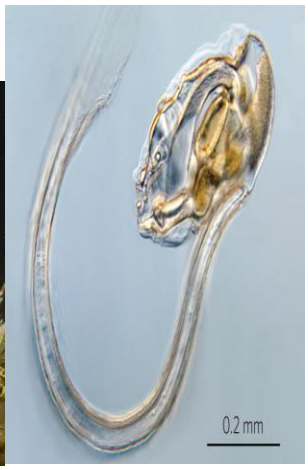
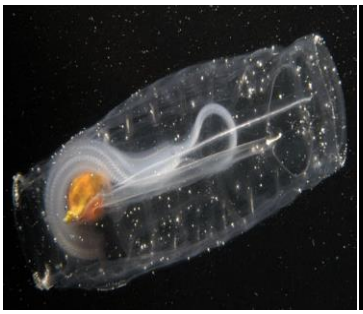


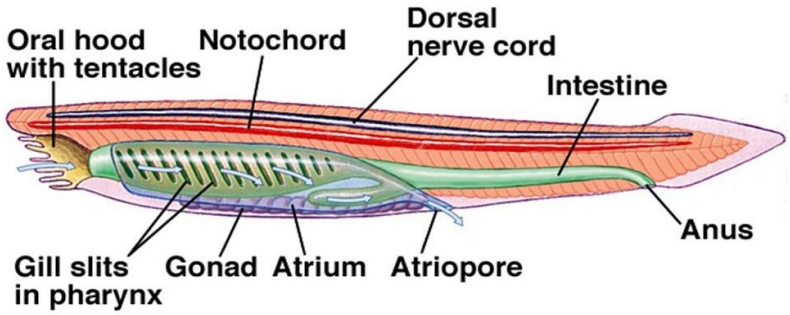
Ciona sp. ***Molgula sp.***

Two acidacean species. Adult larvacean species.

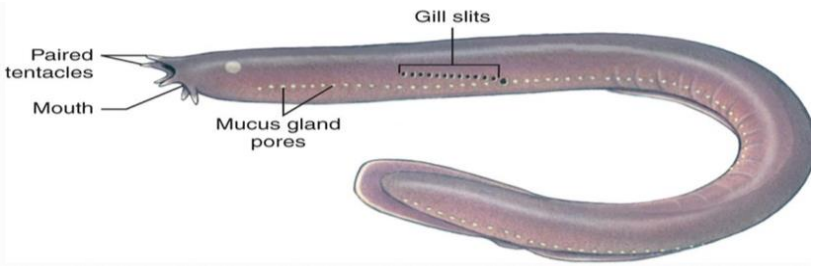


Salpa sp. *Doliolum Sp.*

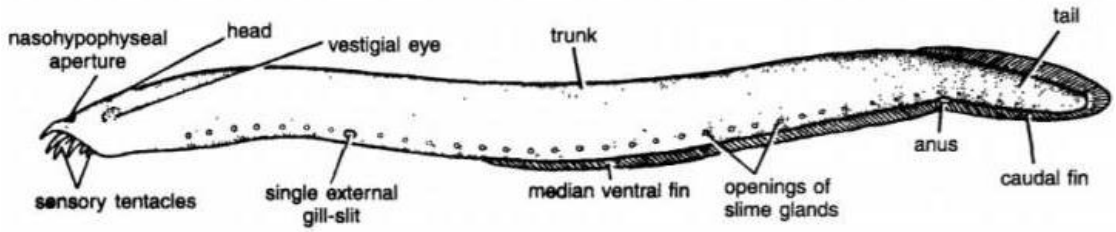
Adult thalicean species.



Amphioxus (=Branchiostoma) sp., closely resembling the idealized chordate.

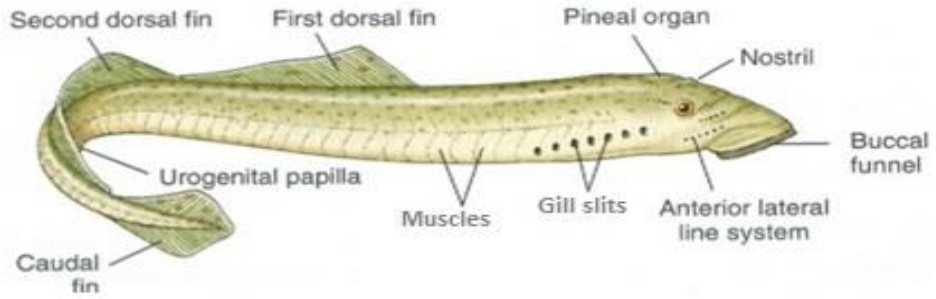


Eptatrectus* (*Bdelostoma*) *sp.



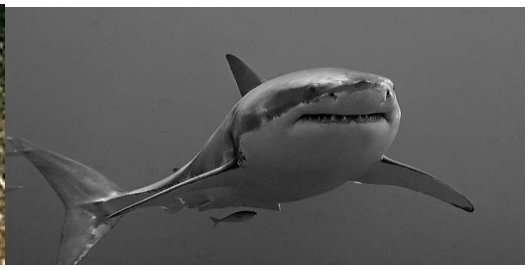
Myxini glutinosa

Two species of class myxini.



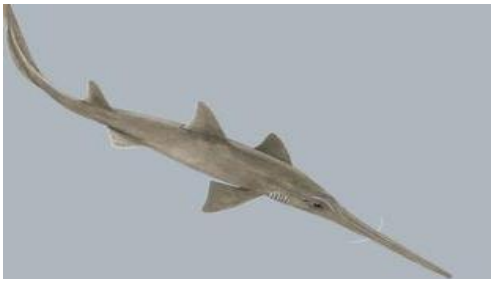
General form of the lamprey's species.

Spiny dogfish *Squalus sp.*



White shark *Carcharodon sp.*

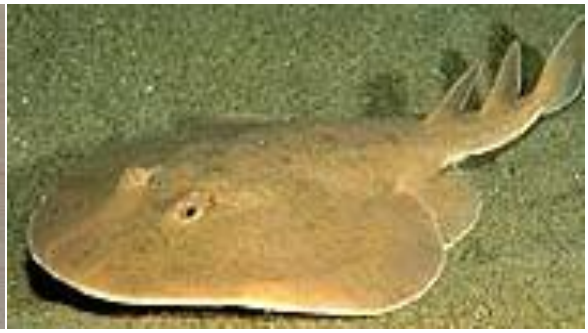
Hammer headed shark *Sphyma sp.*



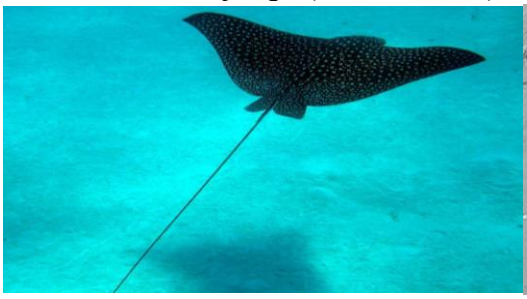
Sawshark Peristiophorus

Some species of Squaliformes.

Common skate *Raja sp.* (Ventral view)



Electric ray *Torpedo sp*.

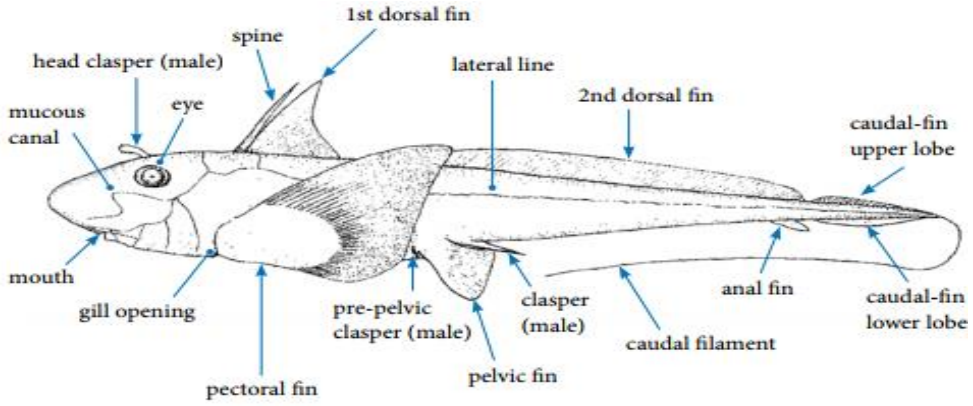


Eagle ray *Myliobti sp.*

Sawfish *Pristis sp.*

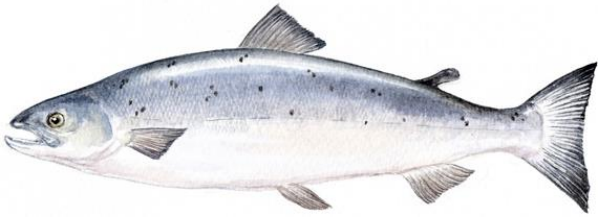
Some Rajiformes species.

A

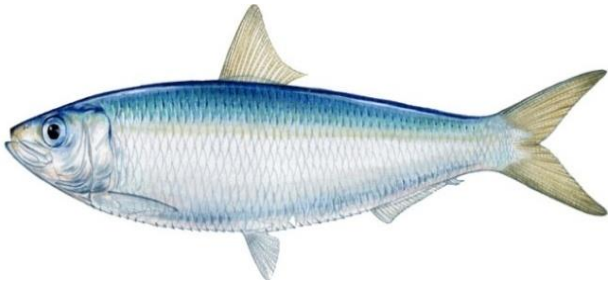


B

Chimaera sp., (A) Elephantfish and (B) Ratfish general form.

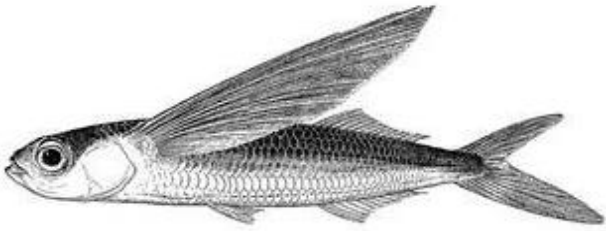


Salmon *Salmo sp.*

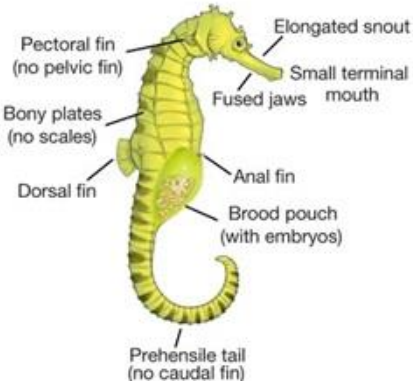


Sardine *Sardinops sp.*

Eel fish *Anguilla sp.*



Flying fish *Exocoetus sp.*



Sea horse *Hippocampus sp.* Porcupine fish *Diodon sp*

Selected teleost fishes.

Coelacanth *Latimeria sp.*

Living crossopterygian or a coelacanth fish, lobed-fin fish. i. All fins except the first dorsal fin are typical lobe-fins; ii. Internal nares are lacking; Caudal fin diphycercal with a small median lobe, so apparently with 3 lobes.

Australian lungfish. i. Internal nares or choanae are present. ii. Swim bladder is well developed, highly vascularized and used as a lung in respiration. iii. Paired lobe-fin present. vi. Median fin continues to form diphycercal caudal fin.

caecilian *Ichthyophis sp.*

Indian caecilian, with snake –like body.

Salamander *Salamandra sp.*

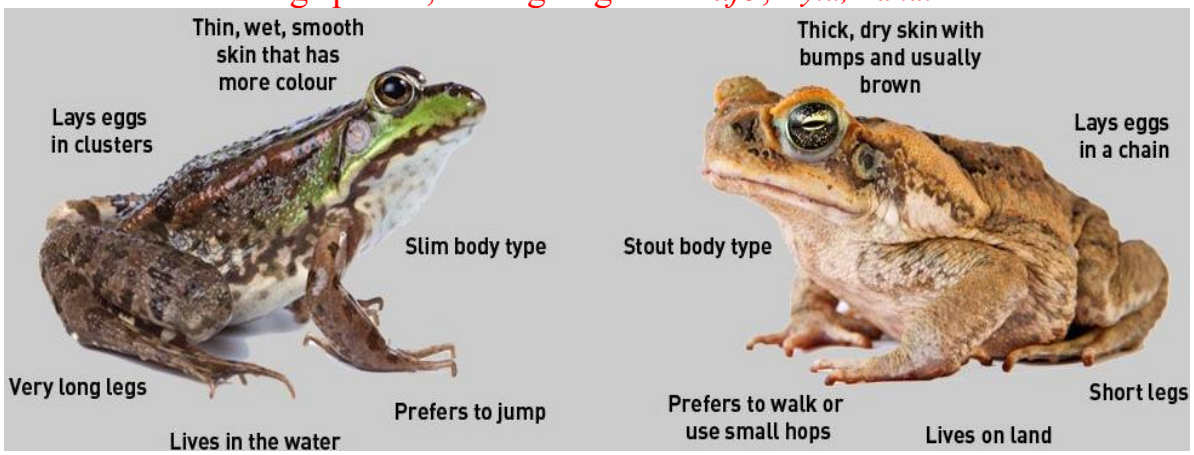
Adult salamander *Salamandra sp.* Possesses lungs and lack gills.

Mud eel *Siren sp.*

Eel-like salamander possess 3 pairs of external gills, and lack hind limbs.

frog ***Bufo terrestrus*** ***Hyla andersonii*** ***Rana ridibunda***

Three frog species, belong to genus *Bufo*, *Hyla, Rana.*



A B

Differences between (A). frog *Rana* and (B). toad *Bufo*.

A B

A-Carapace: the dorsal half of the chelonian shell. B-Plastron: the ventral half of The shell.

Soft-shelled turtle **Terrapin** **Tortoise**

Turtle (seawater turtle), terrapin (freshwater turtle, and tortoise (terrestrial turtle)

The tuatara *Sphenodon punctatum*.

Chameleon *Chameleon sp.*

House lizard *Gecko gecko*

Wild lizard

uromystix

Gila monster *Heloderma sp.*

Monitor lizard *Varanus sp.*

Skink *Mabuia sp.*

Rattlesnake *Crotalus sp.*

Crocodile

Superorder Palaeognathae or Ratitae

The individuals of this superorder share the following characteristics:

1. Primitive structure of the palate, so named paleognaths.
2. Wings are greatly reduced.
3. Their sternum mostly lack keel so have no strong flight muscles (cann't fly).
4. Feathers without interlocking mechanism.
5. Pygostyle absent or reduced. The tail feathers show no arrangement.

Palaeognaths' orders:

Order 1. Struthioniformes

African ostrich *Struthio sp.*

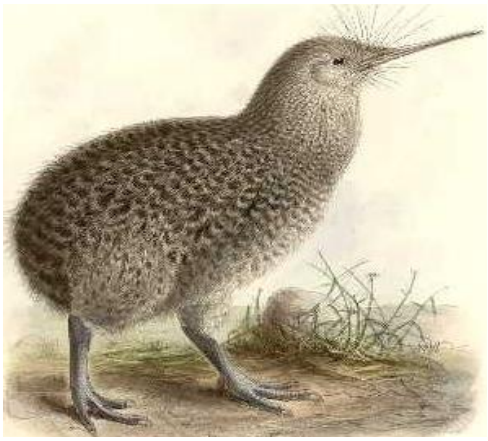
Order 2. Rheiformes

Rhea American ostrich *Rhea americana*

Order 3. Casuariformes

Australian Cassowary *Casuaris sp.* **Australian Emu *Dromiceus sp.***

Order 4. Apterygiformes



Kiwi *Apteryx sp.*

Order 5. Tinamiformes

Tinamou *Tinamus sp.*