

Vertebrates

Tetrapods

Class Reptilia (Reptiles)

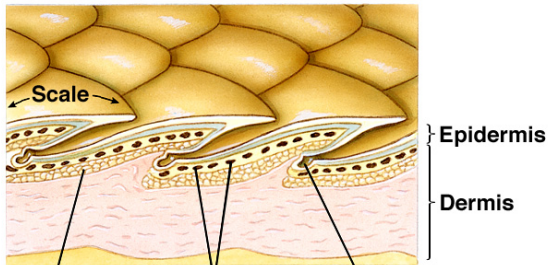
Defining traits of living reptiles:

- 1. Tough, scaly skin**
 - Overlapping keratinized scales
 - Protect body and preserve water
- 2. Amniotic egg**
 - 3 protective membranes
 - Support, gas and waste exchange
 - **Removed dependence on water**



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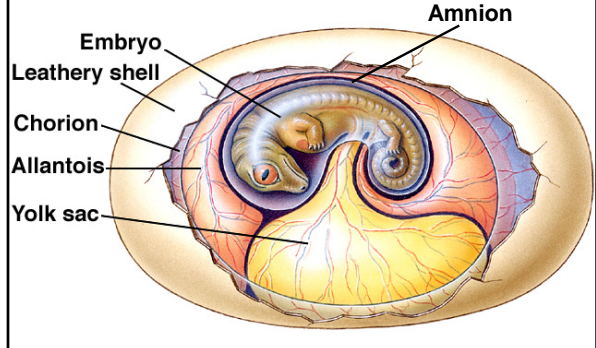
Epidermal scales of reptile skin



The diagram shows a cross-section of reptile skin. At the top, a scale is shown. Below it is the epidermis, which contains melanophores and a flexible hinge. Below the epidermis is the dermis, which contains osteoderm. Labels include: Scale, Epidermis, Dermis, Osteoderm, Melanophores, and Flexible hinge.

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Amniotic egg



The diagram shows a cross-section of an amniotic egg. Labels include: Embryo, Leathery shell, Chorion, Allantois, and Yolk sac. The embryo is shown curled up inside the egg, surrounded by the chorion and allantois. The yolk sac is at the bottom.


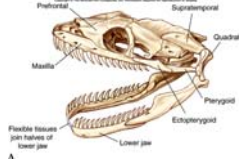

Vertebrates

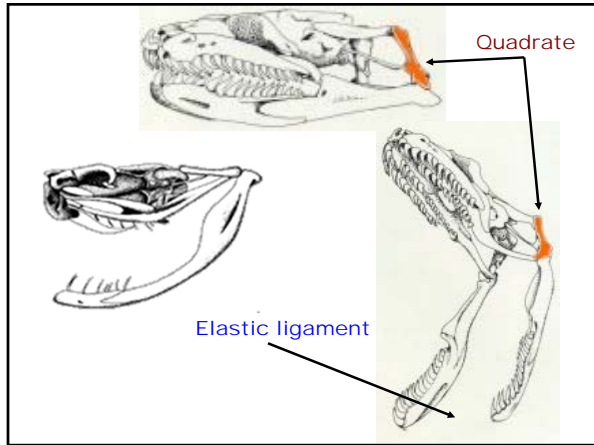
Tetrapods

Class Reptilia (Reptiles)

Defining traits of living reptiles:

3. Jaws designed for power
 - > Larger muscles
 - > Cranial kinesis in snakes and lizards
4. Internal fertilization
 - > copulation
5. 3-chambered heart
 - > Similar to amphibians






Vertebrates

Tetrapods

Class Reptilia (Reptiles)

Defining traits of living reptiles:

6. Lungs with greater surface area
 - > No cutaneous respiration
 - > Enlarge thoracic cavity to breathe
7. Improved limb design and support
 - > Although legs still positioned outwardly

Vertebrates

Tetrapods

Class Reptilia (Reptiles)

Modern reptiles

- Turtles
- Snakes and Lizards
- Crocodiles and Alligators
- About 7000 species








Vertebrates

Modern Reptiles

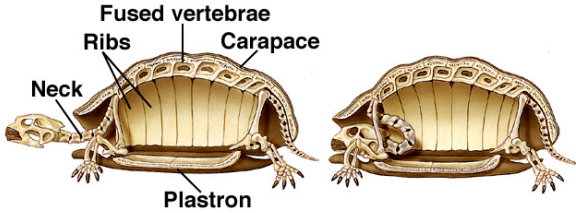
Turtles

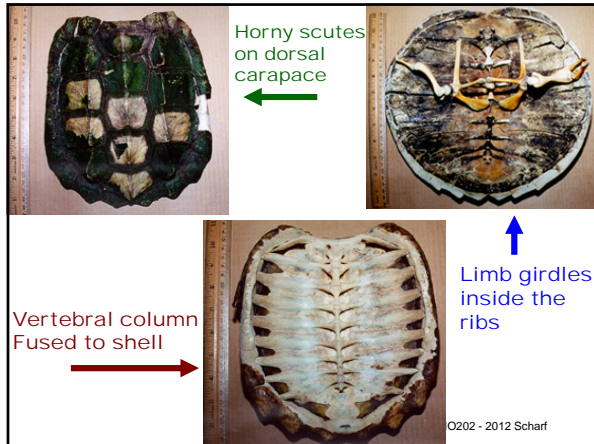
- First appear in Triassic, little change since
- Shell consists of dorsal **carapace** and ventral **plastron**
- Lung breathing and uptake of oxygen in water at **pharynx and cloaca**
- Shelled eggs are buried
- **Environmental sex determination**

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Skeleton and shell of a turtle



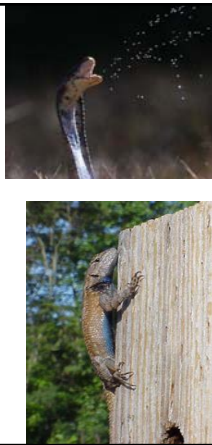


Vertebrates

Modern Reptiles

Snakes and Lizards

- Majority of living reptiles, about 95%
- Evolution of **viviparity** in this group
- Varying degrees of **cranial kinesis**

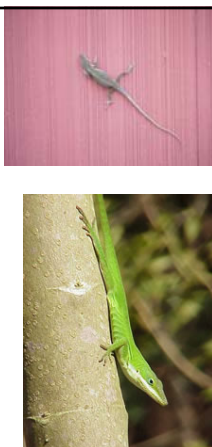


Vertebrates

Modern Reptiles

Snakes and Lizards




- About 3300 lizard species
- Most with 4 limbs, but several legless
- **Tail autotomy**
- **External ears and movable eyelids**
- *Anolis carolinensis* and skinks most common locally



Vertebrates

Modern Reptiles
Snakes and Lizards

- About 2300 snake species
- No limbs or girdles
- Extreme elongation and displacement of visceral organs
- Vomeronasal organs for odor reception
- No external ear; transparent scale over eye



Vertebrates

Modern Reptiles
Crocodiles and Alligators

- Share common ancestry with dinosaurs and modern birds
- Active predators with powerful jaw closing muscles
- Evolved secondary palate similar to mammals
- Have 4-chambered heart like birds and mammals

