

Herpetology Test

Made by adam124218

Slide 1

- (a) Identify this specimen by family and genus.
- (b) How high of temperatures can this animal tolerate?
- (c) How does the animal's appearance change during the breeding season?
- (d) What is this animal's favorite food?
- (e) What is the feature indicated by the arrow?



Slide 2

- (a) Identify this specimen by family.
- (b) Describe its diet.
- (c) These animals are accomplished burrowers. How long have their tunnels been recorded at?
- (d) Why are these animals in need of conservation?



Slide 3

- (a) Identify by family and genus.
- (b) How much do they increase in length in the first year after birth?
- (c) When are they primarily active?
- (d) How do these animals communicate with other members of their species?



Slide 4

- (a) Identify by family.
- (b) This specimen has legs that are visible but non-functional. What is this called?
- (c) What is notable about this animal's genetics?
- (d) In what way do they exhibit parental care?



Slide 5

- (a) Identify by family and genus.
- (b) What is this animal's favorite food?
- (c) What clever method does it employ in eating those animals?
- (d) Why are these animals infrequently seen by herpetologists?



Slide 6

- (a) Identify by family and genus.
- (b) What is notable about the second specimen?
- (c) How can its babies be differentiated from baby skinks?
- (d) Where do they hide in the cold weather?
- (e) What is unique about some species' reproductive habits?



Slide 7

- (a) Identify by family and genus
- (b) What is this turtle's nickname?
- (c) This turtle hibernates in the winter. In turtles, what is that called?
- (d) How old are these turtles at sexual maturity?
- (e) What is the primary threat to these turtles' survival?



Slide 8

- (a) Identify this snake by family and genus.
- (b) What do these snakes eat?
- (c) How do these snakes scare off attackers?
- (d) What positive economic impact to these snakes have?



Answers

1(a) Iguanidae, Dipsosaurus

1(b) 115° F

1(c) Their sides turn pink

1(d) The yellow flowers of the creosote bush

1(e) An ear hole

2(a) Testudinidae

2(b) Strictly herbivorous

2(c) 30 feet

2(d) They've been overcollected as pets and food

3(a) Colubridae, Diadophis

3(b) at least 60%

3(c) at night

3(d) through touching, rubbing, head nuzzling, and pheromones

4(a) Amphiumidae

4(b) vestigial

4(c) they have one of the largest amounts of DNA in the living world

4(d) the female remains coiled around her eggs for five months until they hatch

5(a) Colubridae, Regina

5(b) Crayfish

5(c) they swallow them backward—crayfish armor faces forward

5(d) they spend almost all of their time in the water

6(a) Teiidae, Cnemidophorus

6(b) It has dropped its tail

6(c) They lack blue tails

6(d) In burrows

6(e) they are parthenogenetic

Answers, contd.

7(a) Emydidae, Emydoidea

7(b) The “semi-box turtle”

7(c) brumation

7(d) 14-20 years

7(e) habitat destruction

8(a) Colubridae, Elaphe

8(b) Rodents

8(c) They vibrate their tail in leaves to simulate a rattlesnake rattle

8(d) They control rodent populations