

1. F: Iguanidae G: *Sauromalus ater* (common chuckwalla) 2 pts
2. Chuckwallas will flee from predators to the safety of rock crevices. When in crevices, they will inflate their lungs with a gular pump to distend their bellies and wedge themselves between the rocks. 2 pts
3. F: Emydidae G: *Emydoidea blandingii* (Blanding's turtle) 2 pts
4. The Blanding's turtle is considered to be endangered in most of its range. These nomadic turtles are often killed along roadways. Targeting of wetlands for development has also limited their habitat. More than many turtles, Blanding's turtles take a long time to reach sexual maturity, limiting their capabilities of propagation. Like many turtles, live collection as pets also threatens their populations. 3 pts (tie-break depending on detail)
5. Image A features the plastron of this turtle. In male turtles, the plastron tends to be slightly concave. This shape allows them to mount female turtles without falling off. 3 pts (tie-break depending on detail)
6. F: Viperidae G: *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (cottonmouth) 2 pts
7. When threatened, cottonmouths will coil up and expose their fangs. The white color of their inner mouth tissue resembles cotton. 2 pts
8. F: Hylidae G: *Acris crepitans* (Northern cricket frog) 2 pts
9. The Northern cricket frog inhabits moist habitats near water sources. It is on the ground despite being a "true" tree frog. 2 pts

10. F: Plethodontidae G: *Eurycea spelaea* (grotto salamander, Ozark blind cave salamander) 2 pts
11. Grotto salamanders lose their gills as adults. There is also a partial or full fusion of the eyelids. Larval grotto salamanders also display more pigment than the adults. 2 pts (tie-break depending on detail)
12. F: Plethodontidae G: *Desmognathus* (*Desmognathus* "ring" species) 2 pts
13. The *Desmognathus* genus is a species complex that encircles Californian mountains in a horseshoe like pattern. They are considered to be a "ring species". Each population of *Desmognathus* can interbreed except for the two subspecies on the two ends of their range. This is thought to show speciation. 3 pts (tie-break depending on detail)
14. F: Colubridae G: *Tantilla relicta* (Florida crowned snake) 2 pts
15. This small, underground species feeds mostly on beetle larvae, but can also eat centipedes, snails, or other insects. 2 pts (tie-break depending on detail)
16. F: Anguidae G: *Ophisaurus ventralis* (Eastern glass lizard) 2 pts
17. Glass lizards get their name from their ability to drop their tails when threatened. They can constrict blood vessels at the base of their tail, dropping it while nerves spasm, drawing the predator's attention. Since a large portion of the lizard's body is tail, early biologists referred to it as a "glass snake" due to its fragility. 2 pts (tie-break depending on detail)

18. F: Emydidae G: *Pseudemys alabamensis* (Alabama red-bellied cooter/turtle) 2 pts
19. Alabama red-bellied turtles prefer backwater in rivers, bays, or bayous. They can often be found in soft bottomed, brackish bodies of water. 2 pts
20. F: Salamandridae G: None needed (*Notophthalmus viridescens* red-spotted newt) 2 pts (tie-break if proper genus given)
21. Pictured is the red eft juvenile form of the red-spotted newt. This is a terrestrial form that can last for up to two years. It is preceded by an aquatic larval form and followed by an aquatic adult form. 3 pts
22. F: Phrynosomatidae G: *Sceloporus woodi* (Florida scrub lizard) 2 pts
23. Florida scrub lizards exhibit sexual dimorphism. The males develop distinct black and blue markings under their bellies and cheek regions. 2 pts
24. F: Colubridae G: *Storeria dekayi* (Northern brown snake, De Kay's snake) 2 pts
25. De Kay's brown snake does quite well in human habitation, often called the "city snake". They can be found amongst debris in urban areas. 2 pts (tie-break depending on detail)
26. F: Hylidae G: *Hyla cinerea* (American green tree frog) or F: Hylidae G: *Acris blanchardi* (Blanchard's cricket frog) 2 pts

Team Name _____ Team # _____

Student Names _____

TIE-BREAKERS!!!!!!

Only complete these if you are done with the rest of the test! **You may answer directly on this page.**
Identify the FAMILY and GENUS (if required) of each species pictured below:



F: Scincidae
G: *Plestiodon (Eumeces) anthracinus*
(coal skink)



F: Emydidae
G: *Glyptemys insculpta* (wood turtle)



F: Ranidae
G: Not needed *Rana sylvatica*
(wood frog)



F: Plethodontidae
G: *Desmognathus organi* (Northern pygmy salamander)



F: Colubridae
G: *Heterodon nasicus* (Plains hognose snake)



F: Polychridae
G: *Anolis equestris* (knight anole)