

Station 1

1. What is the family of this species?
2. What aspect of this animal's life history marks them as a keystone species?
3. Nest temperatures at 30°C or lower will yield 100% of offspring of which sex?
4. What adaptation allows this species to maintain its vision underwater?



Station 2

5. What is the genus of this species?
6. Define ophiophagy
7. A unique characteristic of this genus is that members can exert approximately _____ as much constricting force as other constricting colubrids.
8. What kind of mimicry is represented by some members of this genus?



Station 3

9. What is the genus of this species?

10. This genus was hunted extensively for what purpose?

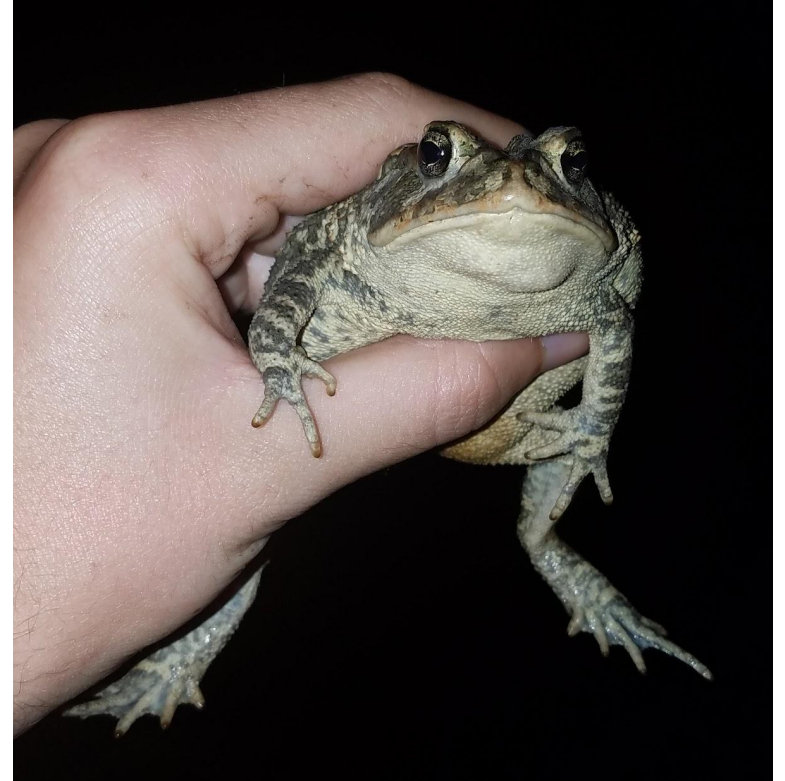
11. Approximately how many eggs does this genus lay per clutch?

12. What adaptation allows this animal to expel salts when dehydrated?



Station 4

13. What is the family of this species?
14. What type of poison is found in this family?
15. What are the glands that contain this poison called?
16. These animals exhibit a remarkable function of shifting from male to female when testes are not functional. This type of hermaphroditism is what?



Station 5

17. What is the family of this species?

18. What reproductive strategy is used by members of this family?

19. Many members of this genus have brightly colored tails which draws the attention of predators. Why?

20. What characteristic of its life history allows this lizard to survive freezing temperatures?



Station 6

21. What is the genus of this species?

22. Salamanders in this genus generally occur in what habitat?

23. Due to high degrees of morphological similarities, what two methods are best for distinguishing between species of this genus?

24. What form of mimicry does the species pictured utilize?



Station 7

25. What Family does this species belong to?
26. What morphological feature of this family is not usually visible allowing distinction from other families?
27. What unique life stage is typical of this species?
28. North American species within this family utilize what defense mechanism?



Station 8

29. Each of these salamanders belongs to a different genus but all of them belong to what family?

30. All members of this family lack what internal organs?

31. All members of this family have what unique external structure that other families lack?

32. What is the function of the structure from question 31?



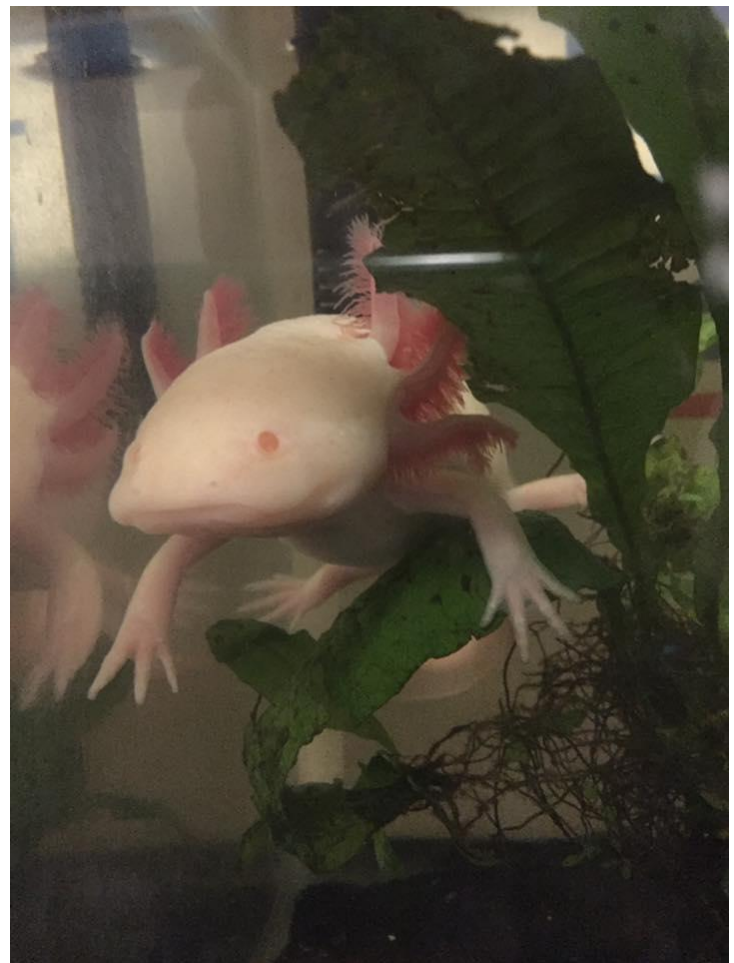
Station 9

33. What family does this species belong to?

34. This family contains the only species of vertebrate that is known to do what?

35. Some members of this family have multiple complete sets of chromosomes. What is this phenomenon known as?

36. This family is used for medical research for what reason?



Division C

Station 10

37. What is the genus of this species?

38. What adaptation is unique to this genus?

39. What function does the above adaptation serve?

40. What man-made impact is resulting in a decline of populations of these animals?



Station 11

41. What is the genus of this species?

42. How did they obtain their common name?

43. Are these animals identified as lizards or snakes and what characteristics identify them as such?

44. These animals largely live underground. This means they are what?



Station 12

45. What is the family of the species pictured?

46. Are these animals r-selected or K-selected?

47. When hibernating, members of this genus do not breathe. How do they acquire oxygen?

48. What is this process called?



Station 13

49. What is the family of the animal pictured?

50. How many continents are these animals native to?

51. Why would swimming in polluted water be an issue for these animals?

52. What are fully aquatic juveniles known as?



Station 14

53. What is the genus of this species?
54. What is the function of this snake's coloration?
55. The habitat of this animal leads to a largely _____ lifestyle.
56. When dead, what happens to the coloration of these animals?



Station 15

57. What genus does this species belong to?

58. What is unique about this genus?

59. What habitat type does this genus occupy?

60. Like lizards this genus utilizes what defense mechanism?



Station 16

61. What is the family of this animal?

62. What missing part of the carapace gives these animals their common name?

63. What is the function of having a disproportionately large neck?

64. These turtles have what skull type?



Station 17

65. What is the family of this species?

66. What is the function of the spines along this lizard's body (with exception of the head)?

67. 8 species within this genus are capable of a remarkable defense mechanism that is unique to this genus. What is that mechanism?

68. What do these reptiles prey on?



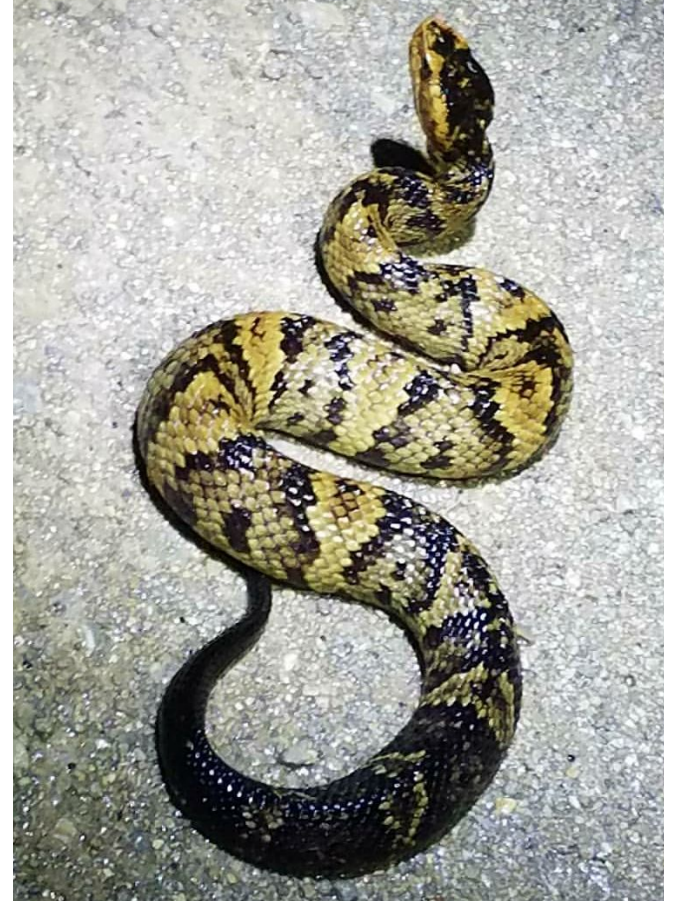
Station 18

69. What is the genus of this snake?

70. What is the venom type used?

71. Many snake venoms have clinical applications. Venom from this genus aids in curing what disease?

72. Are these animals viviparous, ovoviviparous, or oviparous?



Division C

Station 19

73. What is the order of these animals?

74. What is the sex organ in males of this order?

75. Asexual reproduction in some members of this order is called _____.

76. Name one unique adaptation that has evolved within this order.



Division C

Station 20

77. What is the family of this turtle?

78. When do they normally lay their eggs?

79. A unique trait of some members of this family is that females exhibit _____ after laying eggs.

80. One way some members of this family deter predators is by releasing _____ from a small gland along their underside.

