

Amphibians and Reptiles KEY (corrected)

Station I siren

1. Write the scientific name of this specimen (**siren lacertian**)
2. To which order do these belong? **Caudata**
3. The most distinguishing feature of this family of amphibians is
 - a. external gills
 - b. presence of costal grooves
 - c. absence of hind limbs**
 - d. rounded tail
4. All members of this class have
 - a. a two chambered heart
 - b. a three chambered heart**
 - c. a four chambered heart

Station II (Marbled salamander)

5. The name of the family of this specimen is
 - a. Cryptobranchidae
 - b. Ambystomatidae**
 - c. Salamandridae
 - d. Plethodontidae
6. This species lays its eggs
 - a. on land**
 - b. in water
7. Members of this family have
 - a. four toes on each front foot and five toes on each back foot**
 - b. four toes on each foot
 - c. five distinct toes on each foot
 - d. four webbed toes on each foot
8. Members of this class
 - a. have claws
 - b. have no claws**
 - c. only have claws on the back feet
 - d. only have claws on the front feet

Station III (Eastern spadefoot)

9. The family of this specimen is _____ **pelobatidae**
10. This family of toads has a distinguishing feature on its hind feet called _____ **spade**

11. With the feature from #10 above, this animal
- mates
 - digs**
 - captures prey
 - swims
12. This specimen is
- nocturnal**
 - diurnal
 - both nocturnal and diurnal
13. A distinguishing feature of these toads is
- a vertical contracted pupil**
 - feet that are not webbed
 - smooth and warty skin
 - large tongue
14. Which feature of this class of animals makes it particularly vulnerable to pollutants?
- large eyes
 - tongue attached in the front of the mouth
 - disappearing habitat
 - highly permeable skin**

Station IV **mudpuppy**

15. To which family does this specimen belong? **Proteidae**
16. A unique feature of this animal is its retention of a larval feature as an adult. Name this noticeable feature_____ **exterior gills**
17. Does this animal feed at night or during the day? **night**
18. Where the water is less pure and oxygenated, these animals have
- thinner skin
 - more porous skin
 - shorter external gills**
 - they don't live in muddy water

Station V **alligator**

19. To which order and family does this specimen belong? **Crocodylia alligatoridae**
20. How is this animal recognized and distinguished from the other family of large scaled animals in this order? **Shape of snout is broader**
21. How does this animal, by its common habits, assist the ecology of its environment during times of drought? **Digs deep holes that fill with water.**

22. What are the two main activities of humans that have greatly reduced the numbers of these animals in many areas? **Poaching/overharvesting and destruction of habitat**

Station VI snapping turtle

23. To which family does this specimen belong? **Chelydridae**

24. The common name of this animal describes what unique feature?

- a. strong scent
- b. shell shape and color
- c. favorite habitat
- d. powerful jaws**

25. What is the temperament of the members of this family?

- a. reticent and shy
- b. aggressive**
- c. communal cooperation
- d. herd-like

Station VII tree frog/peeper

26. What is the genus and common name of this cute little frog? **Hyla /peeper/treefrog**

27. What is the name of the larval form of the members of this order? **tadpole**

28. Is the vocal sac of the males of this genus double or single? **single**

29. What is a major difference between frogs and toads?

- a. egg mass type
- b. length of tadpole development
- c. mating
- d. skin**

Station VIII scarlet milk snake

30. To which genus does this animal belong? **lampropeltis**

31. In which way does it kill its prey?

- a. rapid strike
- b. constriction**
- c. venom
- d. combination of rapid strike, constriction, and venom

32. How are its young born?

- a. water birth
- b. eggs**
- c. live birth

33. What is the adult length of this snake?
- a. 10-14 inches
 - b. 15-22 inches
 - c. 23-27 inches
 - d. **28-38 inches**

Station IX copperhead

34. To which family belong? **viperidae**
35. To which genus does this animal belong? **agkistrodon**
36. How are its young born?
- a. **live birth**
 - b. eggs
37. In what way does this snake kill its prey?
- a. **venom**
 - b. constriction
 - c. stare down

Station X green iguana

38. Name the genus and species of this creature—**iguanidae iguana**
38. This creature has a special organ for vision called the
- a. compound eye
 - b. **perietal eye**
 - c. spinal eye
 - d. dewlap eye
39. This animal is considered a/an
- a. omnivore
 - b. **herbivore**
 - c. carnivore
40. Threats to this animal are
- a. loss of habitat
 - b. selling as pets
 - c. **both a and b**
41. Iguana reproduction includes
- a. live birth of offspring
 - b. laying of many eggs that are tended through hatching and early life
 - c. **laying eggs and leave them unattended**
 - d. are tended by the female only until they hatch

Station XI skink (*neoseps*)

42. To which family does it belong? **Scincidae**
43. Name a distinguishing feature of this animal's feet.
- It has no front feet.
 - It has only one toe on its front feet**
 - It has three toes on its back feet
 - Both b and c are true
44. The habitat of this animal is
- forest /woodland
 - damp swampy marshy areas
 - scrub, sand, xeric areas**
 - grasslands with streams
45. The primary diet of this animal is
- mice and other small rodents
 - vegetation, especially roots
 - insects and arachnids**
 - fish and crustaceans
46. This animal is primarily found in which of the United States _____ **Florida**
47. The greatest threat to this animal's survival is
- drought
 - flooding
 - over collecting for pet stores
 - overdevelopment in native habitat**

Station XII soft shelled turtle

48. The family of this animal is _____ **trionychidae**
49. It is able to stay under water for long periods of time partly because
- it absorbs oxygen through the skin**
 - it has two sets of lungs
 - it is very muscular
 - it doesn't really dive that far
50. A major threat to the survival of this species is
- it lacks camouflage
 - it's high on the food chain
 - it has a soft shell
 - turtle is a food delicacy**

Citation

Station 1

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/59/Siren_lacertina.jpg/300px-Siren_lacertina.jpg

Station 2

<http://www.humboldt.edu/~rap1/Herps/Salamanders/068.jpg>

Station 3

http://www.sdgifp.info/Wildlife/Diversity/Digest%20Articles/Mudpup_Fig1.jpg

Station 4

http://www.sdgifp.info/Wildlife/Diversity/Digest%20Articles/Mudpup_Fig1.jpg

Station 5

<http://medicineworld.org/images/blogs/4-2008/alligator-20310.jpg>

Station 6

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e6/Common_Snapping_Turtle_1429.jpg

Station 7

http://www.tropicalexpeditions.com/images/Red_eye_tree_frog.jpg

Station 8

<http://www.webiocosm.com/webiocosmzoo/vertebrata/reptilia/squamata/colubridae/lampropeltis/redmilksnake02reg.jpg>

Station 9

http://www.copperheadsnakes.info/Southern_copperheadsnake.jpg

Station 10

<http://www.dkimages.com/discover/previews/961/45004797.JPG>

Station 11

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Station 12

http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2361/2523140781_b34dc98ff6.jpg