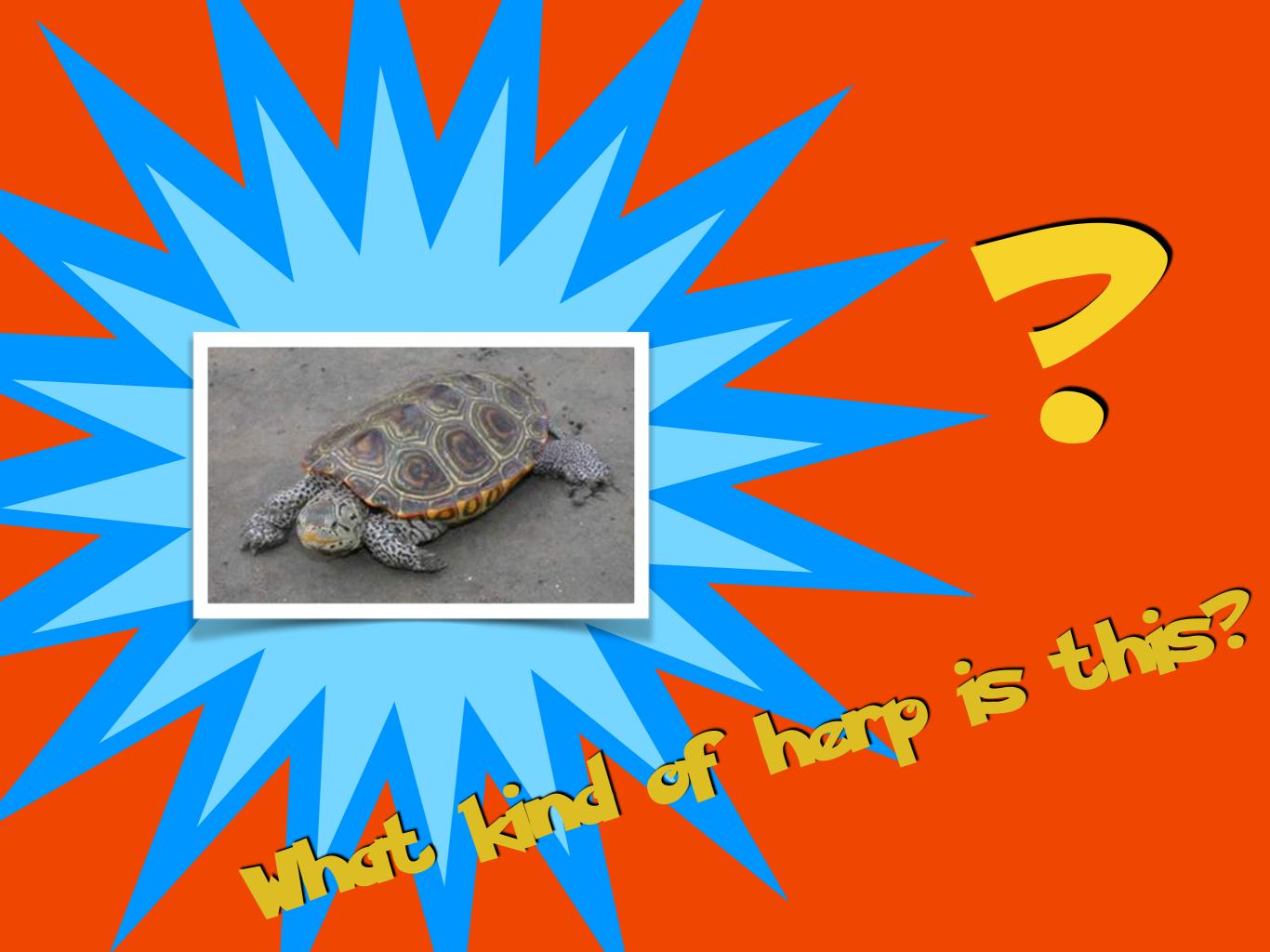
Feeding

















Feeding

- Prey capture in amphibians and reptiles has long been of interest to researchers
 - Differences in how you catch your food can have impacts on almost every aspect of your biology





Feeding Types

- Two main types of feeding
 - Jaw Prehension
 - Lingual Prehension





Jaw Prehension

- Food is captured using the jaws to grab
 - Crocodiles
 - Turtles
 - Some lizards
 - Snakes

- Suction feeding is a type of jaw prehension
 - Aquatic salamanders





Jaw Prehension: Movement



<u>Video</u>

- Jaw grabs can be accompanied by rapid body movement for prey capture (crocodiles, turtles, snakes)
- Example: Snapping turtles are ambush predators
 - They use rapid jaw movements to surprise prey items



<u>Video</u>

Jaw Prehension: Snakes

- All snakes use jaw prehension, the tongue is only used for chemoreception
- Unlike crocs or turtles, biting alone cannot dispatch the prey in snakes
- Prey items are swallowed alive, but may be constricted or envenomated prior to consumption





Jaw Prehension: Constricting Snakes



<u>Video</u>

- Constriction works by increasing the internal pressure until the heart stops
 - Much quicker than asphyxiation
 - Some snakes can detect the prey's heartbeat, so they know when to stop

Jaw Prehension: Envenomating Snakes

- Copperhead venom is **hemolytic**
 - Destroys the red blood cells and releases the hemoglobin
- Timber rattlesnake venom can either by hemolytic or neurotoxic, depending on the population
 - Neurotoxins destroy nervous tissue, rendering prey immobile
 - CT ones are neurotoxic, congratulations!





Jaw Prehension: Suction Feeding

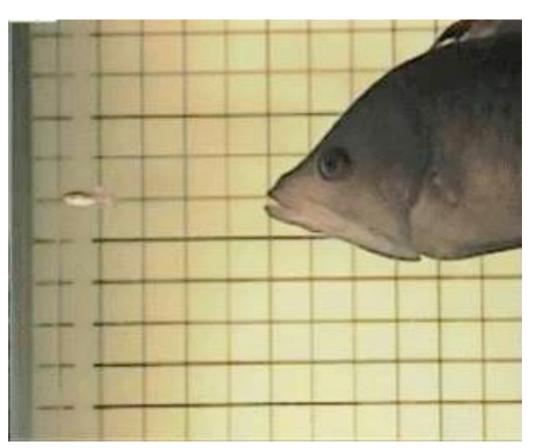
- Used by aquatic salamanders in CT.
 - Many larval salamanders use suction feeding before metamorphosing into adults



Video

Jaw Prehension: Suction Feeding

- Rapid jaw opening and hyoid depression
- Negative pressure generated pulls water and food into the mouth
- Common in fish



Lingual Feeding



- Lingual feeding is using the tongue to capture prey items
 - Frogs & toads
 - Salamanders
 - Some lizards

Lingual Feeding: Frogs and toads

 Not as spectacular as some of the salamanders and lizards, but still extremely <u>fast</u>.



Lingual Feeding: Chameleons

- Launch the tongue at extremely high speeds
- You can see the effects of temperature in the tongue retraction



Tongue Launch

Cold Tongue Retraction

Lingual Feeding: Salamanders

- Plethodontid salamanders
 - Extreme lingual feeding adaptations
 - No lungs = more space for coiled tongues
 - Tongue launch is like a bow and arrow...
 only retraction is affected by temperature
 - Examples:
 - Eurycea
 - Hydromantes
- Other terrestrial salamanders with lungs: much shorter tongue
 - Ambystoma

