

Snake Practice Quiz

1. Which Connecticut species is specialized for eating toads? What is the specialization that enables to feed on this source?
2. Which snake families are represented by only a single species? Of these which do we have examples of in the lab?
3. Which Connecticut species are viviparous?
4. Which family has members that have a modified neck to enlarge burrows and can use their tail as a decoy head?
5. How can you tell apart Typhlopidae and Leptotyphlopidae?
6. How can you identify a Hydrophiine, assuming you know it's an elapid already?
7. Which Connecticut snakes do NOT have a divided anal plate?
8. True or False: the presence of premaxillary teeth can tell a python from a boid.
9. Which two genera in the Family Viperidae have rattles?
10. What facial characteristic might be useful in separating a member of Boidae from *Loxocemus*?

11. What two families have representative species with heat sensing pits?
12. What are at least two major differences between the Subfamilies Pythoninae and Boinae?
13. What is contradictory about the Black Racer's scientific name?
14. What adaptations do sea snakes possess for their unique habitat among snakes?
15. Name some ways to recognize and separate members of the family Elapidae from members of the Viperidae?
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17. Of the three blind snake families, which group is the most cosmopolitan? What is their range?
18. In what family do the most venomous snakes belong?
19. What are the major differences between Pythons and Boas?
20. Make a list of the 14 Connecticut species and group them into their families and subfamilies.