle, B=map turtle

Question 22: A= crustaceans, insect larvae, fish, worms, other animal matter and aquatic vegetation. It is omnivorous as a juvenile, but mainly herbivorous as an adult , B= insects and crayfish, molluscs (is a carnivore)

Station 9:

Question 23: A= Chuckwalla, B= Wall lizard

Question 24: A= Iguanidae, B= Lacertidae

Station 10:

Question 25: A= Chorus frog, B= Narrow mouthed toad

Question 26: A= variety of small invertebrates, including ants, flies, beetles, moths, caterpillars, leafhoppers, and spiders. Newly formed froglets **feed** on smaller prey, including mites, midges, and springtails. Tadpoles are herbivorous, foraging mostly on algae in the water. B= ants, although **they** also **eat** termites and small beetles.

Station 11:

Question 27: Cryptobranchidae

Question 28: They are crayfish-**eating** specialists. Almost 90 percent of the **hellbender's** diet consists of crayfish, but they also **eat** small fish, insects, worms, and even other, smaller **hellbenders**.

Station 12:

Question 29: *Thamnophis*

Question 30: C

Question 31: Kleptothermy

Station 13:

Crocodiles \_\_\_\_\_ Viviparous \_\_\_\_\_

Pythons \_\_\_\_\_ oviparous \_\_\_\_\_

Anacondas \_\_\_\_\_ Viviparous \_\_\_\_\_

*Sceloporus* \_\_\_\_\_ Oviparous \_\_\_\_\_

Garter snakes \_\_\_\_\_ Viviparous \_\_\_\_\_

Gila monster \_\_\_\_\_ Oviparous \_\_\_\_\_

Station 14:

A \_\_\_\_\_ Wall lizards \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_ Whiptails \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_ Gila monster \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_ Glass lizard \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_ iguanas \_\_\_\_\_

F \_\_\_\_\_ Snake \_\_\_\_\_