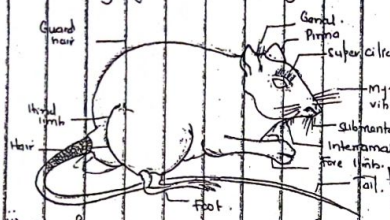


Intestine 2
 subpharynx
 Abdominal 2
 Structures below thoracic
 digestive system
 Alimentary canal
 Unipapillary pharynx
 ventral system
 venous system
 Endoplasmic chest

1) Ref:
Drawing of the lateral view of oxycornu;



Kingdom: Animalia	Tail
Phylum: Chordata	- Bony
Class: Mammalia	- Support when on hind
Order: Rodentia	- Balance
Family: Muridae	
Genus: Rattus	
Species: norvegicus	

scientific name: Rattus norvegicus

- Sharp increase: To our food during

Trunk - head hair: Protect & for
strangling by prey.
- short stout fore limbs with
claws.

- long hind limbs to generate propulsive force.

Claws or nails for more grip

view - Pacts of some movement in so
+ intent to maintain alliance

Habitat & responses:

- Terrestrial:

viii) External details:



...makes it flexible
... & ... Balance

Early moved
Sensitivity
Noon 12:

defence ↓

long short

↑ TO increase

resulting in
utilization.

• Engelmann
• Kinnear
• Kilde pair
• trap own

alia Clinis, eyes, mouth
Post anal tail, Hard

- Rinnas
- Taks & marmos
- ...

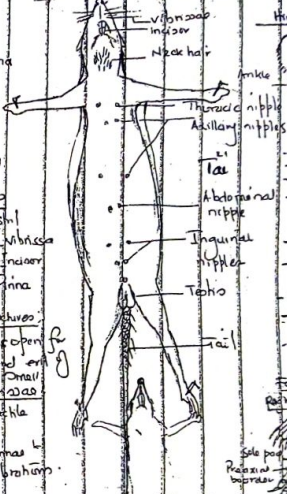
- Body curved with
- Large sharp incisors which are chisel

inside:- Nated 202
Producing 2 yes

12/11/2011

100

- Prominent hairs; ventral structures



- Head: (Prominent)
- Vibrissae: long, stiff hairs
- Whiskers: tactile sense

Needs: Fairly strong, soft, cloth
for insulation and protection

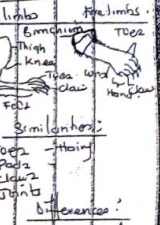
Teeth or nibbles

② pain is located in the left
from the ventral ventral line.
It is a question of thoracic, abdominal

regions. Toads are suckled which obtain milk from them.

المؤلفون	أحمد محمد عبد الله
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العدد	العدد 1
السنة	السنة 2010
الصفحة	الصفحة 1

Womb



longer	- shorter
broader	- narrower
upper part	upper part
lower part	lower part

Shorter digits
- One prominent

Feet	Hand
Dorsal	Left
Ventral	Right

A hand-drawn diagram of a flower. The central part is a vertical line representing the style, with a small circle at the top representing the stigma. To the left of the style is a large, oval-shaped structure representing the ovary, containing two smaller circles representing ovules. To the right of the style is a small, oval-shaped structure representing a pollen grain, with a label 'Pollen grain' next to it. The entire diagram is enclosed in a rectangular box.

- Digital pod.
pod and thick k
m LST.

from predator bias
and their foraging

Hand-drawn diagram of a hand holding a pencil, with the word "diagram" written below it.

al and pelvic

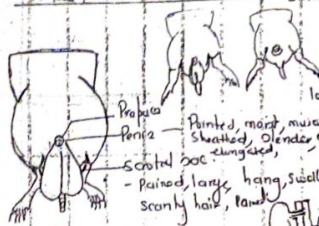
the Fund

100

Sex Identification

Male

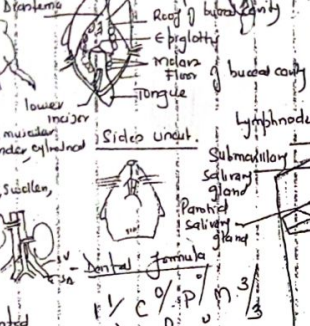
Female



Internal

Male

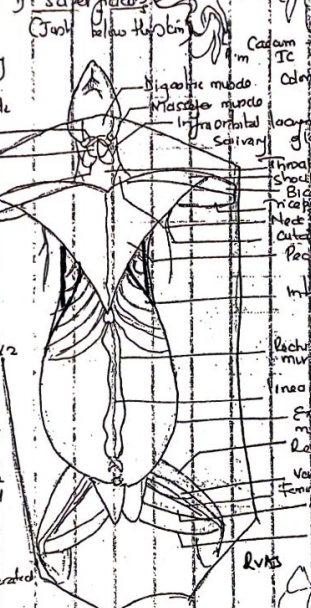
Female



External

Male

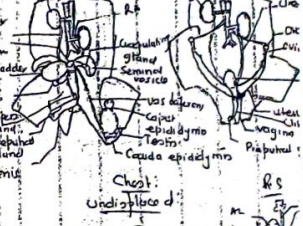
Female



Urogenital

Male

Female



Total teeth in jaw = 13 x 2 = 26

Total teeth in mouth = 16 x 2 = 32

Describe tooth arrangement:

2 front in upper and lower jaws and 3 pairs of molars at the back

Each jaw

The two, 26 teeth on separated by a wide gap called the

diastema in the jaw

Describe the structure of the jaw

The front is rough and

rolling of food into a bolus

while the back is smooth

to easily swallow

Casam

Smooth (swallowing)

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

Rolling into bolus

~20cm

Similar to

Teeth

Diastema

moist

united

difference

flap

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- ① Externalz - General lateral ✓
 - Characters & systems ✓
 - Habitat & adaptations
 - Sex identification

- ② Internalz - Buccal cavity open
 - Buccal cavity on cut.
 (No place to see them)

Frog 3 External
 Drawing of lateral view of prefrontal.



Classification:

Kingdom: Animalia (Chlorophyll, mouth, eyes)
 Phylum: Chordata (Post. anal extension, hard dorsal rod)
 Class: Amphibia (Wet skin, wide gape, loose skin)
 Order: Anura (Leop) - two limbs shorter, external girdle
 Family: Bufonidae (2 body divisions, head & trunk, loose skin)
 Genus: Bufo
 Species: regularis

Species name: Bufo regularis

Habitat: Terrestrial moist environments; (developed limbs & thin moist skin)

Adaptations: skin

Head

Trapes anteriorly: Reduce air & water resistance during jumping & swimming.
 Pair of open nostrils: To allow in & out of air.
 Wide protruding eyes: dorsolaterally attached to the posterior part of the head the field of view.
 Nictitating membrane on eyes: produce a fluid prevent drying.
 Circular tough checkered ear drum: trap sound waves.

Trunk

Skin: Thin ease diffusion by reducing diffusion distance.
 - Moist to ease diff. dissolution of gases.
 - dull brown dorsally for camouflage on land.

- loosely attached to cuticle for secretion of fluids to make it moist.
 - contain poison glands defend the body against prey.

Limbs: Hind foot possess webbs on their toes to increase surface area for pushing against the water and water resistance.
 - webbs which increase stability.
 - Hind limbs are longer to produce a strong propulsive force with two prominent joints.
 Fore limbs are shorter, stout with one prominent joint & a small check.

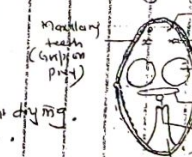
Sex identification:

Male: Horns, slender trunk, dark green throat, Nuptial pad on end digit of fore limb.

Female: Broader trunk, abdomen, clear pale throat, Lack of nuptial pad.

Innerz

Open buccal cavity:



Free end: pointed inwards for easy flip out to capture prey.

Open buccal cavity on cutting left line.
 - Nostril (open allow in & out air)
 - Ventral teeth (ant. on prey)
 - Epiglottal socket
 - Oropharynx (swallowing)
 - Glottis (Glossus inlet)
 - Tongue
 - Muscular: easily flicked out
 - long, strap like, prey
 - elastic, stretched
 - sticky, grip

- ③ Internalz: Superficial
 - Abdominal cavity
 - Is & Al canal
 - Uninodent
 - Nausea
 - Anterior & Venous