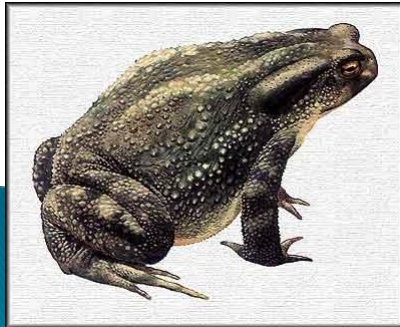


Amphibians



Characteristics of Modern Amphibians

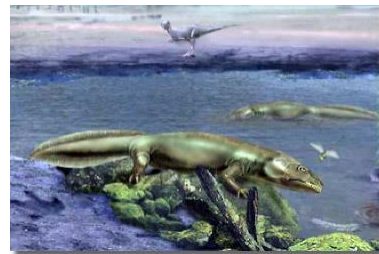
1. Skeleton mostly bony, with varying numbers of vertebrae; ribs present in some, absent or fused to vertebrae in others; notochord does not persist; exoskeleton absent
2. Body forms vary greatly from an elongated trunk with distinct head, neck, and tail to a compact, depressed body with fused head and trunk and no intervening neck
3. **Limbs usually four (tetrapod)**, although some are legless; forelimbs of some much smaller than hindlimbs, in others all limbs small and inadequate; webbed feet often present; no true nails or claws; **forelimb usually with four digits** but sometimes five and sometimes fewer
4. **Skin smooth and moist with many glands**, some of which may be poison glands; pigments cells (chromatophores) common, of considerable variety; no scales, except concealed dermal ones in some
5. Mouth usually large with small teeth in upper or both jaws; two nostrils open into anterior part of mouth cavity

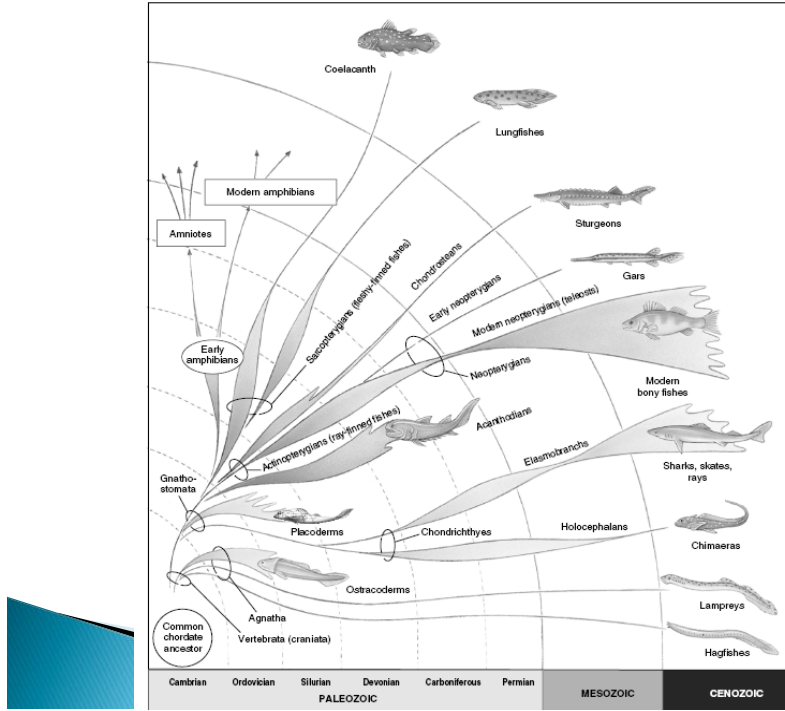
6. Respiration by lungs (absent in some salamanders), skin, and gills in some, either separately or in combination; external gills in larval forms and may persist throughout life in some
7. **Circulation with three-chambered heart**, two atria and one ventricle, and a **double circulation through the heart**; skin abundantly supplied with blood vessels
8. Ectothermal
9. Excretory system of paired mesonephric kidneys; urea main nitrogenous waste
10. Ten pairs of cranial nerves
11. Separate sexes; fertilization mostly internal in salamanders and caecilians, mostly external in frogs and toads; predominantly oviparous, some ovoviviparous or viviparous; metamorphosis usually present; **moderately yolky eggs** (mesolecithal)
with jellylike membrane coverings



Movement onto land

- ▶ The most dramatic event
- ▶ Physical differences for accommodation with new environment
 - Oxygen content
 - Density (little support against gravity)
 - Temperature
 - Habitat diversity





Early evolution of terrestrial vertebrates

- ▶ Devonian origin
 - Lung
 - Limb
 - Nares
 - Double circulation

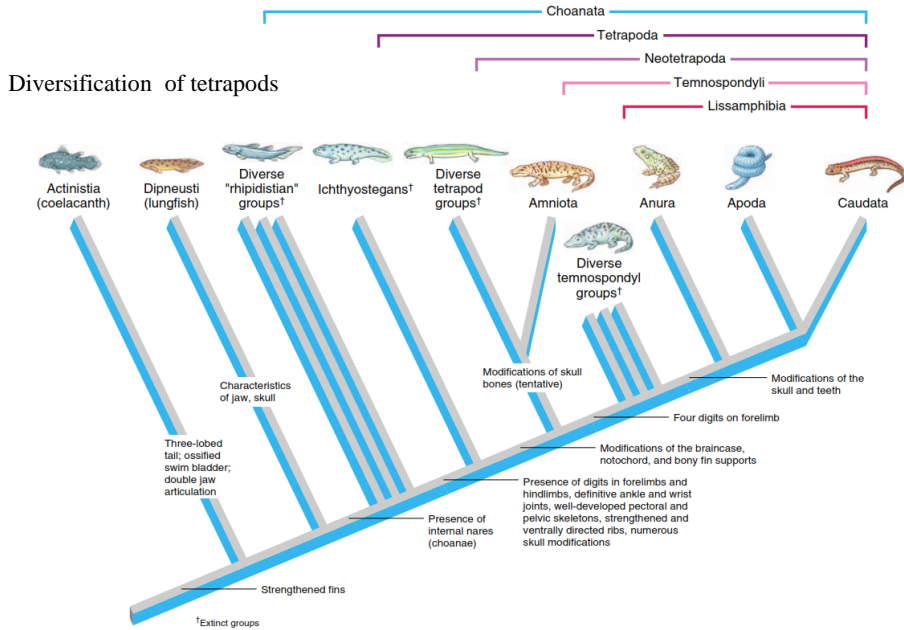
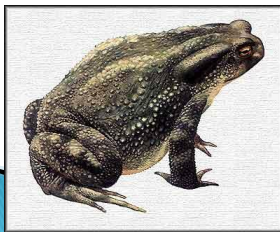


Figure 27-2

Tentative cladogram of the Tetrapoda with emphasis on descent of amphibians. Especially controversial are relationships of major tetrapod groups (Amniota, Anthracosauria, Lepospondyli, Temnospondyli) and outgroups (Actinistia, Dipneusti, Rhhipidistia). All aspects of this cladogram are controversial, however, including monophyly of Lissamphibia. Relationships shown for the three groups of Lissamphibia are based on recent molecular evidence.

Modern Amphibians

- More than 6000 species
- Extraordinary changes
 - Latertal line system
 - metamorphosis
- classification
 - Apoda
 - Anura
 - Urodela



Apoda

(gymnos, naked + opineos, snake)

- ▶ Distribution and diversity (173 species)
- ▶ Skeletal system
- ▶ Reproduction
- ▶ Sensory organs



[Movie1](#)

[Movie2](#)



Urodela

(oura, tail + delos, evident)

- ▶ Size
- ▶ Distribution and diversity (553 species)
- ▶ Metamorphosis (in teresterial species)



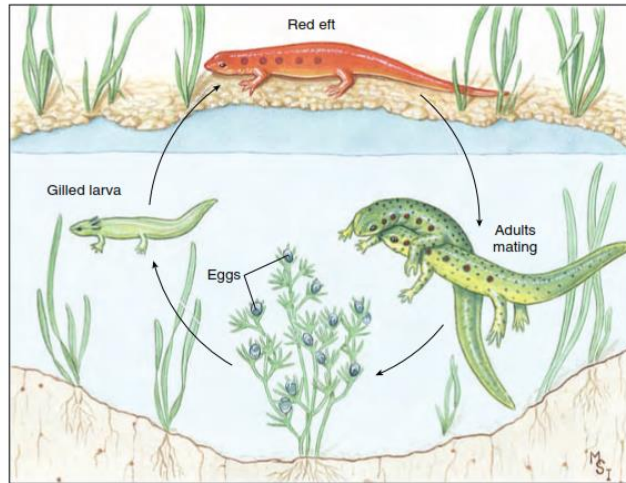


Figure 27-8

Life history of a red-spotted newt, *Notophthalmus viridescens* of the family Salamandridae. In many habitats the aquatic larva metamorphoses into a brightly colored "red eft" stage, which remains on land from 1 to 3 years before transforming into a secondarily aquatic adult.

[Movie](#)

Urodela

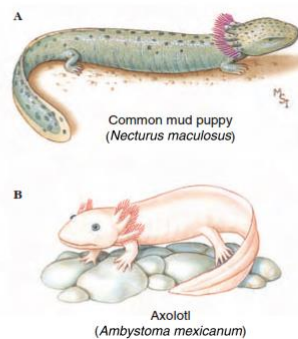
- ▶ **Respiration**
 - Skin
 - Gills
 - Lung
 - Bucal cavity membraneous



Figure 27-9

Longtail salamander *Eurycea longicauda*, a common plethodontid salamander.

CHAPTER 27 Early

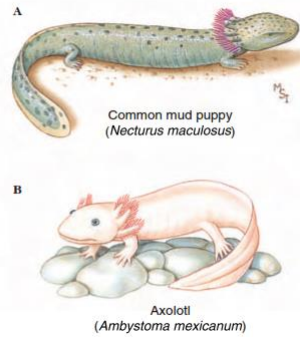


Paedomorphosis

- Retainning the larvae features in adulthood
- The role of thyroid hormones

Movie

CHAPTER 27 Early



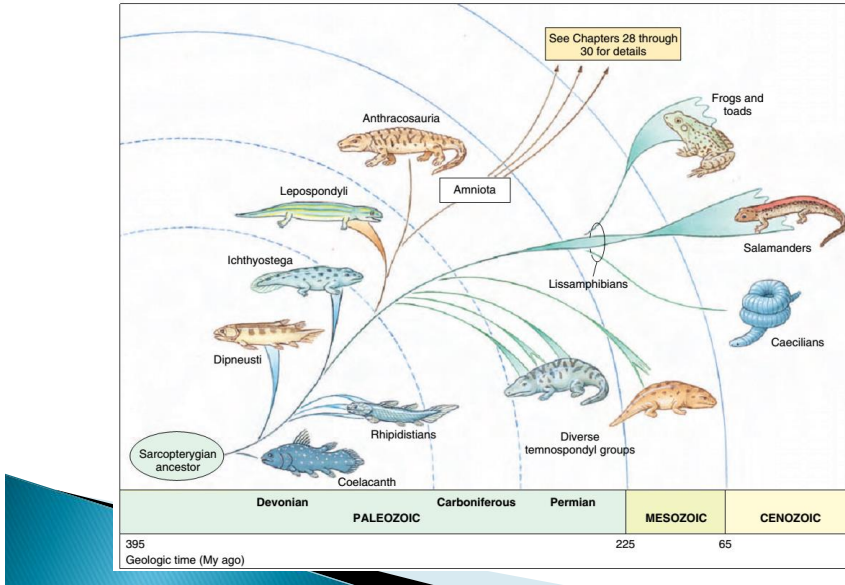
Anura (Salientia)

(Gr. an, without, + oura, tail)

- Number of species is about 3500



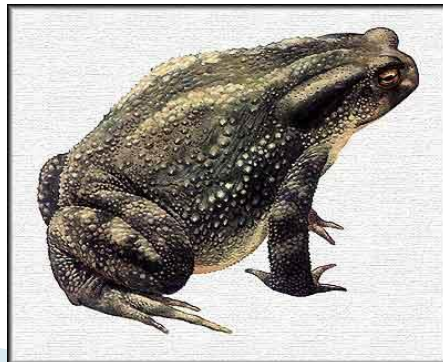
- Evolved in Jurassic period



- Tailless



Ascaphus



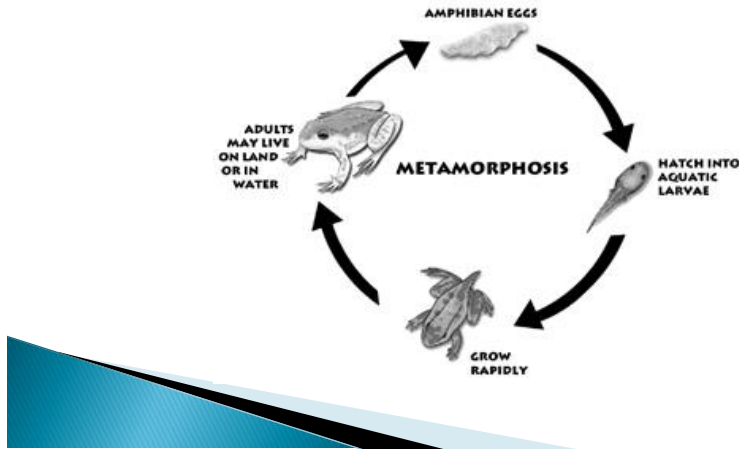
▶ Size



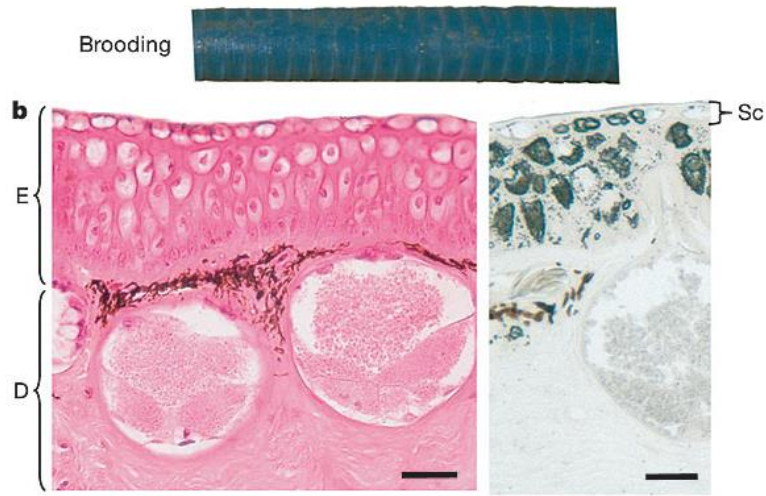
Hibernation



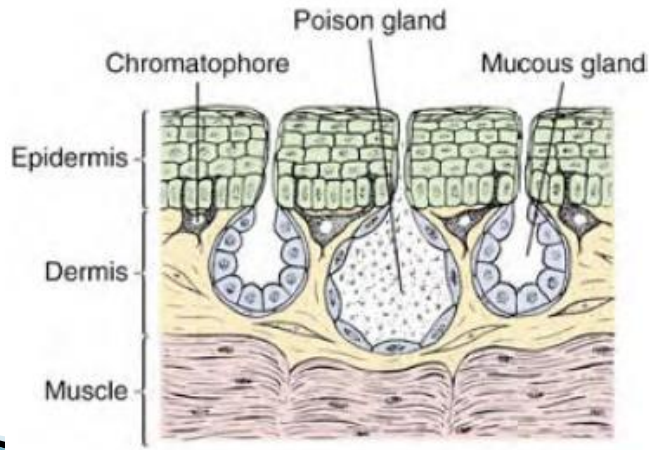
► Metamorphosis



دارای پوست برهنه و نازک بدون پولک با غدد مخاطی فراوان برای مرطوب نگه داشتن آن جهت تنفس پوستی، بدلیل همین پوست نازک و ترشح زیاد مخاط دوزیستان نمی توانند در محیط های کاملا خشک زندگی کنند و به محیط های آبی یا مرطوب وابسته اند. نقش رنگدانه ها و نقش دفاعی



Glands



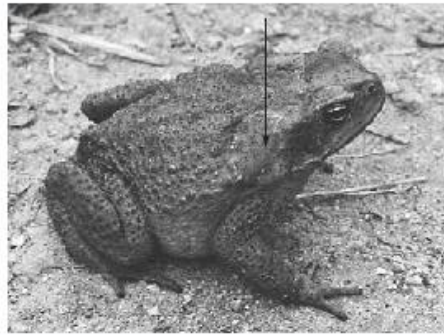
Phyllobates

▶ [movie](#)



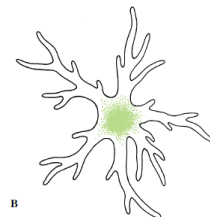
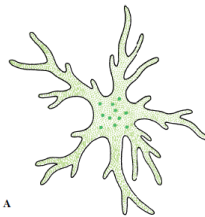
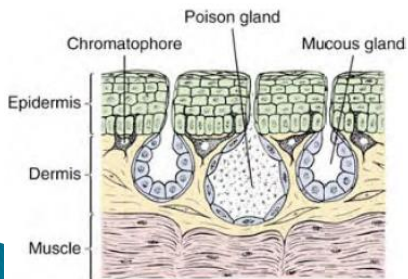
Parotoid gland

parotoid glands



Coloration

▶ Chromatophore



Coloration

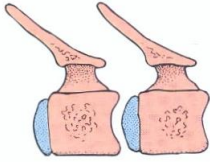
- 1- Xanthophores
- 2- Iridophore or guanophore
- 3- Melanophores



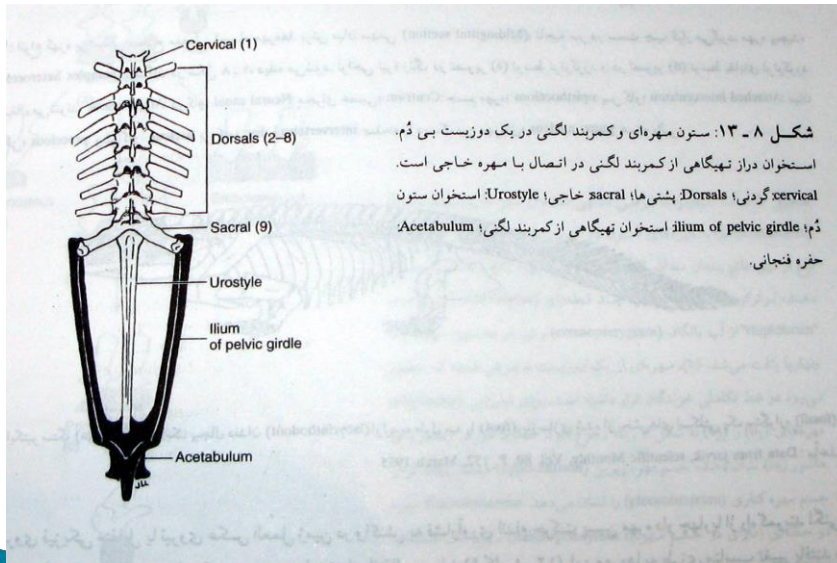
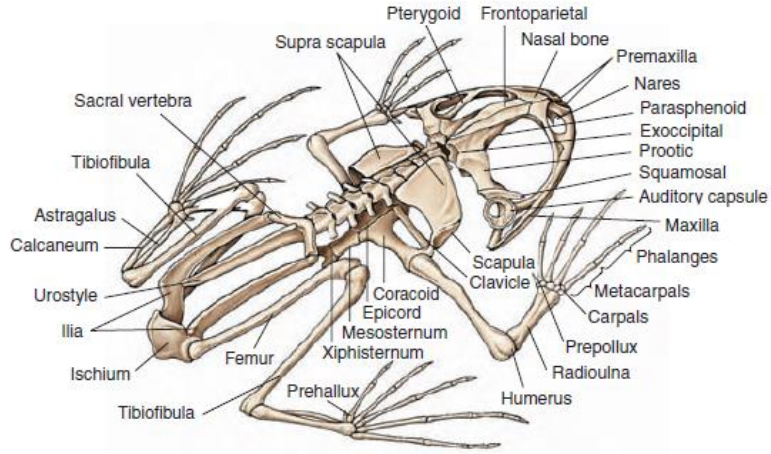
Skeletal system

- ▶ Cranium
- ▶ Visceral
- ▶ Axial skeleton
- ▶ Limbs skeleton

Skeletal system



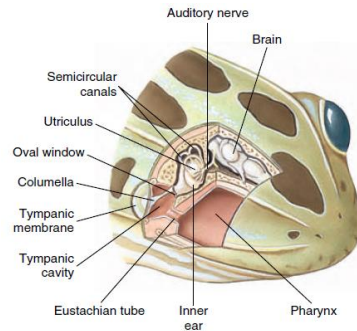
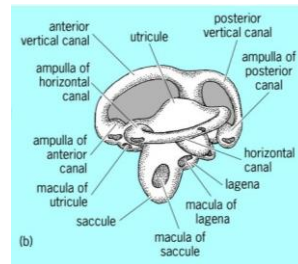
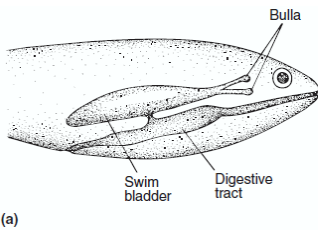
(c) Procoelous



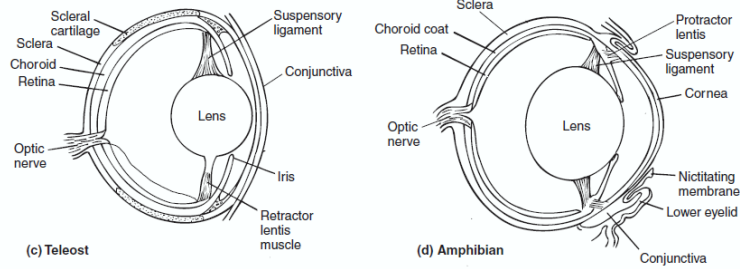
Sensory organs

- ▶ Ears
- ▶ Eye
- ▶ Lateral line
- ▶ Nares
- ▶ Jacobson organ
- ▶ Taste
- ▶ Skin receptores

مقایسه سیستم های حسی شنوایی - تعادلی
آناتومی و عملکرد و محیط آبی و خشکی



- بینایی
- تکامل lacrymal gland and eye lid
- جابجایی لنز و دوربین در حالت استراحت

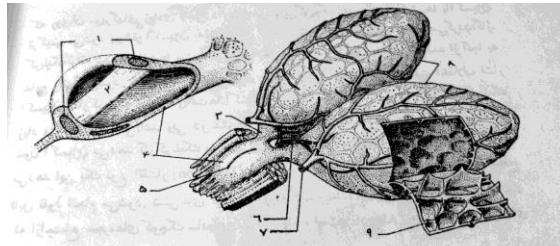
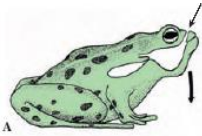


بویایی : تفاوت محیط آبی و هوا در انحلال مواد و تشخیص شیمیایی

Lateral line



تنفس: در نمونه های خشکی های تنفس رویی به کمک تنفس پوستی و بافت دهان کار تبادلات گازی را انجام می دهد

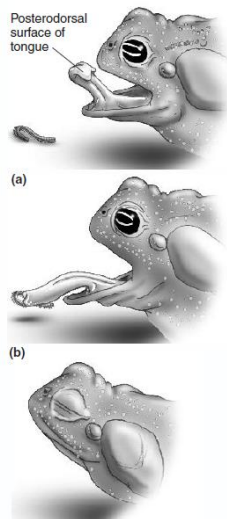


شکل ۷۳

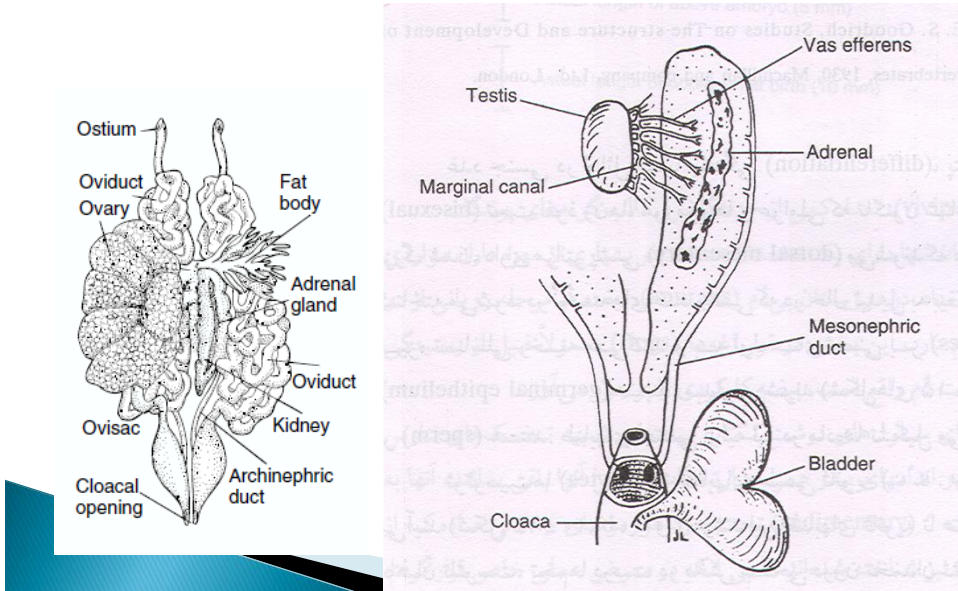
دستگاه تنفسی در قورباغه قسمتی از شش چپ بریده شده برای نشان دادن ساختمان داخلی شش.

۱- کربن (غضروف) ۲- ریسمان (طناب) صوتی ۳- نایژه ۴- خشکناهی (Larynx) ۵- چاکنای (Glottis) ۶- سیاهرگ ششی ۷- سرخرگ ششی ۸- شش ها ۹- بخش های دیواره داخلی شش

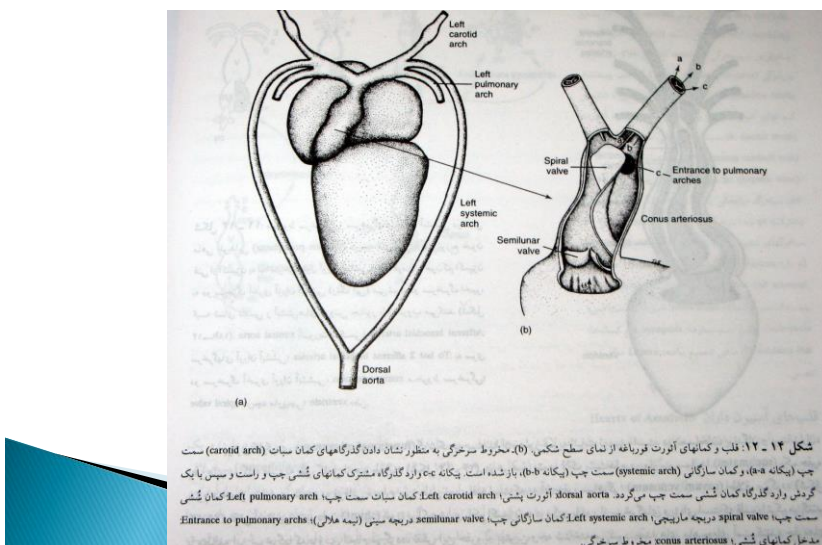
تغذیه

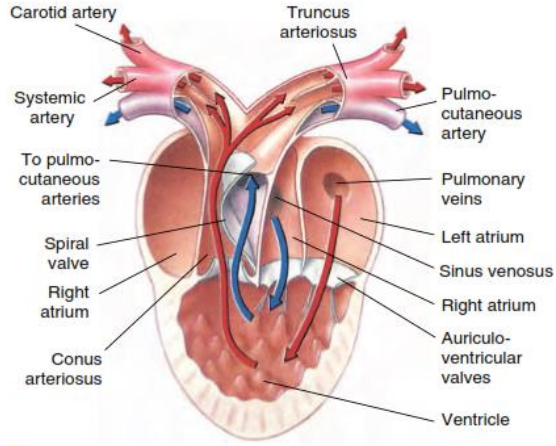


Urogenital system

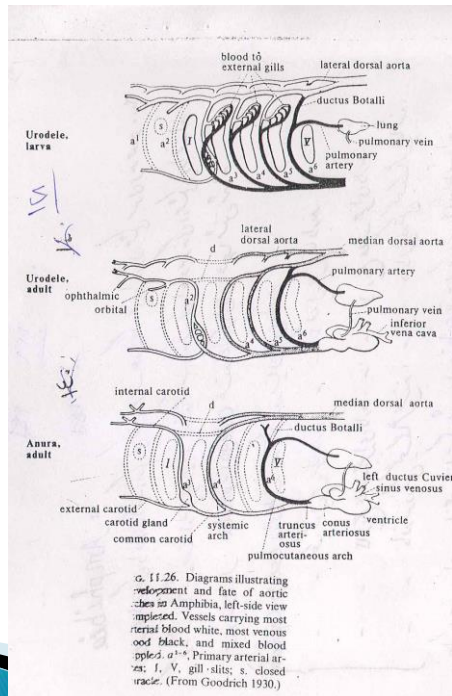


Circulatory system



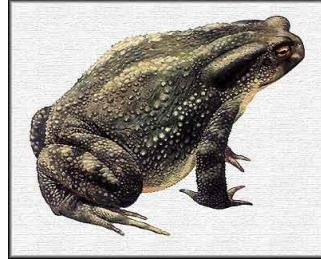


m 27-21



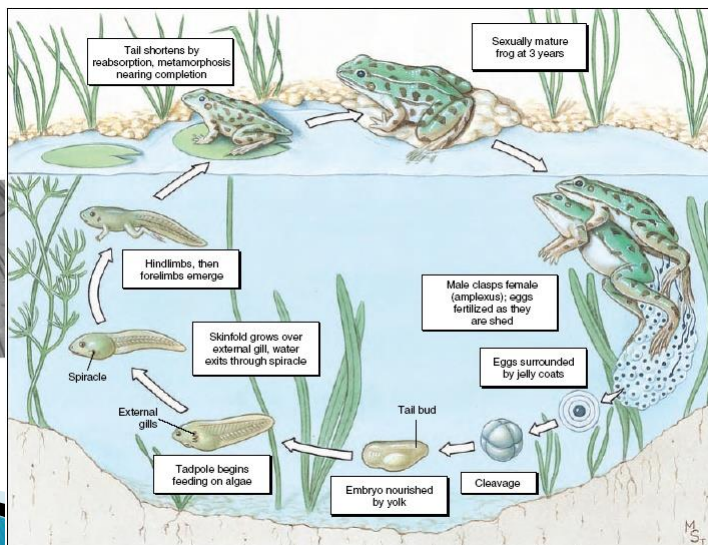
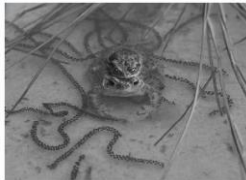
gland

- ▶ Mucus
- ▶ Poison
- ▶ Glandular
- ▶ Glandular tumb pad
- ▶ unicellular



جدا جنس، اغلب دارای جفت گیری کاذب و لقاح خارجی و دارای مراحل لاروی

Movie



What caused Amphibian dependent to water

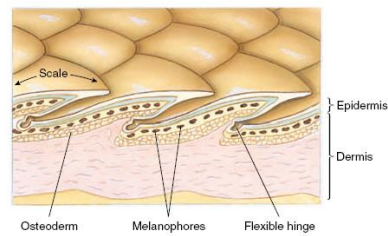
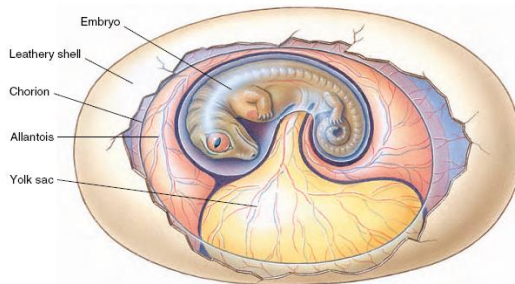
- ▶ Shell-less egg
- ▶ Gill
- ▶ Moist skin

What about Reptile?



آمنیون داران (Amniota) : تخم در این گروه دارای پرده آمنیون (متشکل از سه پرده) است

نقش: حفاظت در مقابل خشک شدن



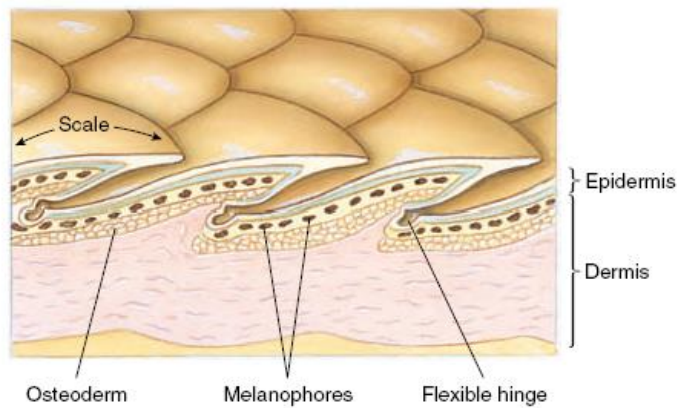
- آرواره رشد یافته تر برای شکار طعمه
- لجاج داخلی
- دستگاه گردش خون کاراتر
- ریه کاراتر
- ادرار به صورت مواد نیمه جامد اسید اوریک است و دفع آب کمی دارد.
- رشد مغز و اندام های حسی

Characteristics of Class Reptilia

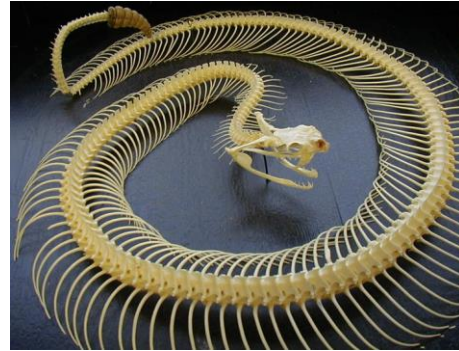
- 1- Body varied in shape, compact in some, elongated in others; **body covered with horny epidermal scales** with the addition sometimes of bony dermal plates; **integument with few glands**



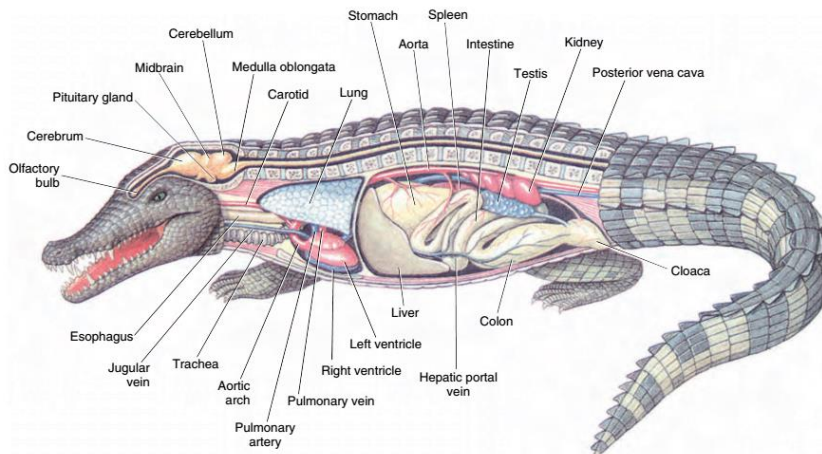
Horny and epidermal scales



2. **Limbs paired, usually with five toes**, and adapted for climbing, running, or paddling; absent in snakes and some lizards
3. **Skeleton well ossified**; ribs with sternum (sternum absent in snakes) forming a complete thoracic basket; **skull with one occipital condyle**

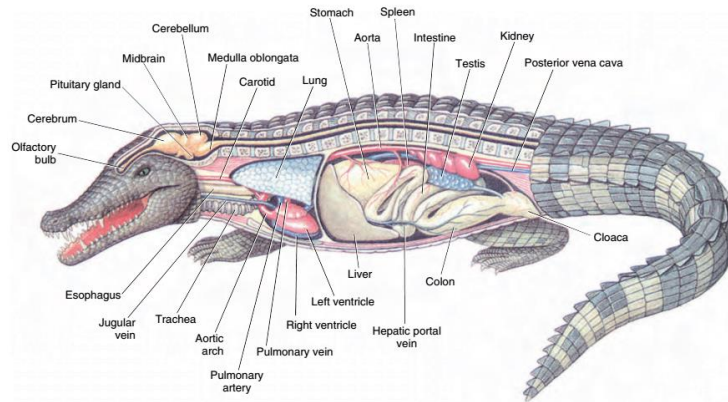


4. Respiration by lungs; **no gills**; cloaca used for respiration by some; branchial arches in embryonic life
5. Three-chambered heart; **crocodilians with four-chambered heart**; usually one pair of aortic arches; systemic and pulmonary circuits functionally separated



6. Ectothermic; many thermoregulate behaviorally

7. Metanephric kidney (paired); uric acid main nitrogenous waste

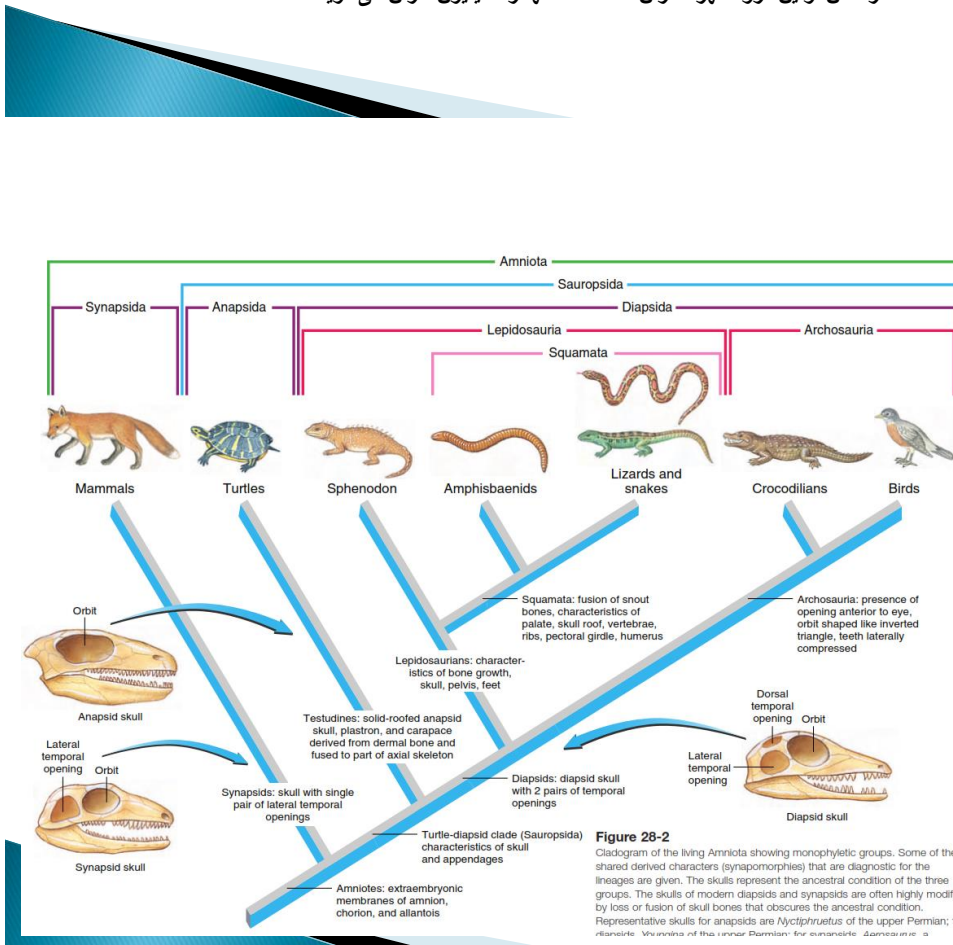


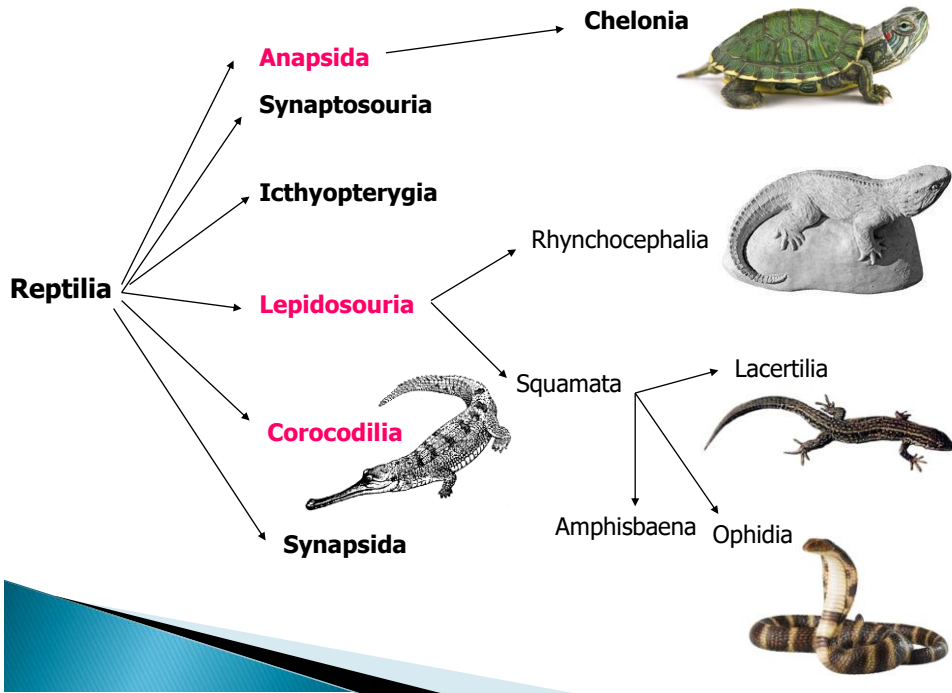
8. Nervous system with the optic lobes on the dorsal side of brain; **12 pairs of cranial nerves** in addition to nervus terminalis
9. Sexes separate; **fertilization internal**
10. **Eggs covered with calcareous or leathery shells; extraembryonic membranes (amnion, chorion, and allantois)** present during embryonic life;



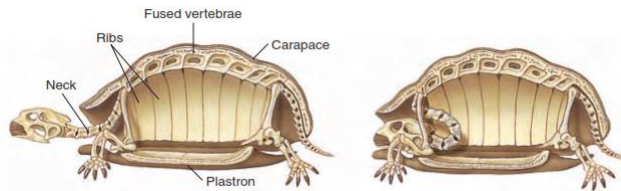
صفات عمومی:

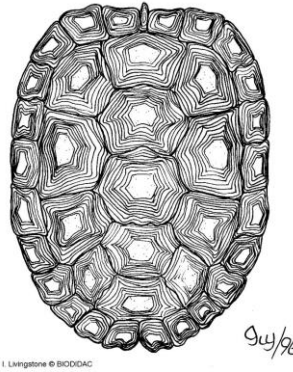
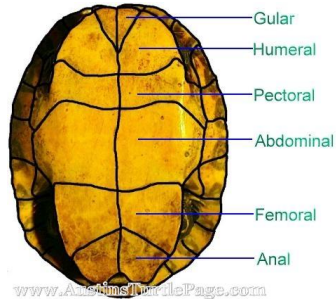
خزندگان اولین گروه جانوران خشکی زی هستند که بطور کامل در خشکی زندگی می کنند
 غدد پوستی در خزندگان بسیار کم است
 . جمجمه در خزندگان دارای یک کندیل پس سری است
 خزندگان دارای ۱۲ زوج عصب جمجمه ای هستند
 از نظر تولید مثل خزندگان اکثرا تخم گذارند
 و دمای بدنشان تحت تاثیر دمای محیط است (Ectotherm) خزندگان بطور کلی خونسردند.
 هیچ دوره دگرذیسی در خزندگان دیده نمی شود
 گرچه قلب در خزندگان هنوز سه حفره ای است ولی آثاری از جدایی بطن ها در آنها دیده می
 اینها اولین مهره دارانی هستند که کلیه متاتفریک دارند
 خزندگان اولین گروه مهره داران هستند که آنها را آمینیون داران می گویند





Turtle





Integument

- تاج های درمی
- Osteoderms



Integument

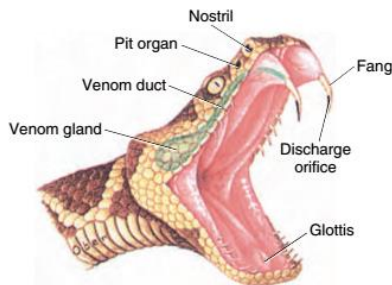


• کروماتوفورها (ملانین)

- استتار
- تبادلات دمایی

Integument

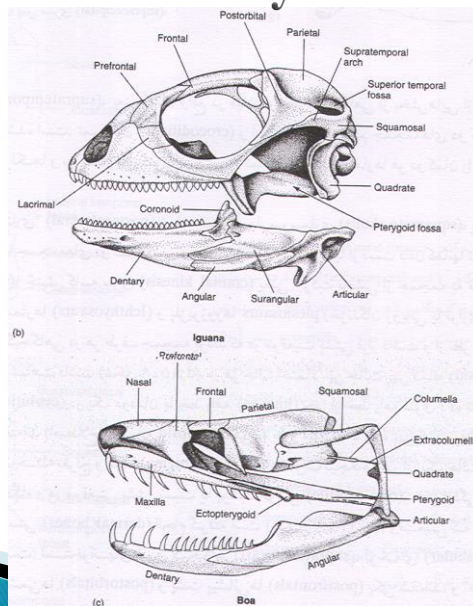
- ▶ Glands
 - Sex attraction
 - Territorial
 - poison



اژدهای کمودور دارای بزاق سمی (غده های سمی) (سم آن مشابه افعی) اما دندان نیش برای تزریق سم ندارد و آلوده به باکتری های کشنده، قبلا فکر می شد که فقط باکتری ها عامل کشتن شکار است. پراکنش در جزایر اندونزی، استرالیا جنوب غرب اسیا و افریقا



Skeletal system



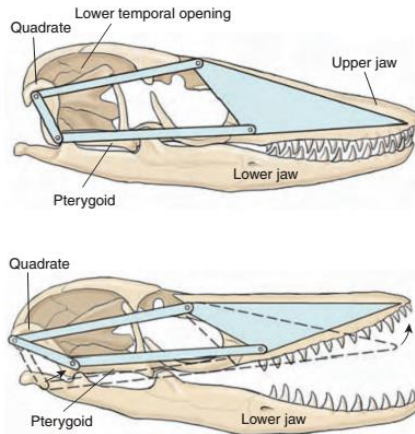
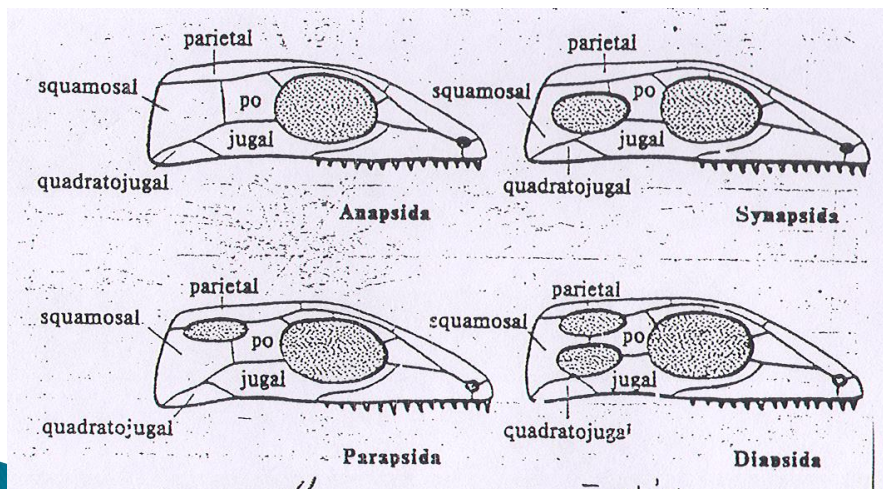


Figure 28-11

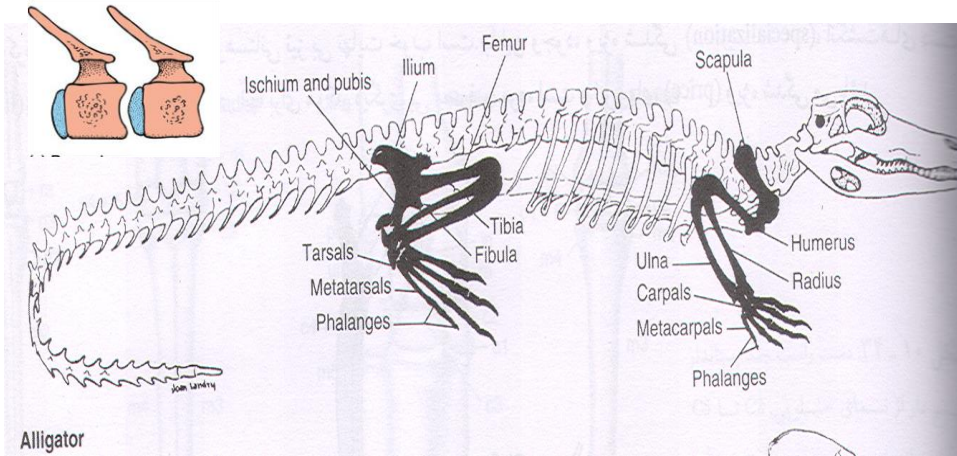
Kinetic diapsid skull of a modern lizard (monitor lizard, *Varanus* sp.) showing the joints that allow the snout and upper jaw to move on the rest of the skull. The quadrate can move at its dorsal end and ventrally at both the lower jaw and the pterygoid. The front part of the braincase is also flexible, allowing the snout to be raised. Note that the lower temporal opening is very large with no lower border; this modification of the diapsid condition, common in modern lizards, provides space for expansion of large jaw muscles. The upper temporal opening lies dorsal and medial to the postorbital-squamosal arch and is not visible in this drawing.

Skull types



Axial skeleton

- ▶ Monocipital ribs
- ▶ Procoelous



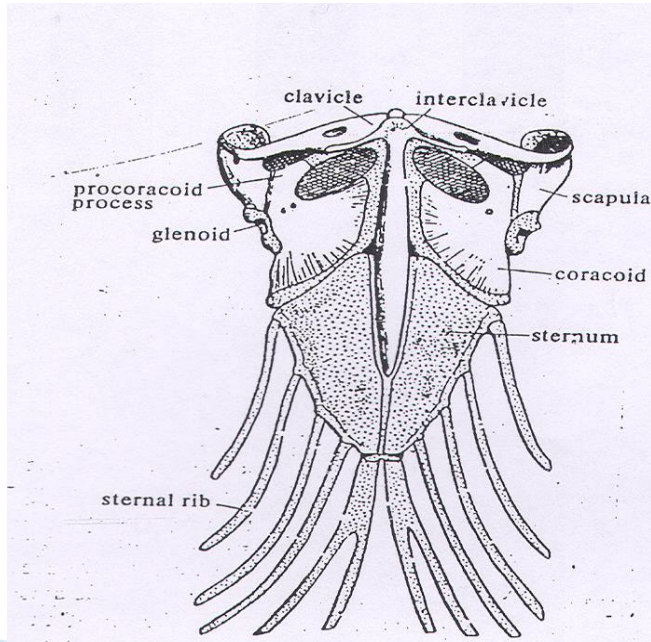
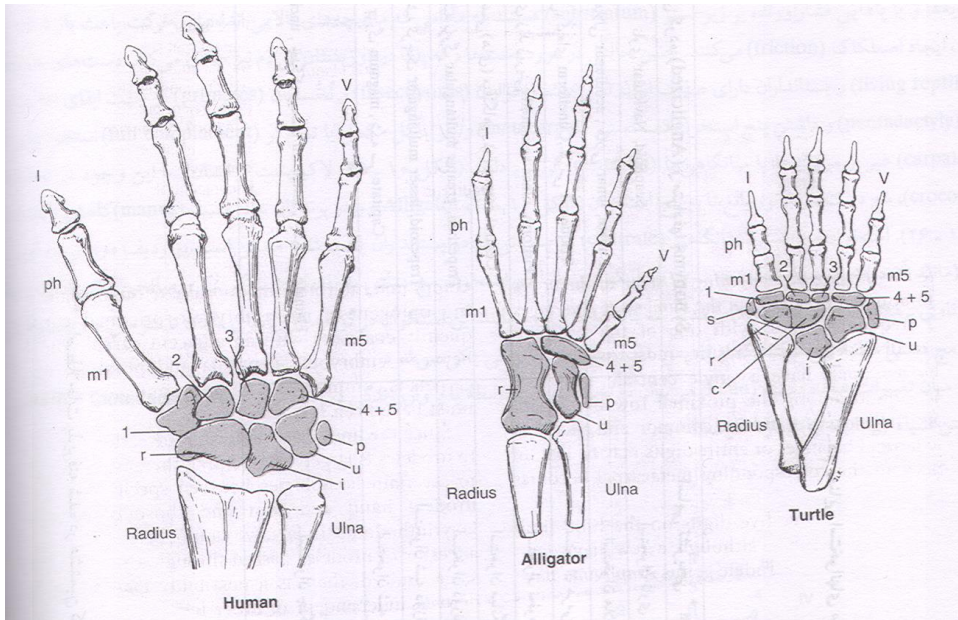
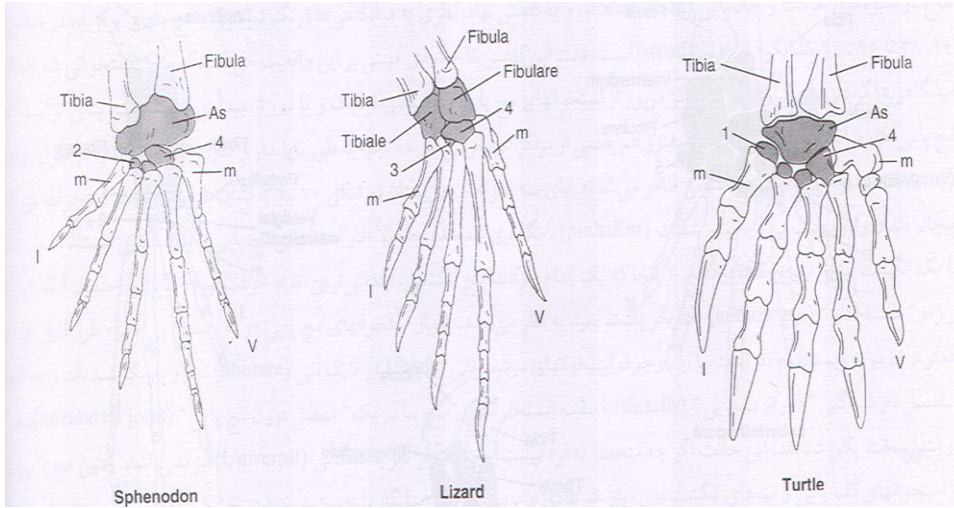


FIG: 13.1. Shoulder girdle and sternum of a lizard (*Iguana*).





Digestive system



Figure 28-14

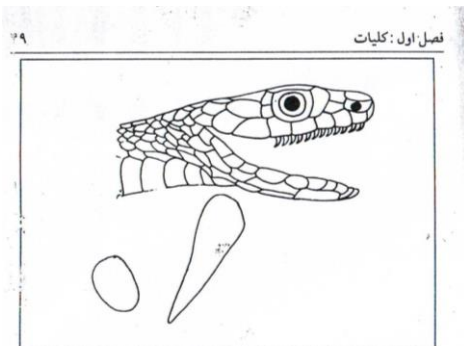
A chameleon snares a dragonfly. After cautiously edging close to its target, the chameleon suddenly lunges forward, anchoring its tail and feet to the branch. A split second later, it launches its sticky-tipped, foot-long tongue to trap the prey. The eyes of this common European chameleon (*Chamaeleo chamaeleon*) are swiveled forward to provide binocular vision and excellent depth perception.

Digestive system

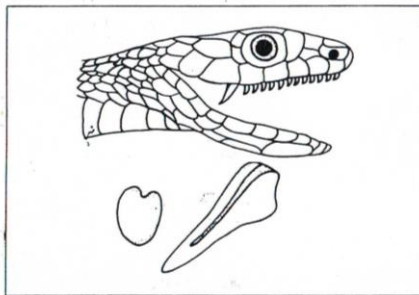


دندان ▶

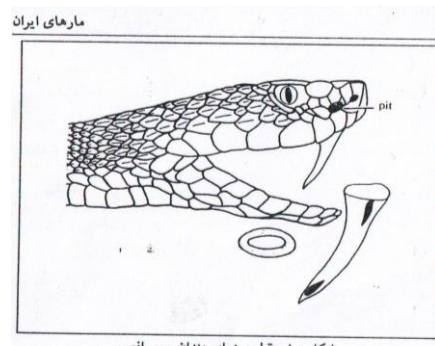
- Acrodont ◦
- Pleurodont ◦
- Thecodont ◦



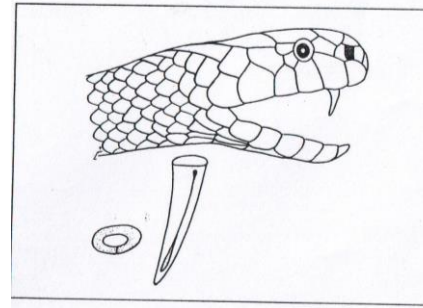
شکل ۸- مقطع و نمای دندان های مار غیرسمی



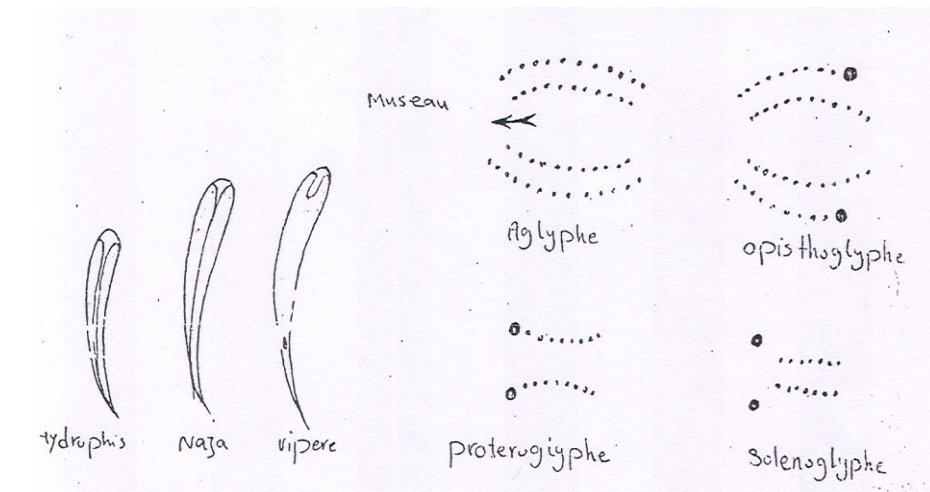
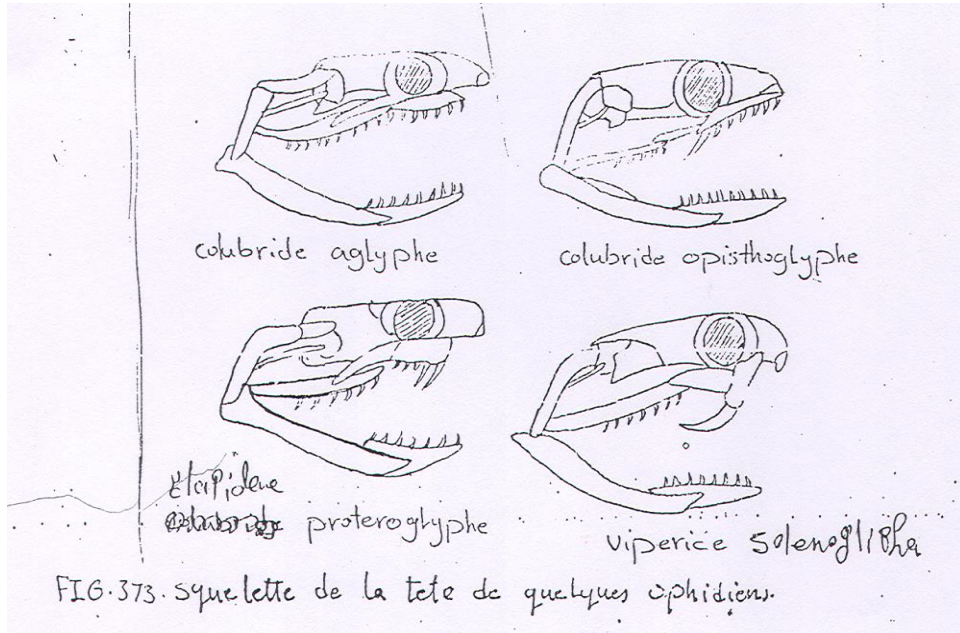
شکل ۹- مقطع و نمای دندان های مار نیمه سمی



شکل ۱۰- مقطع و نمای دندان سمی انسی



شکل ۱۱- مقطع و نمای دندان سمی کبرا

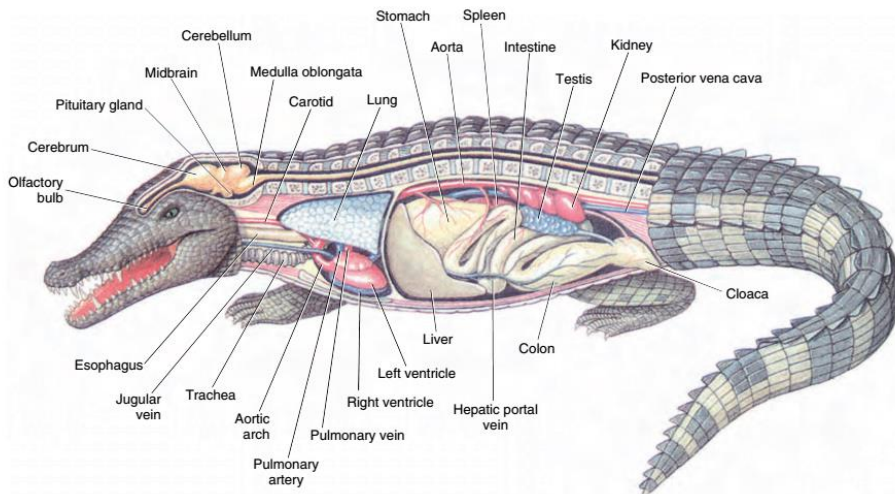


Fang and poison

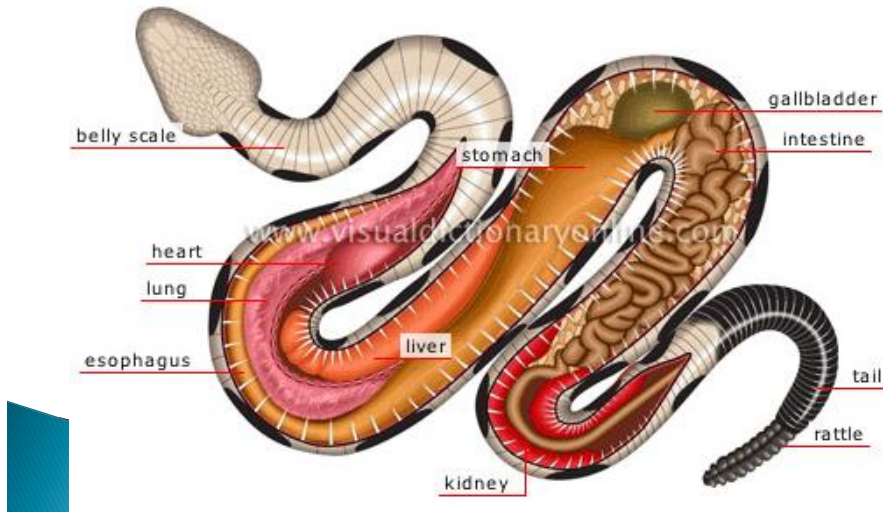
- ▶ Four families of poisonous:
 - Viperidae
 - Cortalidae
 - Hydrophiidae
 - Elapidae
- Type of venom:
 - Hemotoxin
 - Neorotoxin



Digestive system



Digestive system

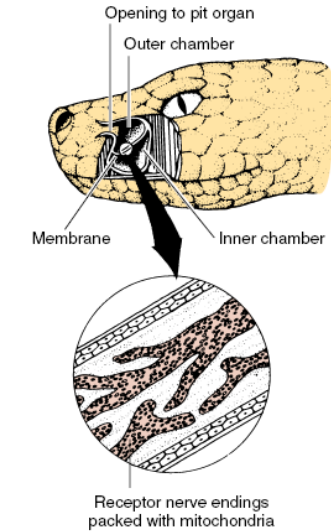


Sensory organ

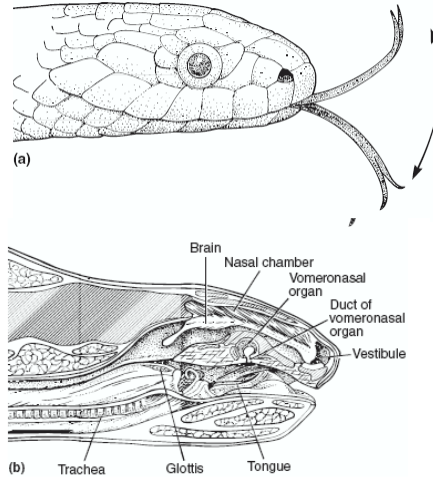
- ▶ Olfactory
 - Jacobson`s organ
- ▶ Photoreceptor
 - **Pineal eye:** A **parietal eye**, also known as a **third eye** or **pineal eye**, is a part of the epithalamus present in some animal species. The eye is photoreceptive and is associated with the pineal gland, regulating circadian rhythmicity and hormone production for thermoregulation



Pit organ اندام حسی مادون قرمز (درک تغییرات دمایی تا یک هزارم درجه) در افعی ها شناخت دماهای بالاتر یا پایین تر از محیط

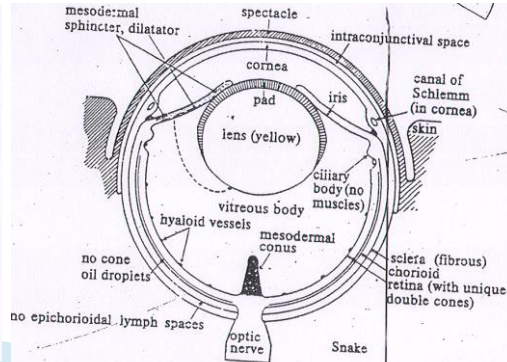
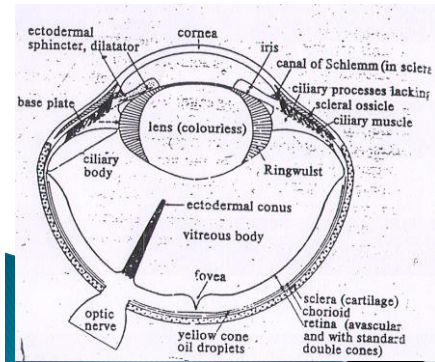


گیرنده های روی زبان و اطراف لب و اندام ژاکوبسون (vomeronasal) شیمیایی هستند(بویایی: تشخیص طعمه) و اغلب از طریق سوراخ بینی یا دهان با محیط در تماس است.



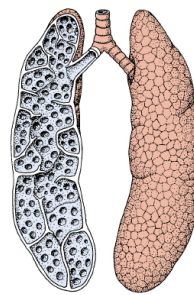
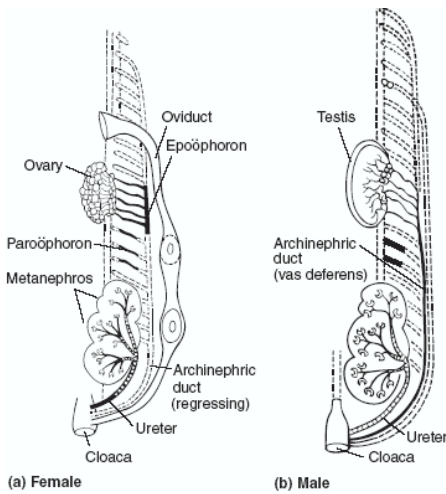
Sensory organ

- Eyes
 - Harderian gland
 - Spectacle
 - Lachrymal gland
- ▶ Taste (weak or lack)

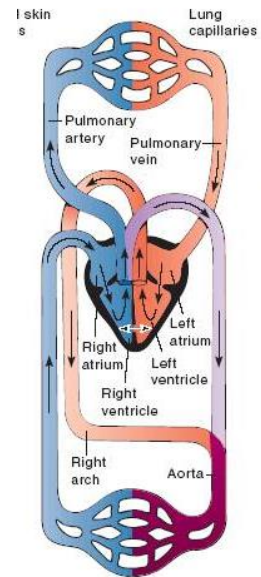


Sensory organ

▶ Auditory organ



Lizard



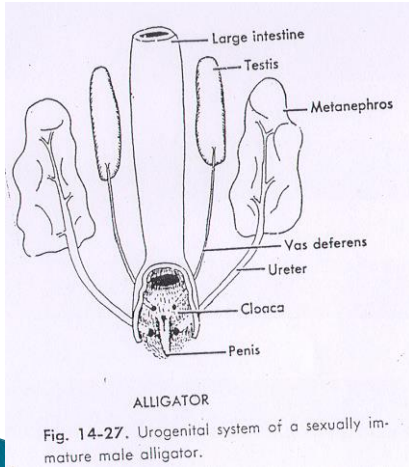
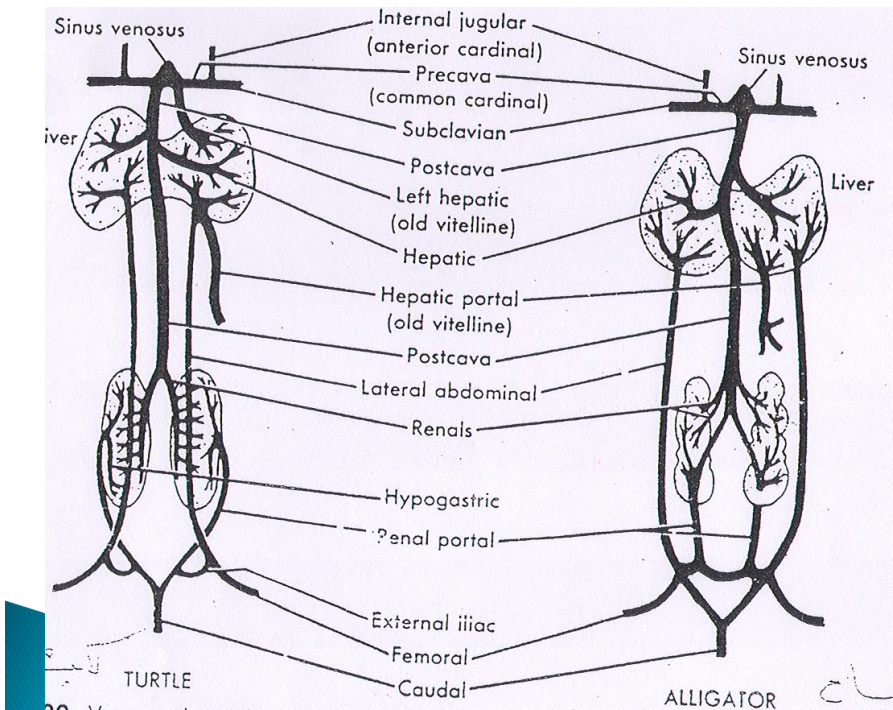
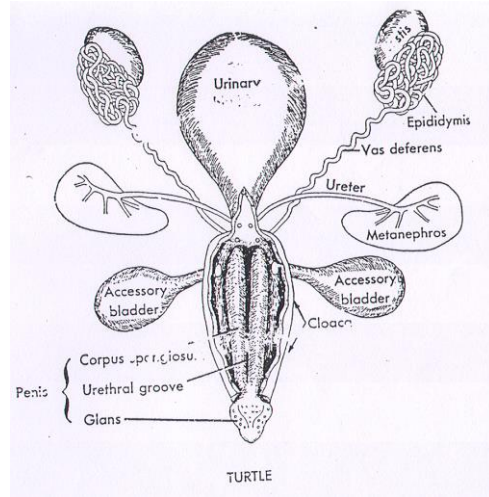
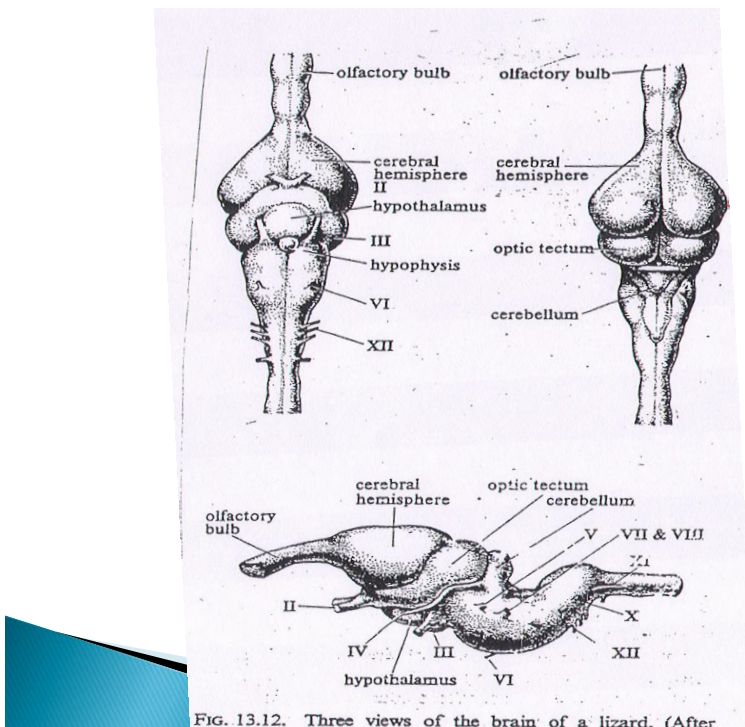
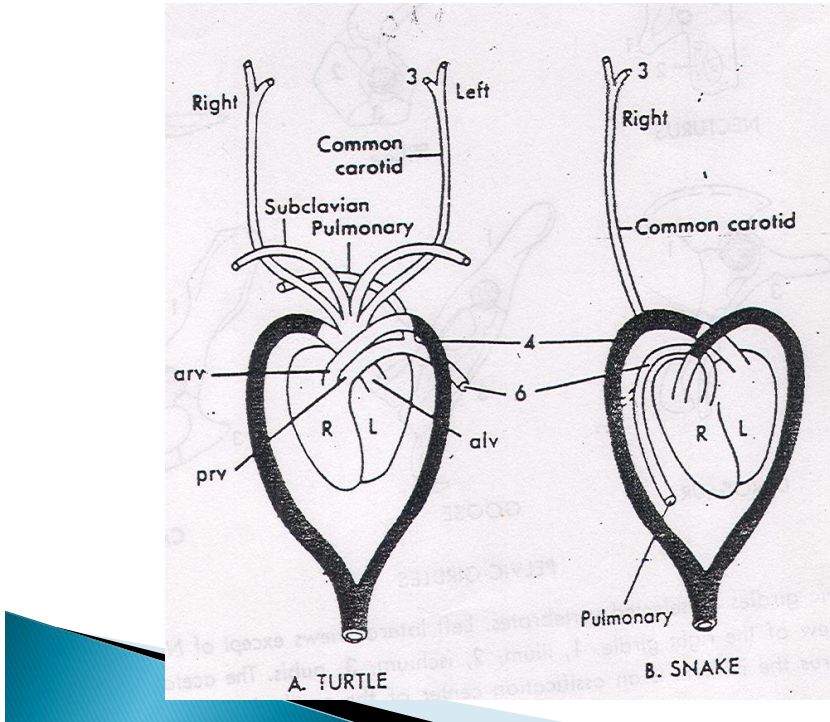


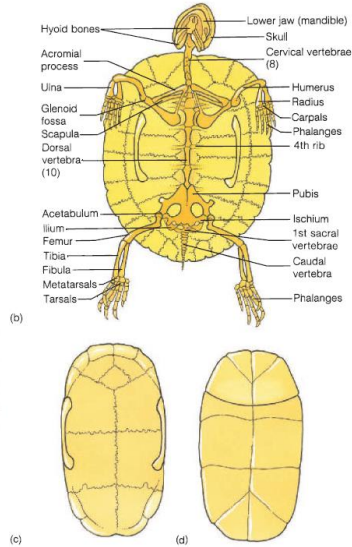
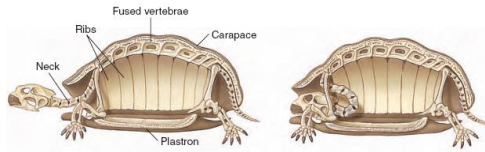
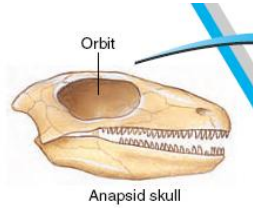
Fig. 14-27. Urogenital system of a sexually immature male alligator.



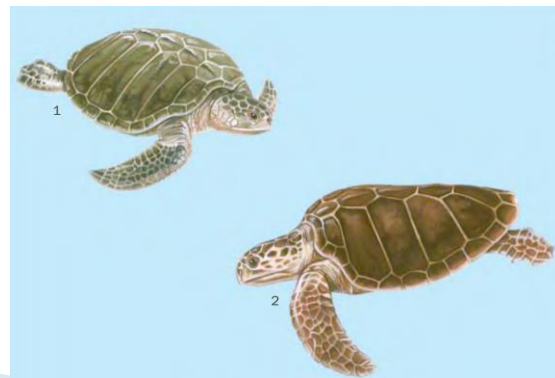


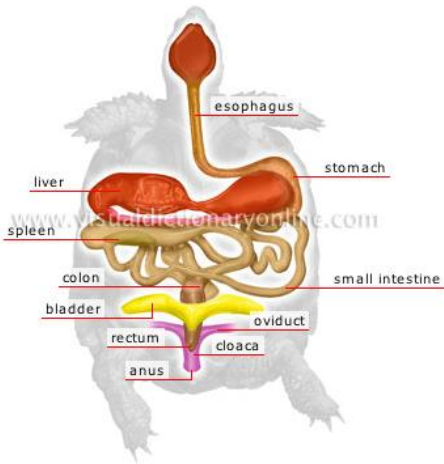
**Subclass Anapsida
Order Testudines**

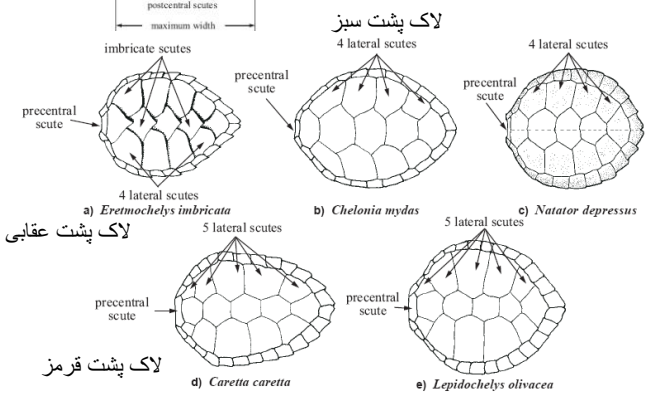
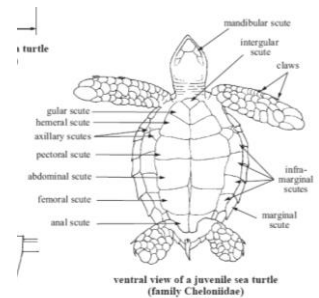
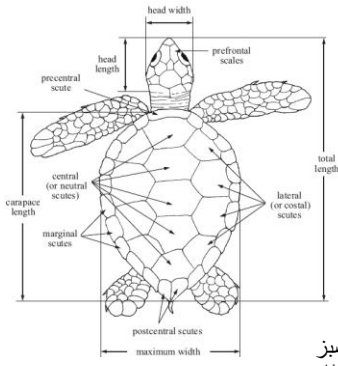
رده خزندگان (Reptile): رده بندی بر اساس ساختار جمجمه



تنفس ریوی به کمک عضلات و باید به سطح آب بیاید اما پوشش مویرگی دهان به زیر آب ماندن کمک می کند. به جای دندان صفحات شاخی دارند. تخمگذاری، مثل سایر خزندگان کروموزوم جنسی ندارند و در دمای بالا تخم تبدیل به افراد ماده می شود. مغز کوچک، با اینکه گوش داخلی و میانی دارند اما شنوایی آنها ضعیف است. تغذیه متنوع دارند.

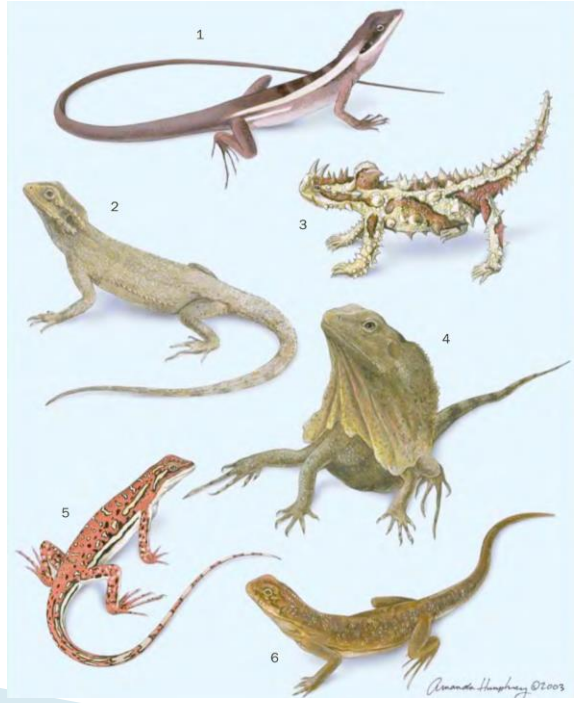
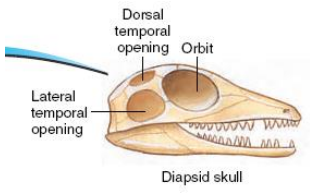




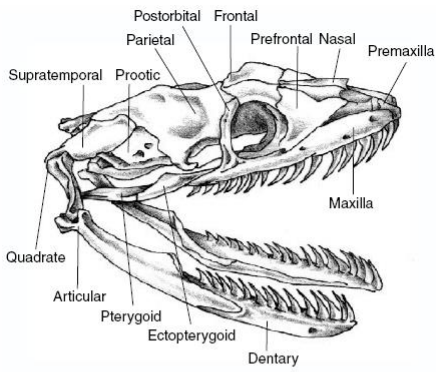


Subclass Diapsida

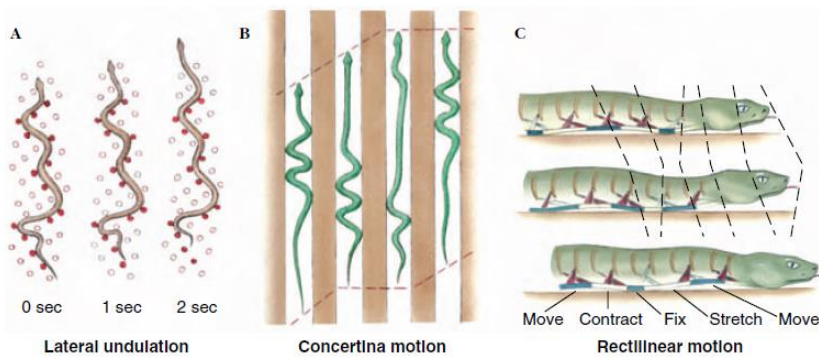
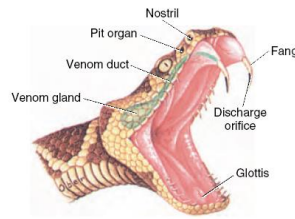
Order Squamata



شنوایی ضعیف، گوش خارجی ندارند، بینایی هم ضعیف،



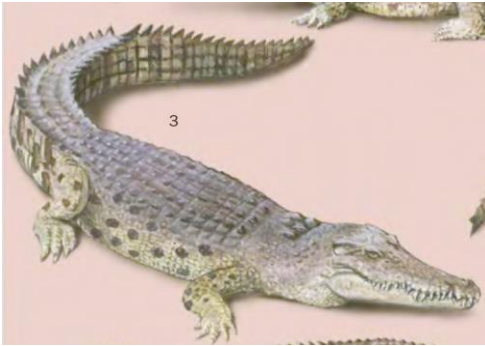
(a)



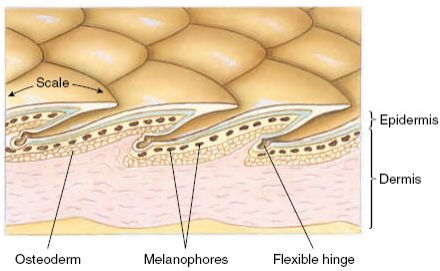
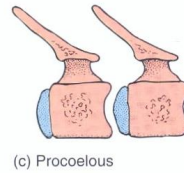
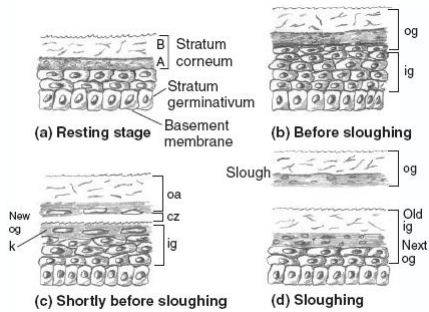
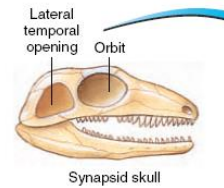
Order Sphenodonta

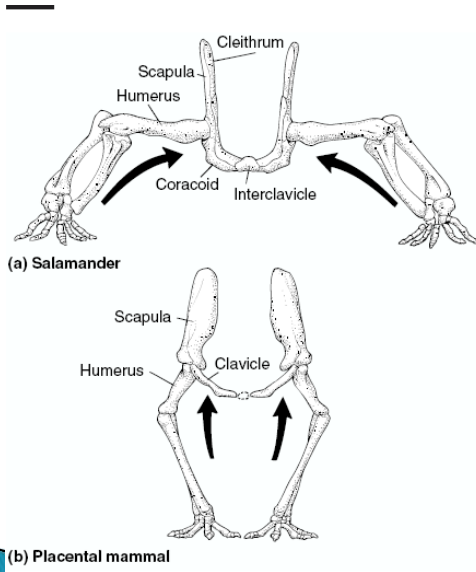
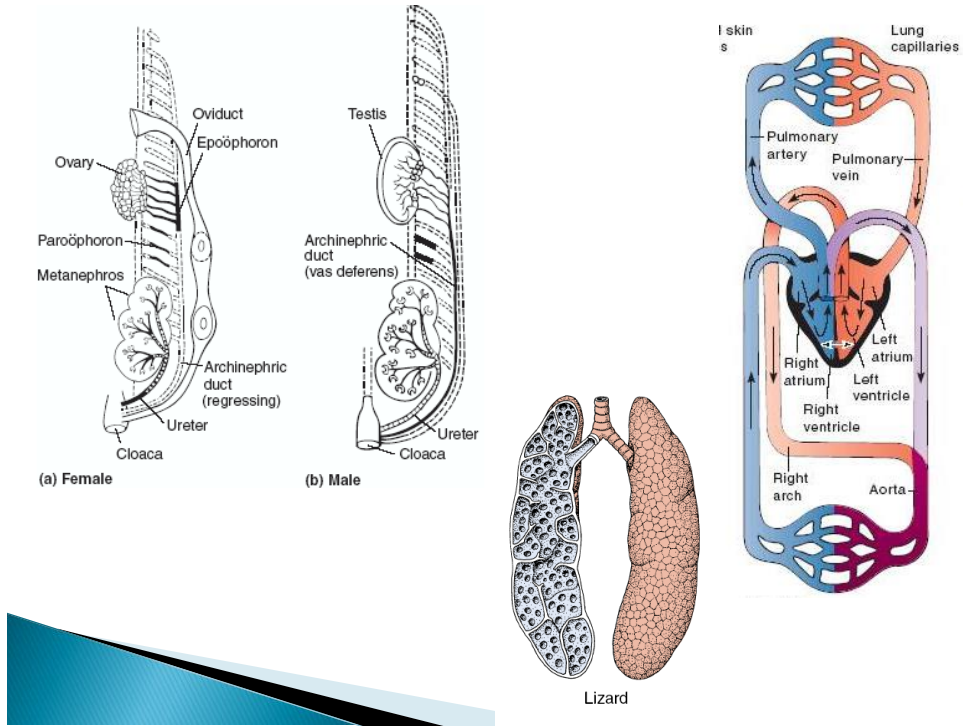


Order Crocodylia

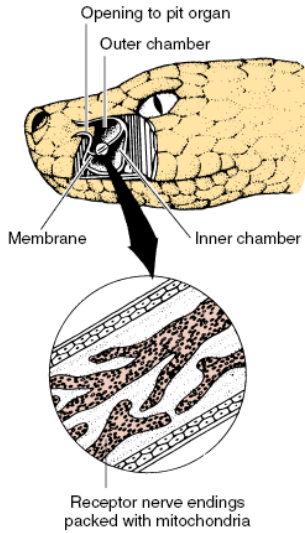


Subclass Synapsida

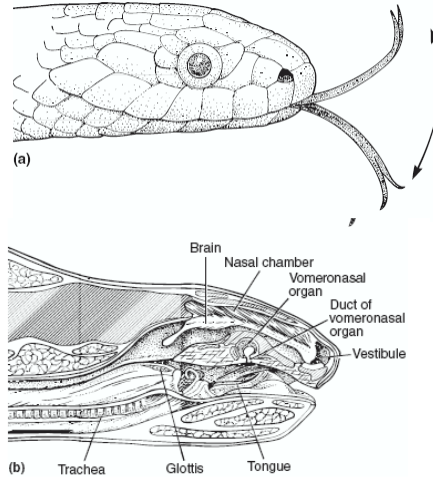




Pit organ اندام حسی مادون قرمز (درک تغییرات دمایی تا یک هزارم درجه) در افعی ها شناخت دماهای بالاتر یا پایین تر از محیط

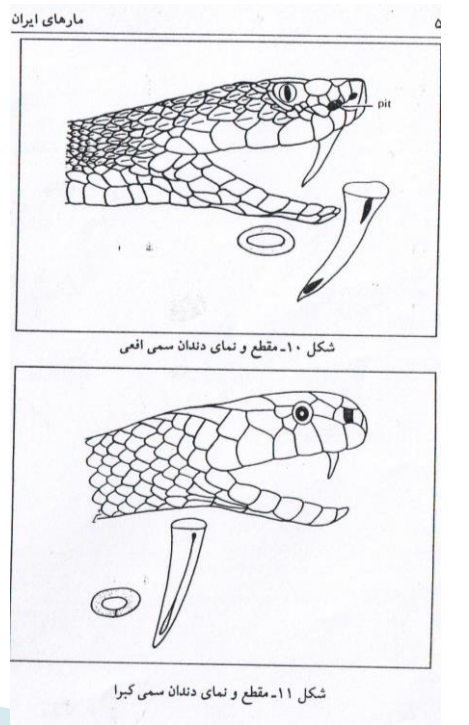
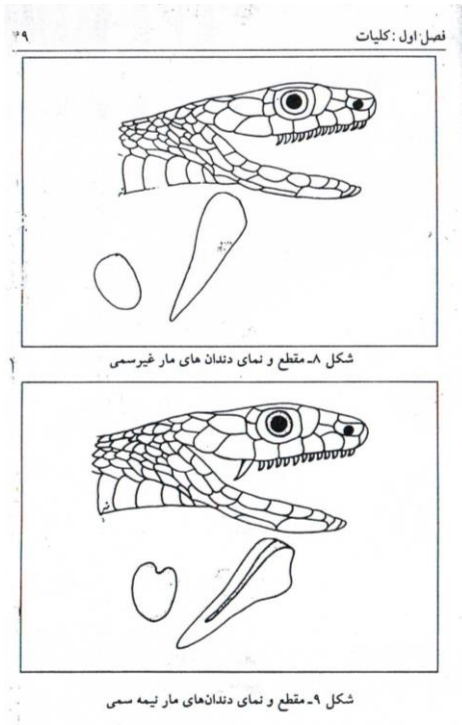
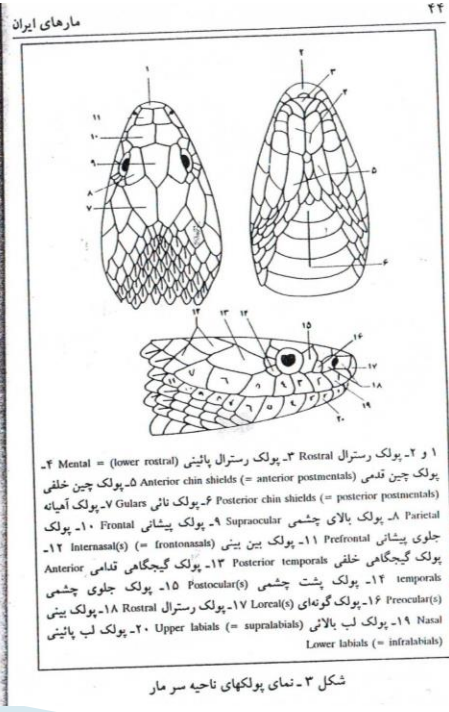
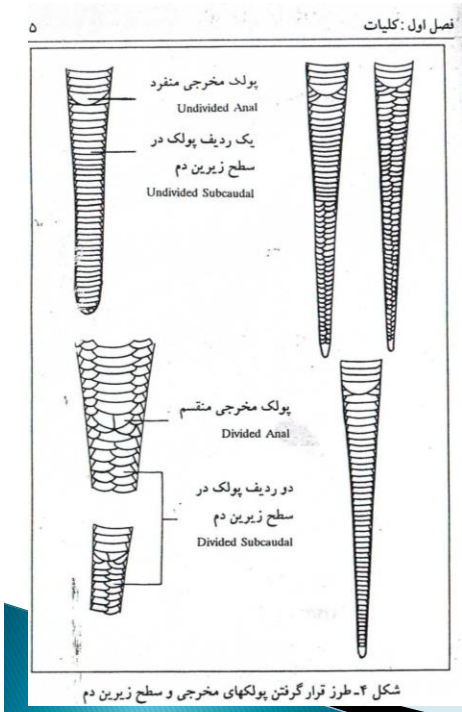


گیرنده های روی زبان و اطراف لب و اندام ژاکوبسون (vomeronasal) شیمیایی هستند (بویایی: تشخیص طعمه) و اغلب از طریق سوراخ بینی یا دهان با محیط در تماس است.

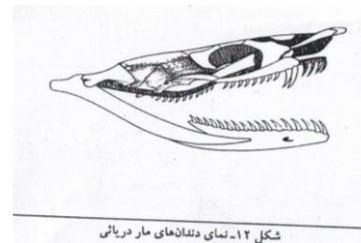
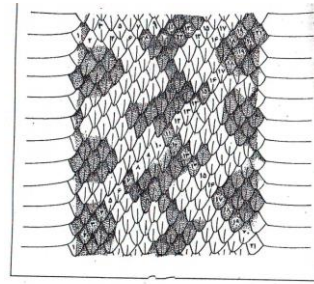
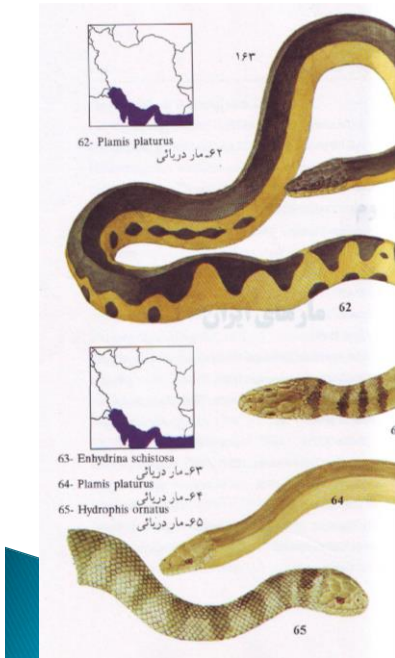


ازدهای کمودور دارای بزاز سمی (غده های سمی) (سم آن مشابه افعی) اما دندان نیش برای تزریق سم ندارد و آلوده به باکتری های کشنده، قبلا فکر می شد که فقط باکتری ها عامل کشتن شکار است. پراکنش در جزایر اندونزی، استرالیا جنوب غرب آسیا و افریقا جلب طعمه از چند کیلومتر با توجه به گیرنده های بویایی روی زبان و اندام خاص تحلیل بویایی در داخل دهان





مارهای دریایی ایران از خانواده Hydrophidae



کلید شناسایی مارهای ایران صفحات ۲۱۹ تا ۲۳۸ کتاب
مارهای ایران تألیف دکتر لطیفی



