

Cobra



Cobra is the common name of various snakes, most of which belong to the genus Naja. [1]

Biology

All of the known cobras are venomous, and many are capable of rearing upwards and producing a hood when threatened. [a]

Other snakes known as "cobras"

While the members of the genus *Naja* constitute the true cobras, the name *cobra* is also applied to these other genera and species:

- The <u>rinkhals</u>, ringhals or ring-necked spitting cobra (*Hemachatus haemachatus*) so-called for its neck band as well as its habit of rearing upwards and producing a hood when threatened^[2]
- The king cobra or hamadryad (*Ophiophagus* hannah)^[3]
- The two species of tree cobras, Goldie's tree cobra (<u>Pseudohaje goldii</u>) and the black tree cobra (<u>Pseudohaje nigra</u>)^[4]
- The two species of shield-nosed cobras, the Cape coral snake (Aspidelaps lubricus) and the shield-nosed cobra (Aspidelaps scutatus)^{[4]:p.76}
- The two species of black desert cobras or desert black snakes, <u>Walterinnesia</u> <u>aegyptia</u> and <u>Walterinnesia morgani</u>, neither of which rears upwards and produces a hood when threatened [4]:p.65
- The eastern coral snake or American cobra (*Micrurus fulvius*), which also does not rear upwards and produce a hood when threatened [4]:p.30

The false water cobra (<u>Hydrodynastes gigas</u>) is the only "cobra" species that is not a member of the Elapidae. It does not rear upwards, produces only a slight flattening of the neck when threatened, and is only mildly venomous. [4]: p.53

Notes

a. Two kinds of non-venomous snake, the hognose snakes and the striped keelback,

Cobra Temporal range: MioceneHolocene



Indian cobra (Naja naja) in a defensive posture

Scientific classification

Kingdom: <u>Animalia</u> Phylum: Chordata

Class: Reptilia

Order: <u>Squamata</u>

Suborder: Serpentes

Family: <u>Elapidae</u> (with

some exceptions)

Laurenti, 1768

also rear upwards and produce hoods but are not considered "cobras"; likewise, some venomous elapid snakes, such as the <u>black mamba</u>, are also capable of producing hoods but are not called "cobras".

References

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- 3. United States. Department of the Navy. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (2013). Venomous Snakes of the World: A Manual for Use by U. S. Amphibious Forces (https://books.google.com/books?id=zQIECgAAQBAJ&pg=PA217). Skyhorse. p. 217. ISBN 978-1-62087-623-7.
- 4. Mark O'Shea (20 February 2008). <u>Venomous Snakes of the World</u> (https://books.g oogle.com/books?id=_bBz1-v1WUwC&pg=PA74). New Holland. p. 74. ISBN 978-1-84773-086-2.

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2 of 2 12/22/23, 16:12