

Order Anura Practice Quiz

The following questions should help you to prepare for the laboratory practical. Keep in mind that although this quiz has some multiple choice questions, the actual practical will consist largely of fill-in-the-blank questions. **Do not use this quiz as your only preparation for the practical.** Use it as a guide to the kinds of material that you will need to study in order to do well. Study all the specimens presented in lab as well as the Anura handout. In addition to these kinds of questions, remember that you will also have to identify specimens to family and/or genus and species level.

1. Name the Connecticut anurans
2. Which type of amplexus is considered to be the most ancestral condition?
 - a. axillary
 - b. buccal
 - c. inguinal
 - d. rough
3. Which of the following families is not included in the Neobatrachia?
 - a. Discoglossidae
 - b. Centrolenidae
 - c. Arthroleptidae
 - d. Rhacophoridae
4. Which of the following families has tadpoles with oral suckers for stream life?
 - a. Discoglossidae
 - b. Pipidae
 - c. Ascaphidae
 - d. Pelodytidae
5. Why do some frog species have vertical pupils and some have horizontal pupils?
6. Name the frog families of South America.
7. What is so special about *Pseudis paradoxa*?
8. What is so special about *Ascaphis truei*?

9. Name the anuran families that are found only in Europe.
10. Which anuran families have internal fertilization?
11. What is a key character that separates Pelodytidae from Bufonidae?
12. What is the key character that will distinguish *Bufo fowleri* from *Bufo americanus*?
13. Which of the following families are not known to have species with aposematic coloration?
- Dendrobatidae
 - Mantellidae
 - Pipidae
 - Hylidae
14. Which of the following is a characteristic of some frogs that inhabit leaf litter?
- toepads
 - extensive webbing on hind feet
 - skin flaps, bony projections, and cryptic coloration
 - a tail-like copulatory organ
15. Which of the following genera is included in the family Leptodactylidae?
- Telmatobius*
 - Rheobatrachus*
 - Colostethus*
 - Spea*
16. Which of the following families do not have species that construct foam nests?
- Leptodactylidae
 - Hylidae
 - Rhacophoridae
 - Megophryidae

17. Which of the following is never a characteristic of a male frog during or after the breeding season?

- a. sensory tentacle associated with eye
- b. enlarged thumb
- c. yellow coloration on throat
- d. transport of tadpoles

18. Which of the following species lays eggs in long strings?

- a. *Bufo americanus*
- b. *Scaphiopus holbrooki*
- c. *Pseudacris crucifer*
- d. *Rana catesbeiana*

19. Which of the following species prefers sandy habitat?

- a. *Rana clamitans*
- b. *Hyla versicolor*
- c. *Scaphiopus holbrooki*
- d. *Pseudacris crucifer*

20. In which species do males often call from underwater?

- a. *Rana clamitans*
- b. *Rana palustris*
- c. *Hyla versicolor*
- d. *Bufo americanus*

21. Which of the following frogs is the first to emerge in spring?

- a. *Ambystoma maculatum*
- b. *Rana sylvatica*
- c. *Hyla versicolor*
- d. *Bufo fowleri*

22. List the families that have fossorial species

23. List the families that have arboreal species

24. List the families that have fully aquatic species

25. Which family has species with no tongues?
26. What are the two most primitive anuran families?
27. What is one character that would identify the sex of a ranid?
28. What is one character that would identify the sex of a bufonid?
29. What old world (living in Africa and Asia) family of anurans constitutes an ecological equivalent of the New World hylids?
30. What is the main distinguishing feature of Centrolenidae?
31. Which CT anurans have an extended breeding season?
32. Name two key characteristics of Discoglossidae.
33. Name the families that have arboreal species.
34. Separate this list into salamanders and frogs:

*Aneides Alytes Ambystoma Amphiuma Acris Arthroleptis Agalychnis Allophryne Atelopus Ascaphus
 Barbourula Bombina Breviceps Bufo Cryptobatrachus Centrolene Colostethus Ceratophrys Chiromantis
 Dendrobates Desmognathus Ensatina Eurycea Eleutherodactylus Gastrophryne Gyronophilus
 Hyalinobatrachium Hyla Heleophryne Hemidactylium Litoria Megophrys Melanophryniscus Mantella
 Nectophrynoides Notophthalmus Nasikabatrachus Oedepina Pseudobranchius Pseudacris Pseudotriton
 Phyllomedusa Pachymedusa Pipa Pelobates Pelodytes Plethodon Pseudis Pelobates Rhinoderma
 Rheobatrachus Rhyacotriton Rhynophrynus Spea Sooglossus Scaphiopus Triturus Typhlotriton
 Trichobatrachus Telmatobius Taricha Xenopus*
35. Now that you have had a bit of practice...try to put a family name to each of those species listed above.