

## Herpetology Division C - Answer Key

### Station 1

1. Yes
2. Southern Florida
3. 2
4. Crocodylia

### Station 2

5. Lampropeltis
6. True
7. Smooth
8. Batesian mimicry

### Station 3

9. Scaphiopodidae
10. The spades on its feet
11. True
12. Red Imported Fire Ants

### Station 4

13. Nerodia
14. Viviparity
15. Fish and amphibians
16. Aquatic (accept if freshwater habitat listed)

### Station 5

17. *Sceloporus*
18. The enlarged femoral pores
19. Keeled
20. Territorial displays and mate attraction

### Station 6

21. Malaclemys
22. Coastal marshes and tidal creeks
23. Raccoons
24. Threatened

### Station 7

25. *Sirenidae*
26. Aquatic plants, specifically film-lie algae
27. They never reach full physiological maturity
28. Nocturnal

### Station 8

29. *Teiidae*
30. Parthenogenesis
31. Racerunner
32. Insectivorian

### Station 9

33. *Hyla*
34. Toe discs
35. Forests, trees
36. Temperate and tropical forests

### Station 10

37. ***Deirochelys***
38. Chicken
39. Hyoid bone developed for suction
40. Habitat loss/Habitat fragmentation

Station 11

- 41. *Gyrinophilus*
- 42. Gills
- 43. Warning for toxins
- 44. Night

Station 12

- 45. *Microhylidae* or *Gastrophyne*
- 46. Narrow mouths, pointed heads
- 47. Tadpoles
- 48. Amplexus

Station 13

- 49. *Heterodon*
- 50. Uprturned snout
- 51. Yes
- 52. Flatten neck and hiss or play dead

Station 14

- 53. A *Ambystomatidae*
- 54. Small invertebrates and vertebrates
- 55. Semi-permanent wetlands
- 56. Solitary

Station 15

- 57. *Cryptobranchidae*
- 58. Hellbenders
- 59. True
- 60. Aquatic

Station 16

- 61. *Crotalus*
- 62. No
- 63. Two
- 64. Hemotoxic

Station 17

- 65. *Acris*
- 66. Cricket frogs
- 67. In the water
- 68. Marbles clacking together (A)

Station 18

- 69. *Masticophis*
- 70. Sandy habitat, and pine savannas
- 71. Small vertebrates, including lizards and other snakes
- 72. Egg layers

Station 19

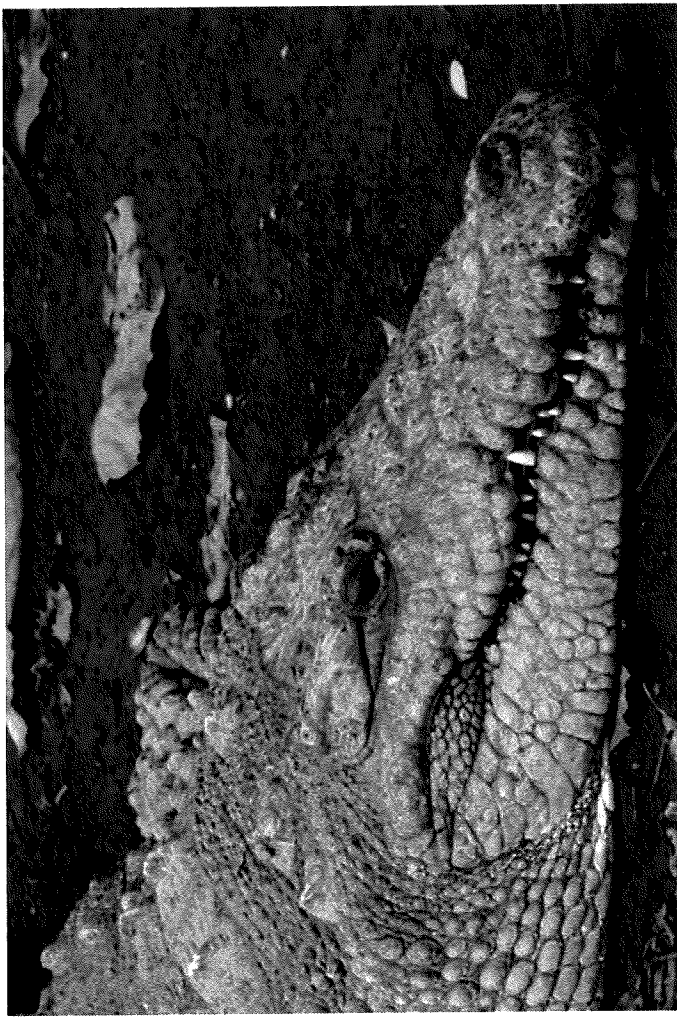
- 73. *Massasaugas* and Pigmy Rattlesnakes
- 74. Yes
- 75. Live bearing
- 76. No

Station 20

- 77. *Clemmys*
- 78. Slow moving water with vegetation
- 79. 1-8 eggs (A)
- 80. Collection for the pet trade and habitat loss

## Station 1

1. Does this animal care for its young?
2. Where in the US can this species be found?
3. This animal is one of how many crocodilian species naturally occurring in the United States?
4. What order does this species belong to?



## Station 2

5. What is the genus of this species?  
(Black & White)
6. True or False: Members of this genus are immune to the venom of pitvipers.
7. What scale type is evident in members of this genus?
8. What kind of mimicry is represented by some members of this genus?



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## Station 3

9. What is the family of this species?
10. What structure is unique to this family that gives them their name?
11. True or false: This family's members are fossorial.
12. What invasive species has led to increased mortality among members of this family?



## Station 4

13. What is the genus of this species?
14. What kind of reproductive strategy is favored by this genus?
15. What do the diets of these snakes largely consist of?
16. What kind of habitat are these animals usually found in?



## Station 5

17. What is the genus of this species?
18. How did this genus acquire its name?
19. This genus gets its common name from the possession of what scale type?
20. Males of species within this genus often have bright colored ventral scales for what purpose?



Division C

## Station 6

21. What is the genus of this species?
22. What type of habitat are members of this genus found?
23. What is the most common predator of the nests of these turtles?
24. According to the World Conservation Union, what is the conservation status of members of this genus?



Division C



## Station 7

25. What is the genus of this species?
26. Along with a diet of invertebrates, members of this genus also supplement their diet with what?
27. These salamanders are neotenic which implies what?
28. Are members of this genus nocturnal, diurnal, or crepuscular?



## Station 8

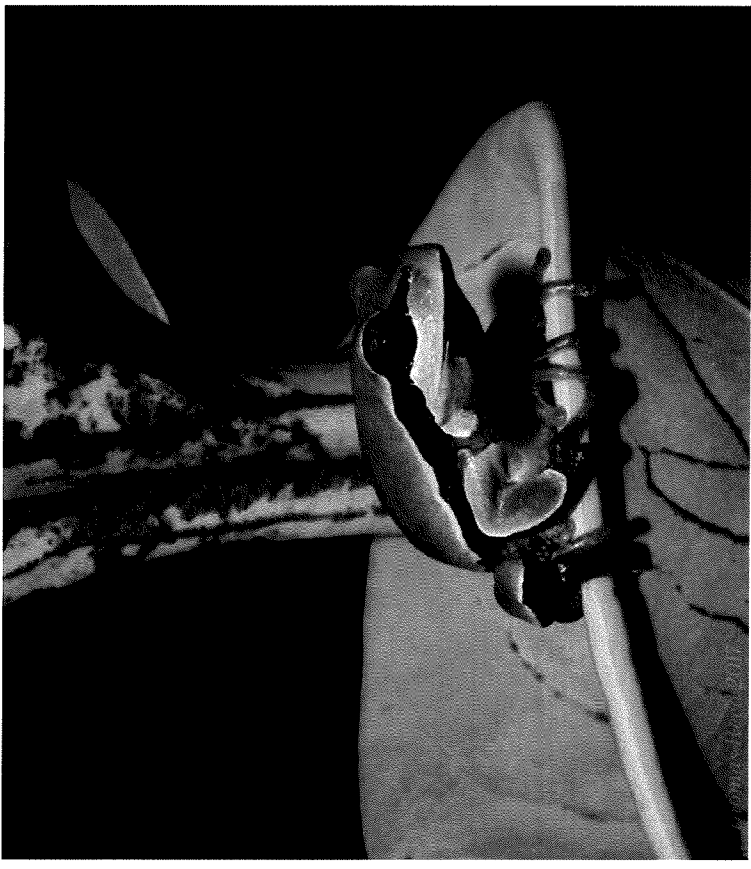
29. What is the family of the species shown?
30. What unique form of reproduction to some members of this species exhibit?
31. Some members of this family can run up to 17 mph in short bursts. As a result, many of them are known by what common name?
32. Most species within this family exhibit what kind of diet?



Division C

## Station 9

33. What is the genus of this species?
34. What morphological feature on the feet of these frogs sets them apart from most other frog species?
35. What habitat are members of this genus named for?
36. What biomes will members of this genus be found?



## Station 10

37. What is the genus of this species?
38. Historically speaking, members of this genus were named after what bird due to their taste?
39. What adaptation makes this species' feeding methods somewhat unusual when compared to other semiaquatic turtles?
40. These turtles are considered uncommon in the Carolinas as a result of what threat?



## Station 11

41. What is the genus of this species?
42. Like many amphibians these animals possess what in their larval state?
43. What is the purpose of the red coloration for many members of this genus?
44. At what time of day are members of this genus most active?



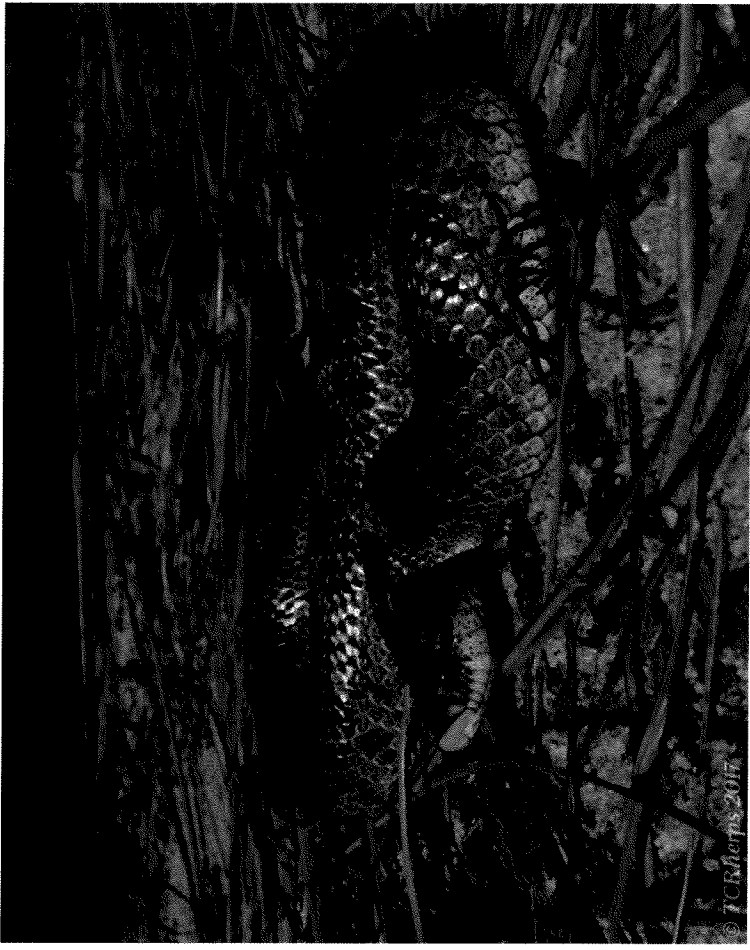
## Station 12

45. What is the genus of this species?
46. The common name of this group of species is derived from what shared characteristics?
47. What are these animals referred to as when in their larval state?
48. What is word is used to describe sexual reproduction among frogs?



## Station 13

49. What is the genus of the species on the right?
50. What characteristic gives members of this genus their name?
51. Is this species venomous?
52. What will this animal do when threatened?



## Station 14

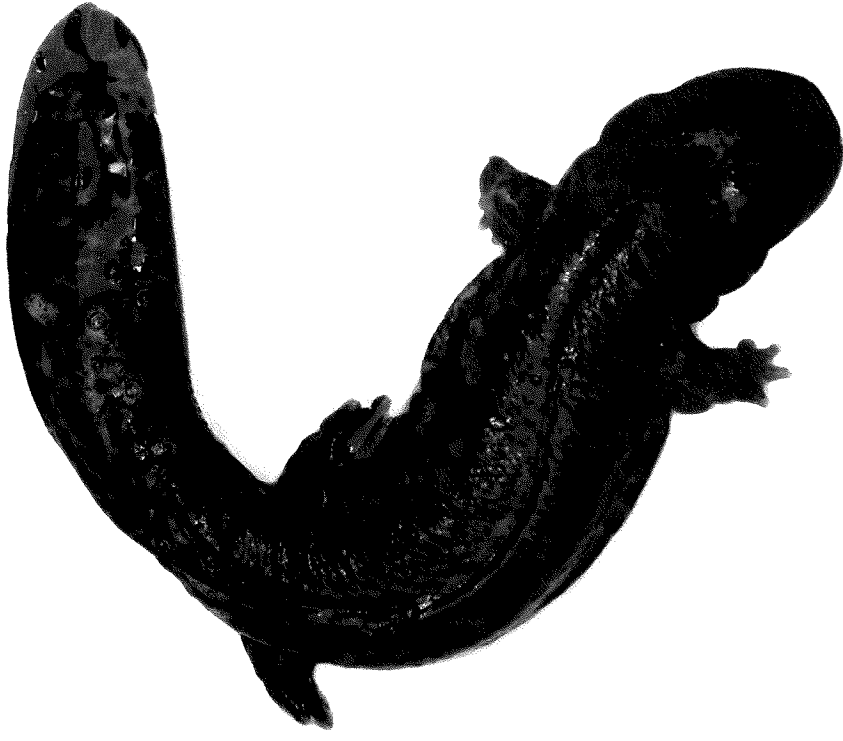
53. What is the family this animal belongs to?
54. What is the main food source of these animals?
55. What kind of habitat do these animals require for reproduction?
56. Are members of this family social or solitary during non breeding conditions?





## Station 15

- 57 To what family does this belong?
58. What is the common name of this family?
59. True or false? These animals are often killed by fisherman for eating their trout.
60. Are the adults of this family aquatic or terrestrial?



## Station 16

61. To what genus does this animal belong?
62. Are these animals sexually dimorphic?
63. How many different members of this genus can be found in North Carolina?
64. What kind of venom does this genus primarily have?



## Station 17

65. What is this animal's genus?
66. What is the common name of this animal?
67. Does this frog lay eggs on land or in the water?
68. From the options below which best describes this frogs call?
  - A. Marbles clacking together
  - B. Hammer hitting a board of wood
  - C. Ratcheting wrench



## Station 18

69. What is the scientific name of the genus?
70. What types of habitats does this animal inhabit?
71. What is the main diet of animals in this genus?
72. Are these animals egg layers or livebearers?



## Station 19

73. What is the common name of this animal genus?
74. Can this animal be found in the Carolinas?
75. Is this animal a live bearing animal or does it lay eggs?
76. Are these in the same genus as copperheads?



## Station 20

77. What is the genus of this turtle?
78. What kind of habitat does this turtle prefer?
79. What is the average number of offspring a female can have per clutch?
- A. 1-8
  - B. 8-15
  - C. 15-20
80. Why is this animal declining in numbers?



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