Reptiles

Turtles, Snakes, Lizards, and Crocodiles

- nostril
- pit organ
- poison gland
- hollow fang
- glottis
Reptilian adaptations

- Keratin covered scales “waterproofed”
- Eggs with shells that retain water
  - Amniotic egg
- Ectothermic - do not use metabolism to alter body temperature
Amniontomic egg

Has 4 membranes

- amnion
- allantois
- yolk sac
- chorion
Reptile groups

- Lizards
- Turtles
- Crocidiles and alligators
- Snakes
Lizards

- skin shed in patches, external ears, usually with legs
- anoles, skinks, iguanas, chameleons, geckos, monitor lizards, glass “snakes”
- well adapted for desert, but also in wet, warm habitats; one iguana is semi-marine
Examples of Lizards

Komodo dragon

iguana
Snakes

- body elongated, legs lost, jaws detach, anterior glottis
- move by scales and writhing
- all carnivorous, but many are not poisonous
- wet or dry terrestrial, freshwater, and fully marine habitats
Examples of Snakes
compare Campbell Fig. 18.20

- coral snake
- olive sea snake
- garter snake
- timber rattlesnake
Crocodiles

- alligator, crocodiles, caimans, gavials
- freshwater or marine
- occupy all temperate and tropical climates except Europe
Crocodile Characteristics

• carnivores, foraging partly on land
  – elevated eyes and nostrils
  – large, socketed teeth, powerful jaws
• tail compressed laterally for swimming
• scales not shed
Crocodilia

American crocodile

not an alligator:
narrow snout, large lower tooth exposed with mouth closed
Turtles

- shell: dorsal carapace, ventral plastron
- very long lifespans
- freshwater, marine, & terrestrial
- omnivores or carnivores
Turtles

- Carapace
- Plastron
- Terrestrial
- Freshwater
- Marine