Class Reptilia

Live throughout the whole world in a variety of _habitats_ except for the _coldest_ regions

Snakes kill larger numbers of insects and small _rodents_

An alligator is approximately 8 feet long but has a brain the size of a _walnut_ .

Strong, bony skeletons and toes with claws

    The move on land easier than amphibians because their legs are position more _vertical_ so they can support more _weight_ .

    Claws allow them to get a good grip on the ground and run _quickly_ for short distances

Ectodermic Metabolism

The cannot _generate_ their own heat so they absorb it from their surroundings Reptile's body temperature is close to that of its _environment_ .
They can move around to regulate temperature

Dry, scaly skin, almost watertight

Their light, flexible _Scales_ overlap
and create an almost watertight _layer_

Amniotic eggs, almost watertight

An amniotic egg contains both a water
supply and a _food_ supply
The shell is watertight so it does not dry
out
Most reptiles, all birds, and _3_
species of mammals _reproduce_ by means
of amniotic eggs

Respiration through well-developed lungs

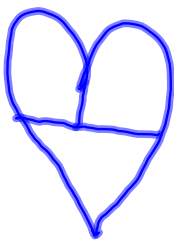Reptiles are more _active_ than amphibians require more _oxygen_ for metabolism

Lungs-The scaly skin does not allow for gas exchange. Most lungs have _chambers_ called alveoli (increase the surface area) Also they have strong _muscles_ in their rib cage for moving air into and out of _lungs_
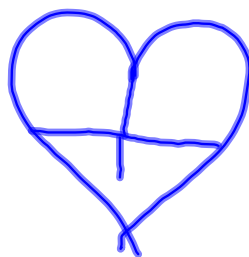
Heart

The right and the left *Ventricle* are partially divided.

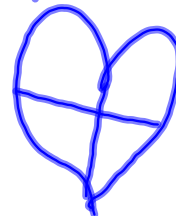Crocodiles and Alligators have a completely *divided* ventricle.

Amphi

Reptiles

Crocodiles, Alligators, Birds, Mammals

Internal Fertilization

The eggs are fertilized inside the female

Internal fertilization keeps the eggs from
drying _out_

Many reptiles are oviparous (young
hatch from eggs)

The eggs are deposited somewhere and the environment _incubate_ them

Ovoviviparous- female retains the eggs inside until almost hatching or the eggs actually hatch _inside_ the female's body
Some snakes and lizards are like this