

SCOLIODON : DOGFISH

Classification :

Phylum: Cordata
 Sub-Phylum: vertebrata
 Class: Chondrichthyes
 Order: Pleurotremata
 Genus: Scoliodon [dogfish]

Comments :

- Commonly called dogfish or dogshark.
- Spindle-shaped body, about 60 cm long, is regionated into head, trunk and tail.
- Dorsal and lateral sides of body are pigmented dark grey slaty grey, while the ventral side is white.
- Trunk bears paired fins. A pair of anterior pectoral and a pair of posterior pelvic fins.
- Heterocercal tail turned upwards and Caudal fin.
- A pair of pigmented lateral lines extends from head to tail.
- Scoliodon exhibits sexual dimorphism. cloaca is found between 2 pelvic fins.

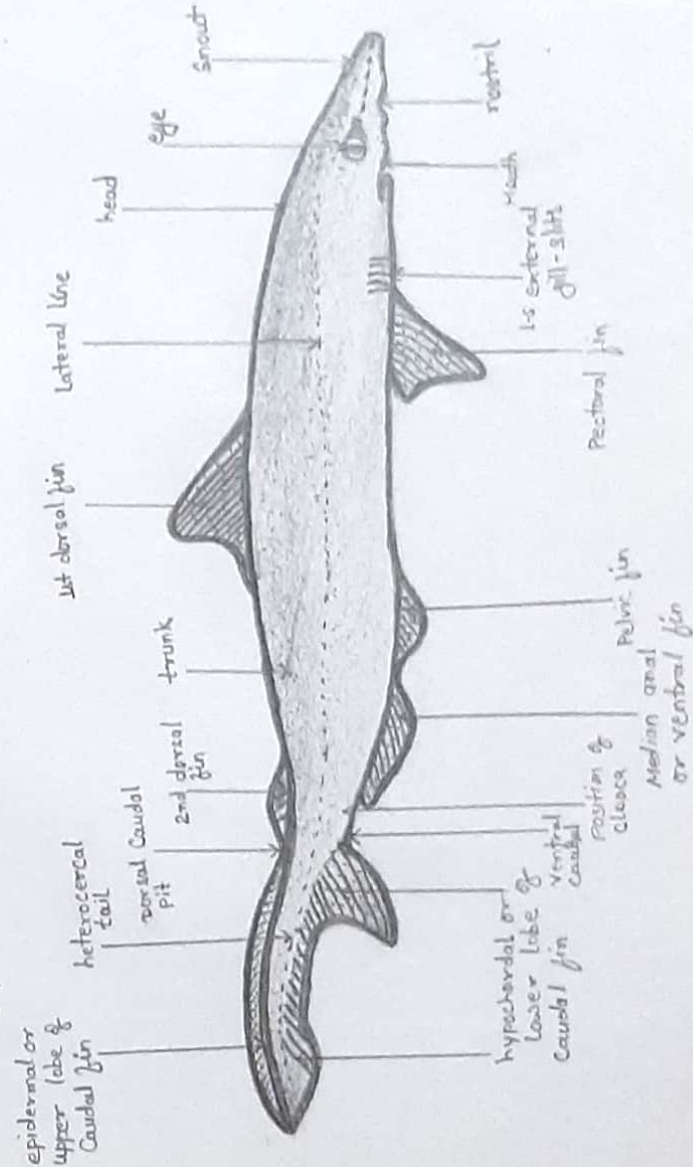


Fig: SCOLIODON

TORPEDO : ELECTRIC RAY

Classification :

- Phylum : *Cordata*
- Sub-Phylum : *Vertebrata*
- Class : *Chondrichthyes*
- Order : *Hypotremata*
- Genus : *Torpedo* [Electric ray]

Comments :

- Commonly known as Electric ray because of the presence pair of electric organ, one on either side of the disk between head and the pectoral fins.
- Disk is bordered by Pectoral fins.
- Skin is smooth, non-tuberculate and without scales.
- Eyes and spiracles are closely placed above electric organ dorsally.
- Mouth is transverse and ventrally situated.
- Gill-slits on the ventral side. Viviparous and produce live young.
- Tail is thick and short with two dorsal fins, a caudal fin and two lateral folds of skin.

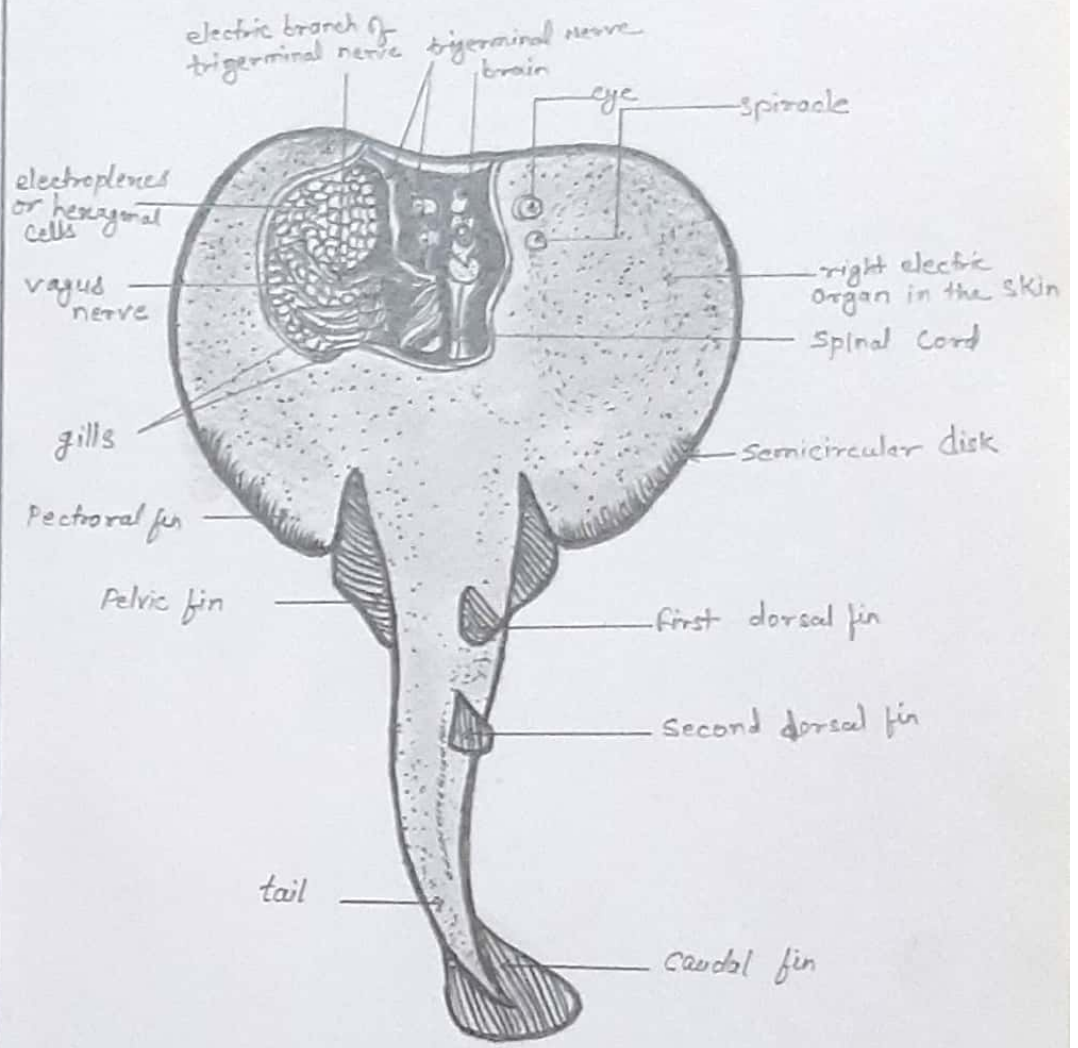


Fig: Torpedo or Electric ray

PRISTIS : SAW FISH

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Chondrichthyes
Order : Hypobremata
Genus : Pristis

Comments :

- Commonly called as Saw fish, weighting 350 to 1200 kg and measuring 3 to 6 metres in length.
- Elongated, shark like body is slightly depressed and divided into head, trunk and tail.
- Head contains a pair of eyes and a pair of spiracles behind the eyes.
- Snout is anteriorly produced into a saw-like rostrum with large and small weakly embedded teeth.
- Mouth is on the ventral side of the head.
- Tail is well developed and ends in a heterocercal caudal fin.
- Dorsal fins are large.

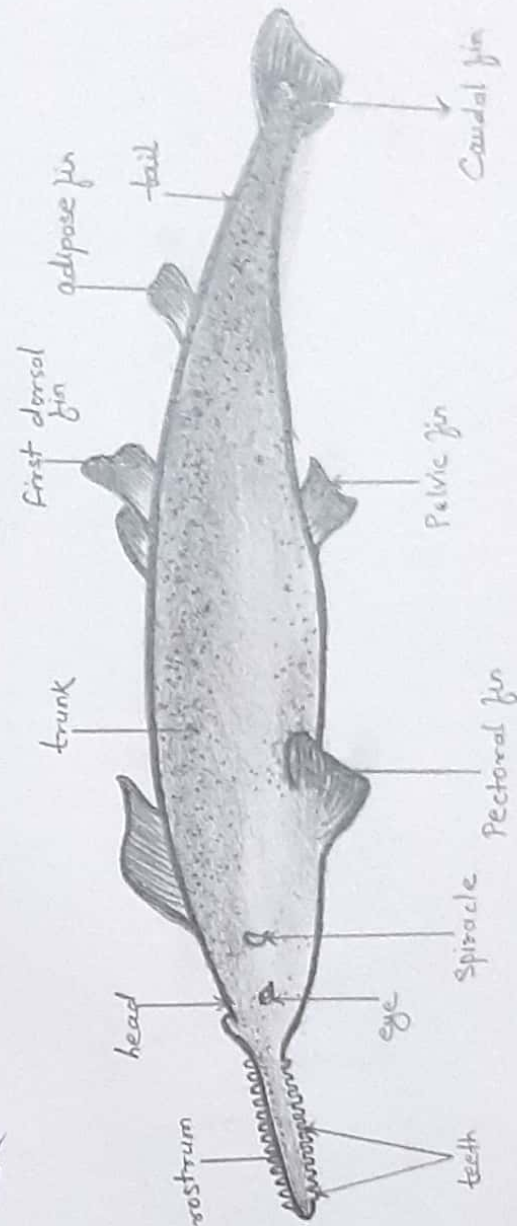


Fig: Pristis [Saw fish]

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TRYGON : STING RAY

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Chondrichthyes
Order : Hypotremata
Family : Rajidae
Genus : Trygon

Comments :-

- Commonly called as sting ray or whip-tailed ray because of the presence of a sting or spines in tail. Body divides into head, trunk and tail.
- Paired pectoral fins being confluent with the sides of the head. Paired pelvic fins small.
- Mouth is ventral and rectangular. Nasofrontal flap is present in front of the mouth.
- Head contains a pair of dorsal eyes.
- Spiracles present behind the eyes.
- Gill-slits 5 pairs, ventral in position.

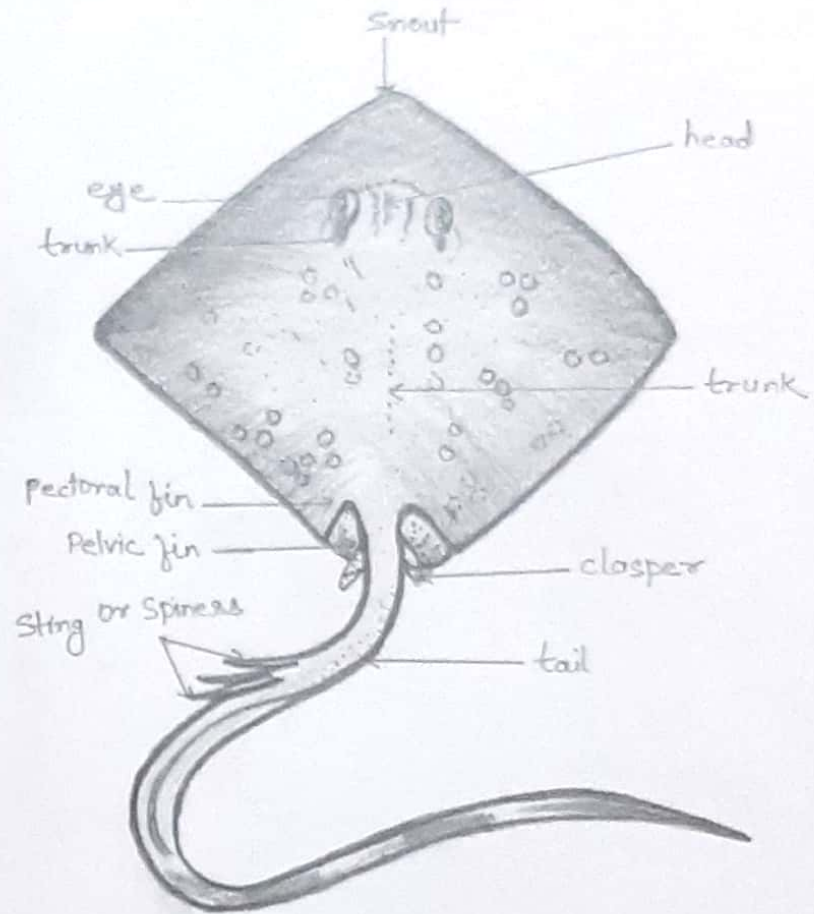


Fig: Trygon

LABEO ROHITA : ROHU

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Osteichthyes
Order : Ostariophysi
Family : Cyprinidae
Genus : Labeo
Species : Rohita

Comments :

- Commonly known as Carp and Rohu in Hindi.
- Body is regionated into head, trunk and tail.
- Head is depressed and is produced into a short, obtuse blunt snout.
- Large operculum hangs on either side enclosing gills and branchial chamber.
- Dorsal, anal, caudal, paired pectoral and anal fin with soft fin rays present. Caudal fin forked into equal lobes.
- Weberian apparatus present between bladder and inner kidneys are mesonephric.

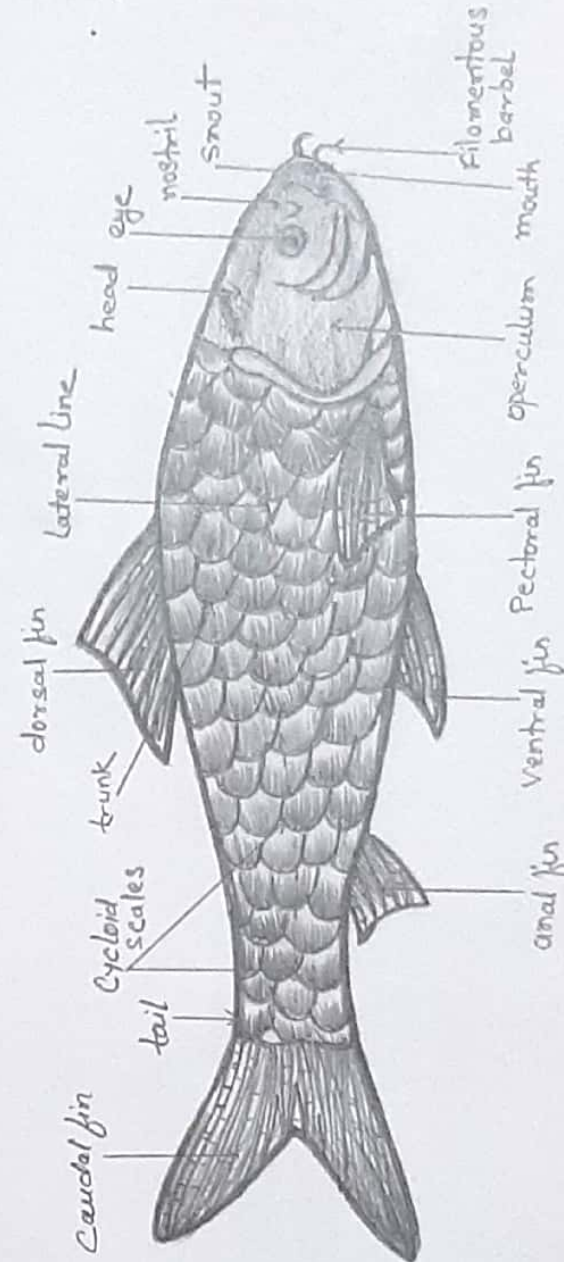


Fig : Labeo rohita

EXOCOETUS : FLYING FISH

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Osteichthyes
Order : Syngnathi
Genus : Exocoetus

Comments : ~

- Commonly known as flying fish.
- Elongated body with overlapping cycloid scales silvery white and measures 30 to 45 cm in length and divided into head, trunk and tail.
- Body covered with overlapping cycloid scales (usually 38 in lateral line).
- Head contains large eyes. The upper part of snout is produced into a process and contains nostril.
- Mouth opening is small but teeth in both jaws.
- Dorsal and anal fins are short and supported by 8 to 16 soft fin rays each and are opposite to each pelvic fin.
- Tail is hypoblastic. Oviparous.

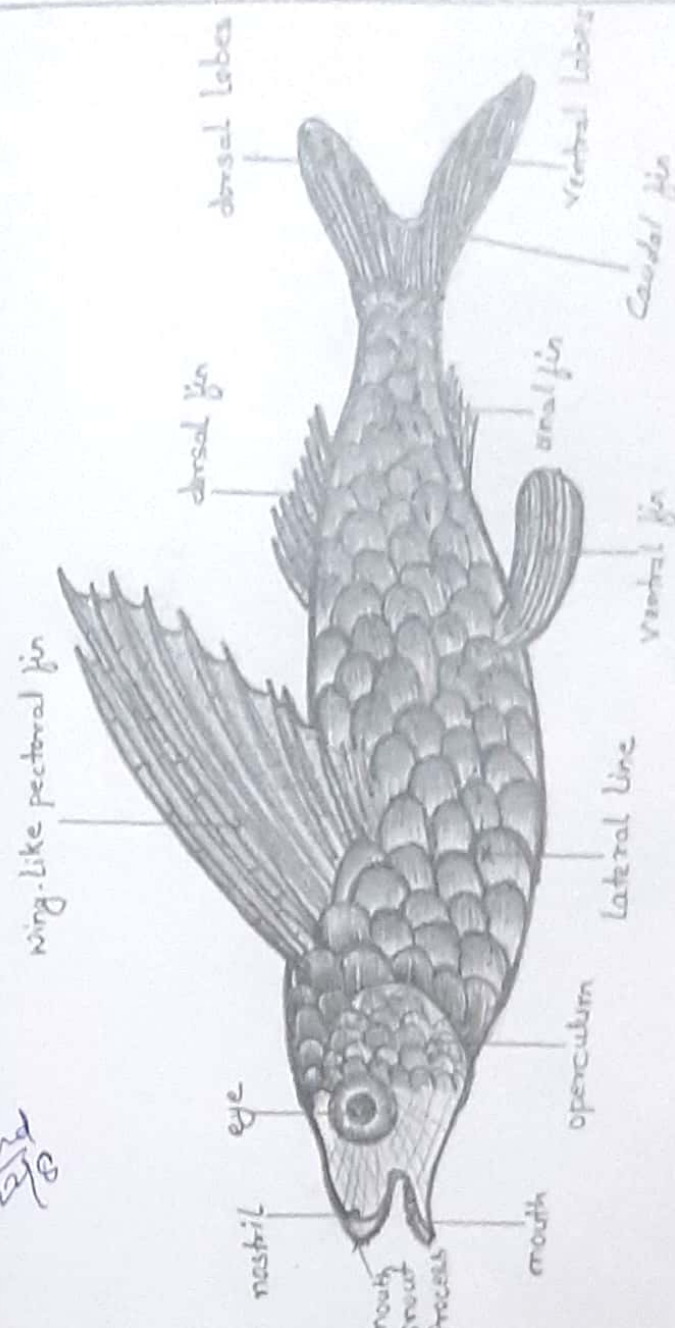


Fig: Exocoetus

HIPPOCAMPUS: SEA HORSE

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : vertebrata
Class : Osteichthyes
Order : Solenichthyes
Genus : Hippocampus [Sea Horse]

Comments :

- Commonly called as sea-horse because its anterior end shaped like the neck and head of a horse.
- Body is divided into head, trunk and tail. Size varies from 5 to 17 cm.
- Some species have fine trailing filaments over the body. Body is covered by the rigid exoskeletal armour of ring bony plates.
- Dorsal fin is single, ventral and caudal fins are absent.
- A small transparent pectoral fin is found on either side of head.
- Females have a small anal fin. Males contains brood pouch which carry eggs until they hatch. Tail is prehensile.

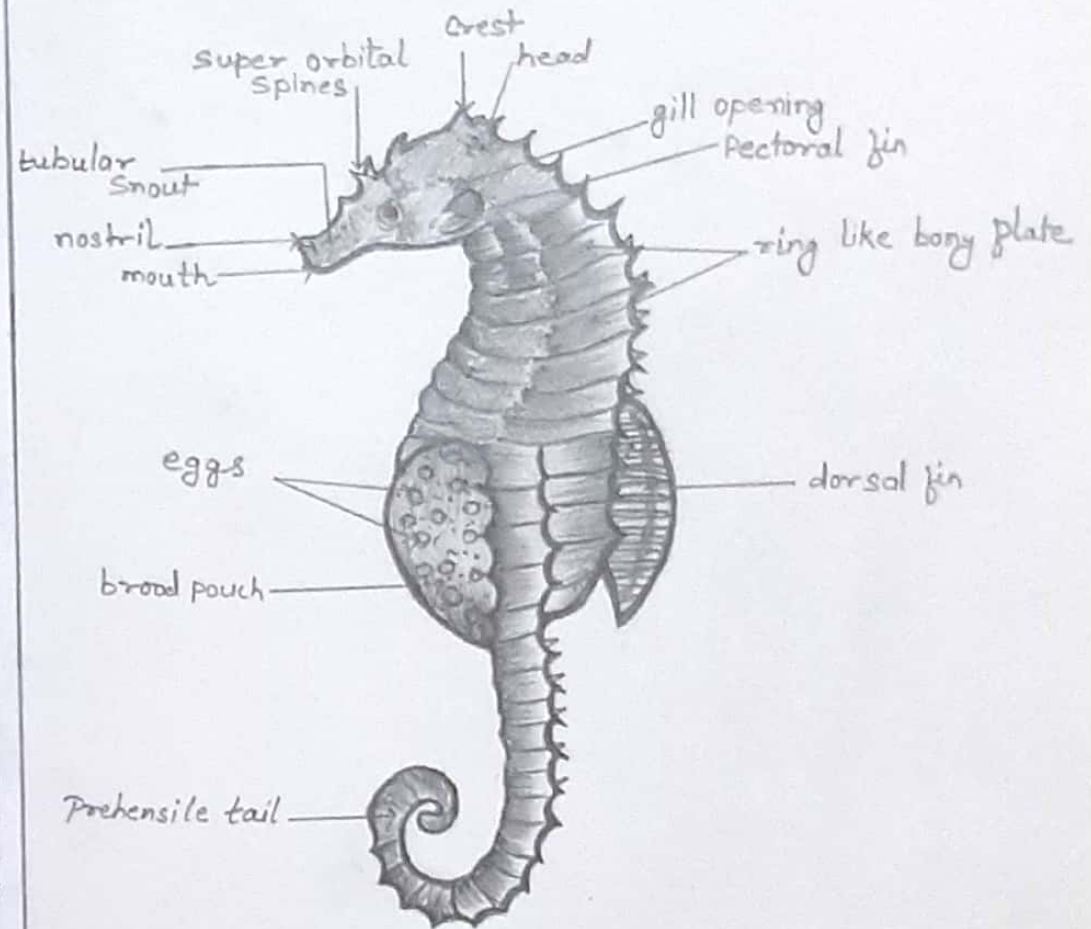


Fig : Hippocampus [Male]

SALAMANDRA: FIRE SALAMANDER

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Amphibia
Order : Urodela
Genus : Salamander

Comments :

- Commonly known as fire Salamander.
- Animal lizard like. Males measuring 12 to 15 cm in length. Females longer than males. Body divisible into head, trunk and tail.
- Body Coloured brilliantly black with irregular patches of yellow on back and limbs.
- Forelimbs and Hind limbs well developed and lift the body well above ground.
- Tooth bearing extensions of premaxillae along parasphenoid present.
- Head contains mouth prominent eyes and nostrils. Eye are provided with movable eye lids. The large paratoid glands are present behind the head.

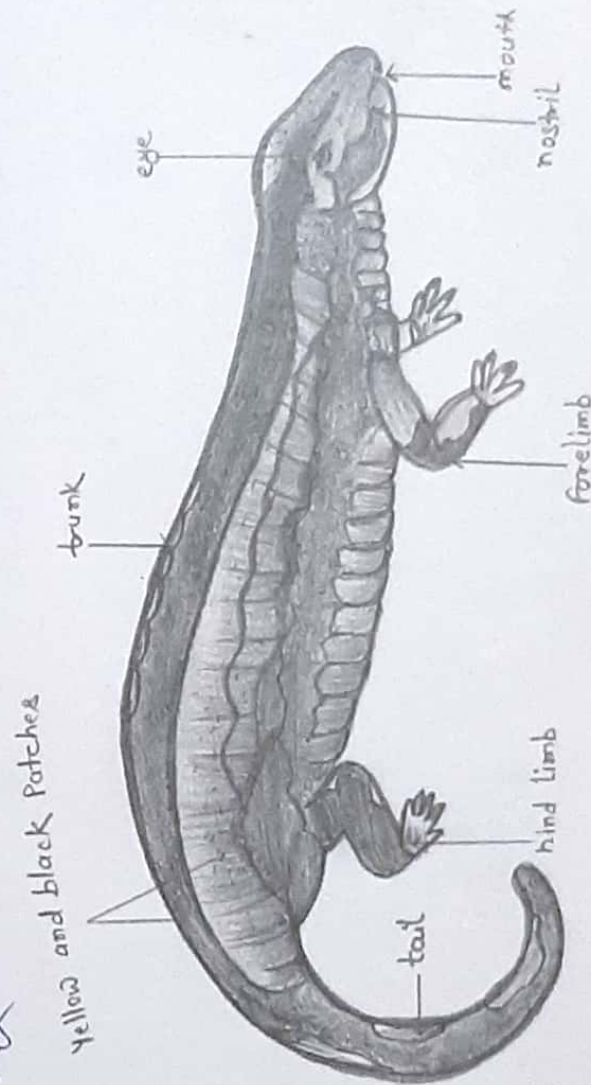


Fig : Salamandra

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Hyla : TREE FROG

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Amphibia
Order : Anura
Genus : Hyla
Family : Hylidae

Comments :

- Commonly known as tree frog.
- Body measuring 3 to 8 cm in size and divided into head and trunk.
- Head contains eyes and nostrils.
- Forelimbs and hindlimbs adapted for arboreal life. Terminal base of each digit is claw shaped and toes contain expanded adhesive discs.
- Eyes well developed with horizontal pupil. Tympanum distinct.
- Skin of belly contains hygroscopic glands which help in adhering the frog with leaf, twigs or stem.
- Fertilization external. Eggs are laid in water.

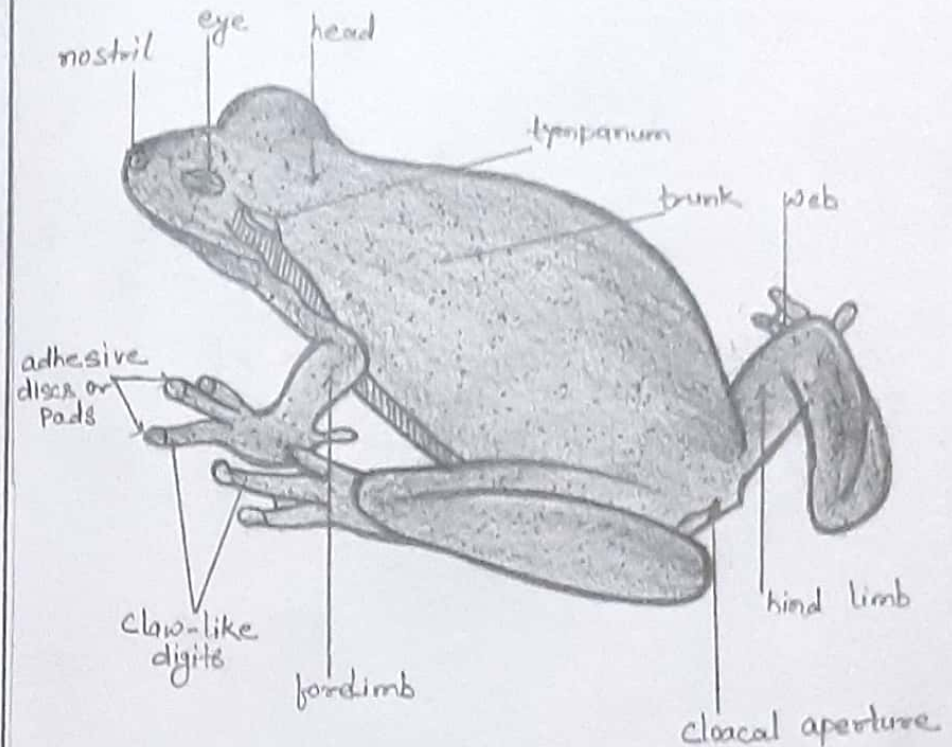


Fig : Hyla

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IQUANA

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Reptilia
Order : Squamata
Genus : Iguana

Comments :

- Lizard measures about 2 metres having head short neck, compressed trunk and elongated tail.
- General colour of upper part is a mixture of green and black and underpart pale greenish or whitish.
- Back contains lance-like spines along mid-dorsal line ext upto tail.
- Head contains wide mouth, small eyes, nostrils and open of external ear. Teeth are acrodont like and fixed to the sides of the jaw.
- Forelimbs and hind limbs are normal. Digit are clawed.
- Both sexes have femoral pores.
In tropics Iguana is used as food by man.

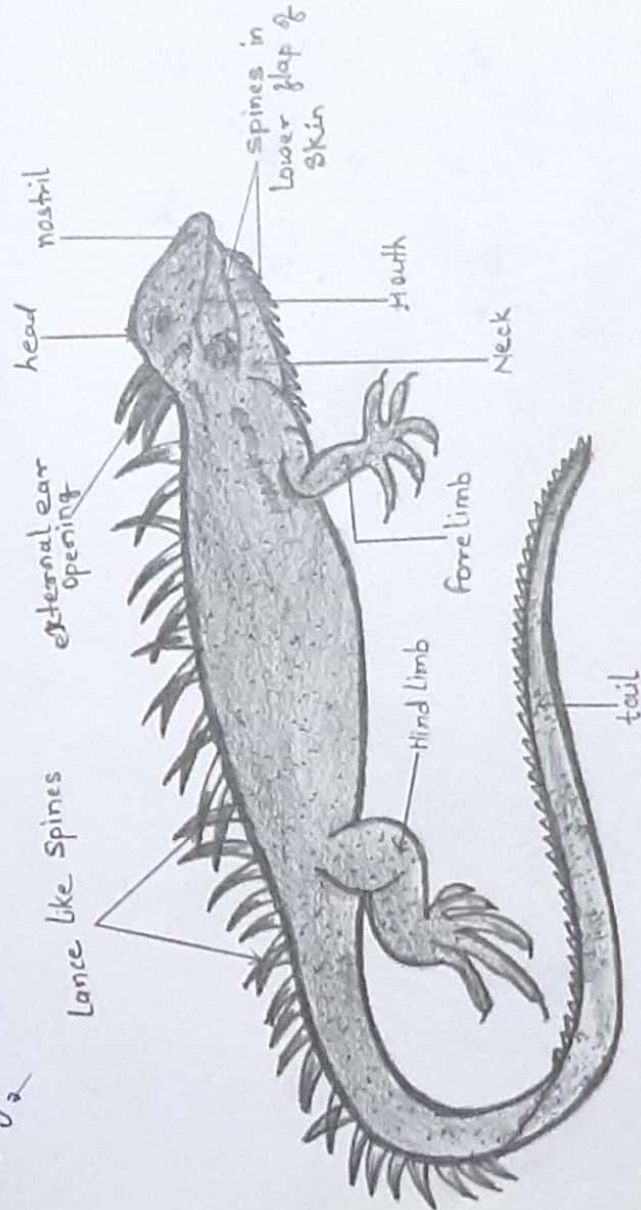


Fig : Iguana

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DRACO : FLYING LIZARD

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Reptalia
Order : Squamata
Family : Agamidae
Genus : Draco

Comments in

- Commonly known as Flying dragon or Flying Lizard.
- Body is dorsally ventrally compressed, measuring 15 to 20 cm in length and divided into head, neck, trunk and tail.
- Head is more or less triangular and contains eyes, tympanum behind eyes and nostril.
- Tongue is thick and short. Some animals have thoracic spine or dorsal spine.
- Forelimbs and Hindlimbs normal.
- On both sides of the body using or patagium formed by extension of skin is present. Patagium is supported by lateral ribs.

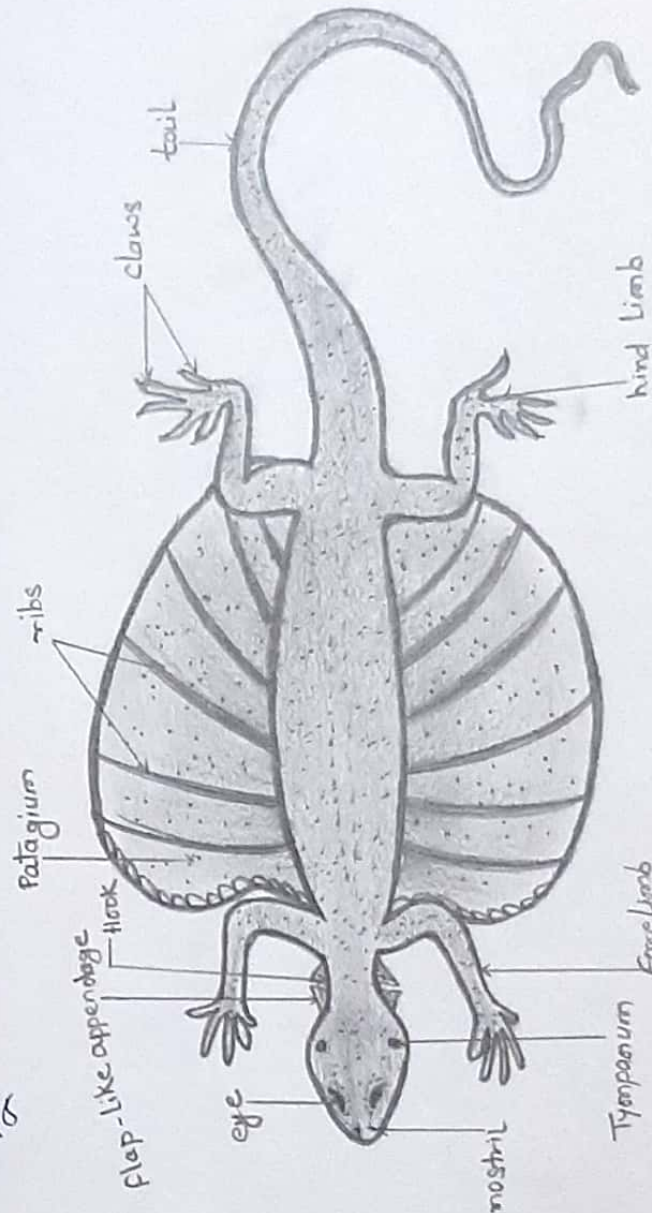


Fig : Draco

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BUNGARUS : KRAIT

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : vertebrata
Class : Reptalia
Order : Squamata
Family : Elapidae
Genus : Bungarus

Comments :

- Commonly called as krait.
- Body is elongated and cylindrical, measuring one m in length. Body divided into head, neck, trunk & tail.
- Colour of body steel-blue and dark-blue. Dark-blue patches alternate with white cross bands.
- Head is not differentiated from the neck. Loreal or
- Eyes are of moderate size with round pupils.
- Scales are smooth forming 13-17 rows. Ventrals are 13 and caudals 42-52.
- Oviparous: Female shows parental care.

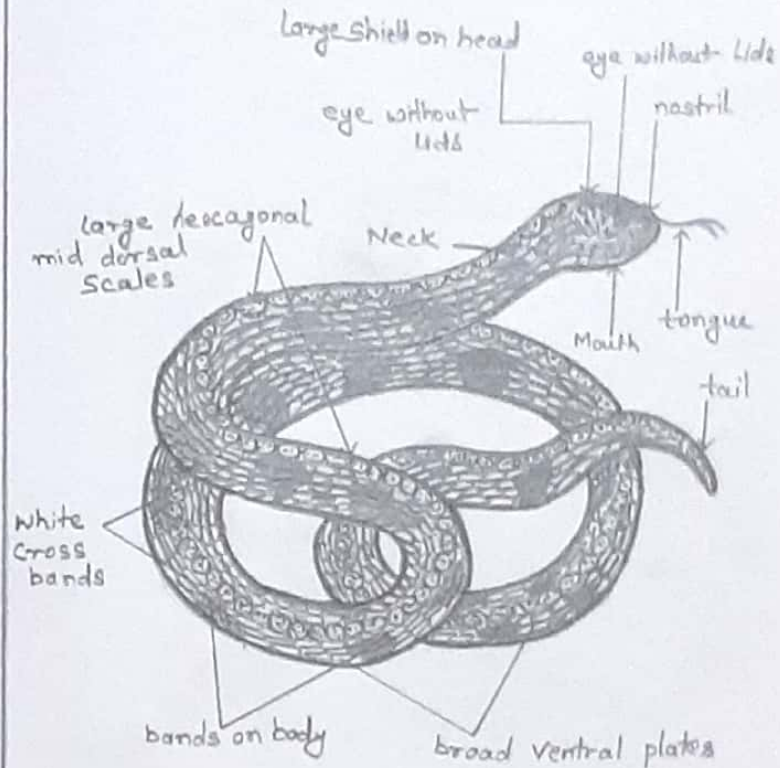


Fig : Bungarus

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NAJA NAJA : COBRA

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Reptalia
Order : Squamata
Family : Elapidae
Genus : Naja - Naja

Comments :

- Commonly known as Cobra. *Naja naja* is Indian Co or Nag.
- Body measures 2 to 3 metres in length and is when (greenish) in colour.
- Body divided into head, neck, trunk and tail. Head contains mouth, eyes and nostrils.
- Neck region is dilatable with elongated ribs. It expands to form hood which contains binocellate mark on dorsal surface.
- Tail shields on the undersurface of the tail in a dark row.
- Body is covered by smooth oblique scales.

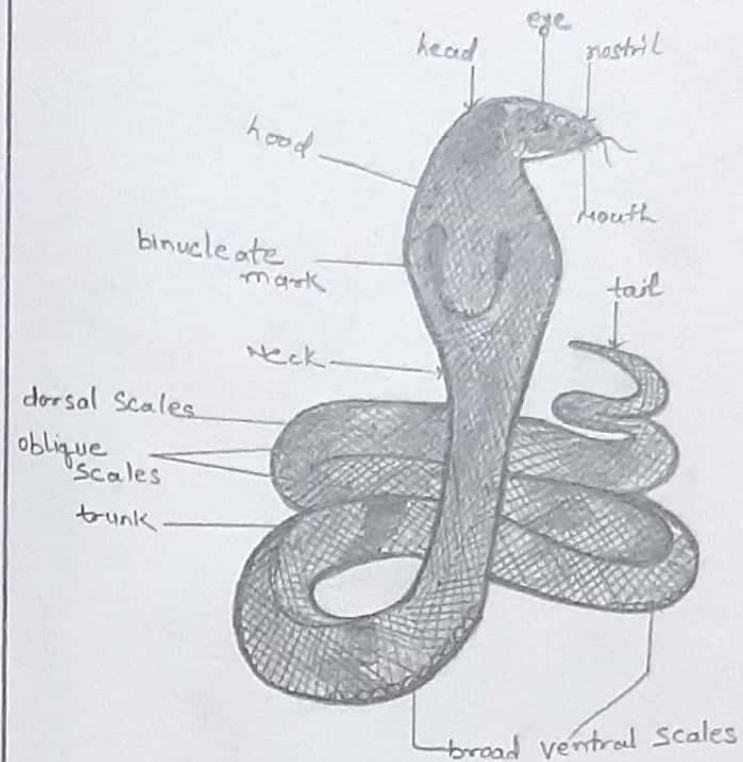


Fig : *Naja naja*

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COLUMBA LIVIA : PIGEON

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Aves
Order : Columbiformes
Genus : Columba
Species : Livia

Comments :

- Commonly called as blue-rock pigeon and kabutar in H.
- Body is divisible into head, neck, back and breast and abdomen.
- Plumage is grey with glistening metallic green and purple on breast and neck.
- Head contains large eyes and slit-like nostrils. It is produced into a short and slender bill or beak.
- Beak adapted for seed-eating.
- Eyes are large, rounded, with a well-developed nictitating membrane and a rounded pupil.
- Forelimbs are modified into wings which contains besides the flight feathers called as remiges.

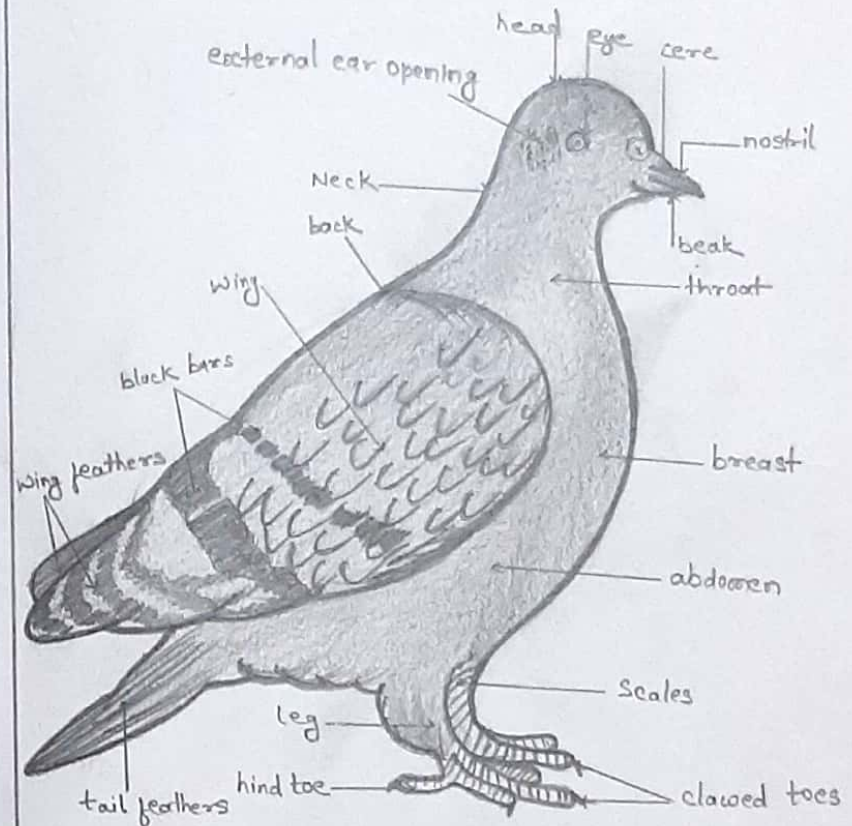


Fig : Columba livia

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PTEROPUS-CYNOPTERUS : FLYING FOX

Classification :

Phylum : Chordata
Sub-Phylum : Vertebrata
Class : Mammalia
Order : Chiroptera
Genus : Cynopterus

Comments : ↴

- Commonly called fruit bat or flying fox and in Hindi Chhangadar.
- Body is dark-brown coloured and shoulders are golden. Body divisible into head, neck, trunk and tail and patagium.
- It is capable of true flight. The forelimbs are modified wings.
- Hind limbs and tail also included in patagium. Before patagium is prepatagium. Hind feet small with sharp and curved claws.
- Head small having small external ears, large eyes, small teeth.
- During sleep, head hangs downwards with wings, folded clock-like around body.

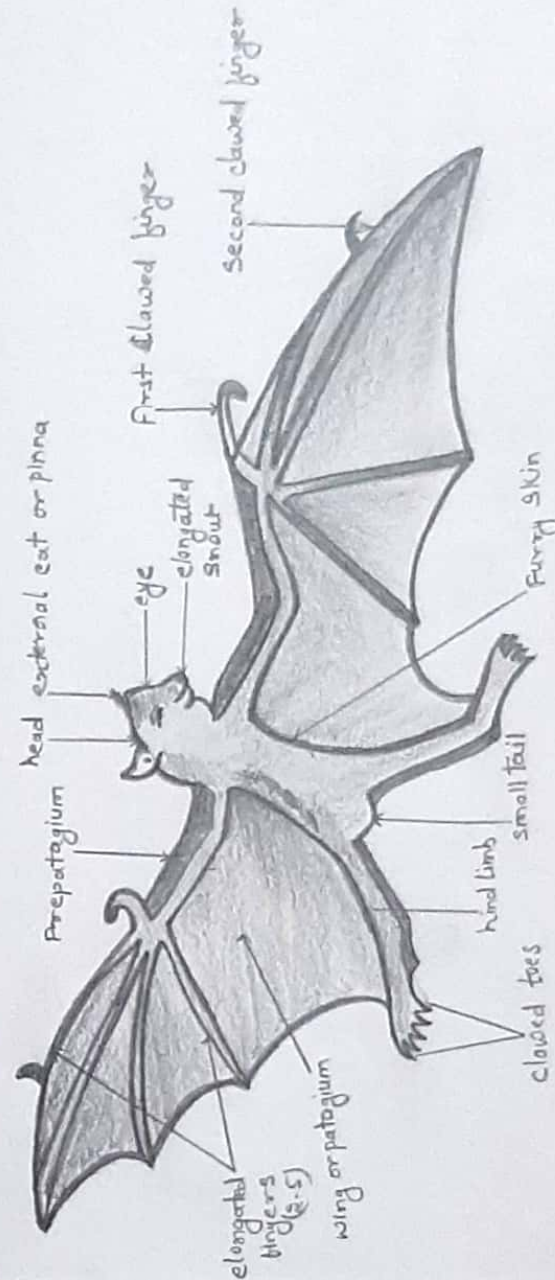


Fig : Cynopterus : Indian fruit bat