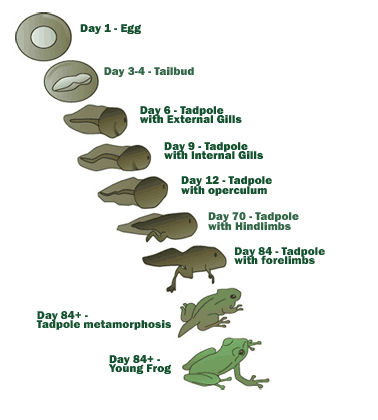
**Chapters 10-12**

**Amphibians**

**Modern Day Groups of Amphibians**

**1.Anura-frogs and toads**

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**2.Caudata-**

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**3.Apoda-cacilians**

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**Amphibians exhibit five distinguishing features**

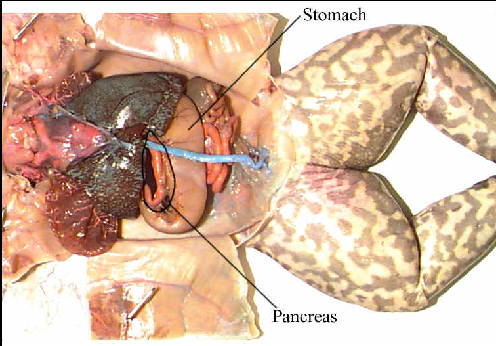
**1.legs-frogs and most salamanders have four legs and move around on land**

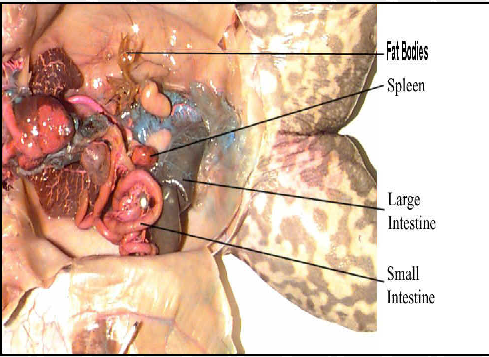
**2.lungs-most have lungs but the internal surfaces have much less surface area and they breath by lowering the floor of the mouth to suck in air**

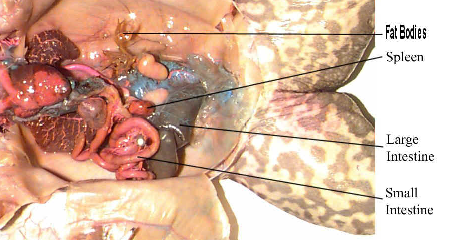
**3. Cutaneous respiration-they supplement the use of lungs by respiring through their skin, which is kept moist and provides an extensive surface area**

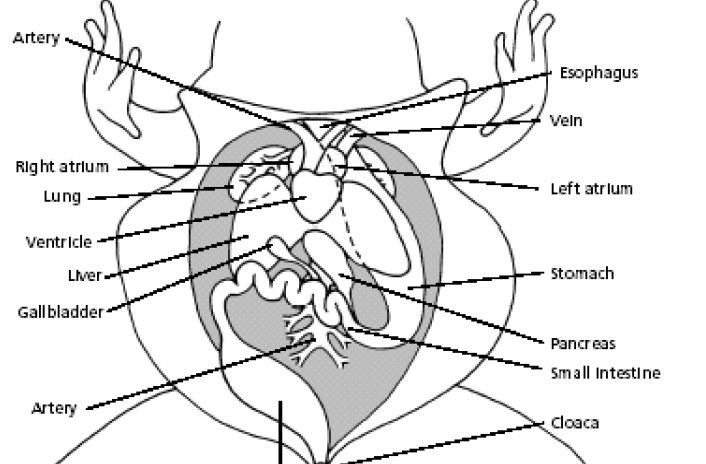
**4.Pulmonary veins-two large veins return blood from the lungs to the heart for re-pump to the rest of the body**

**5.Partially divided heart-the dividing wall helps prevent blood being returned to the heart from the rest of the body but is different from ours in that the ventricle does not have a dividing wall**

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**Natural Posions**

**Pictures of poisonous plants can help you to identify vegetation, berries, etc. that shouldn't be eaten. But my list extends beyond this narrow definition of “toxicity” to include weeds that cause rashes on contact.**

[**Bittersweet Nightshade: Common, But Uncommonly Toxic**](http://landscaping.about.com/cs/groundcovervines1/a/bittersweet_2.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/s/K/bittersweet_nightshade_flow.jpg)**

[**Foxglove: Beautiful But Toxic**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/plantsforshadyareas/p/foxglove_plants.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/7/L/foxglove_white_large.jpg)**

[**Laurels, Azaleas, Rhododendrons: Plants Toxic to Humans, Livestock**](http://landscaping.about.com/cs/shrubsbushes/a/mountain_laurel.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/U/G/minuet_laurel.jpg)**

[**Castor Beans: Tropicals With Ricin**](http://landscaping.about.com/library/bl_black_castor_bean_leaf.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/8/L/castor_bean_leaf_red_large.jpg)**

[**Yew Shrubs**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/evergreenshrubsbushes1/a/japanese_yews.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/A/L/yew_berry.jpg)**

[**Poison Sumac: Giving the Sumacs a Bad Name**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/weedsdiseases/ig/Poison-Sumac-Pictures/index.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/j/C/poison_sumac_leaf.jpg)**

[**Poison Ivy: Leaves of Three, Let Them Be!**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/galleryoflandscapephotos/ig/Pictures-of-Poison-Ivy/index.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/v/K/poison_ivy_large.jpg)**

[**Easter Lily: It Pays to Be a Scaredy Cat**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/floweringbulbs/qt/planting-Easter-lilies.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/h/_/DSC_0010.JPG)**

[**Stinging Nettles**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/weedsdiseases/p/stinging_nettle.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/w/K/stinging_nettle_large.jpg)**

[**Lantana**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/flowerseed/p/lantana_plant.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/i/_/DSC_0004.JPG)**

[**Lily-of-the-Valley**](http://landscaping.about.com/od/poisonouslandscapeplants/p/lily-of-the-valley.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/landscaping/1/0/j/_/DSC_0059.JPG)**

**8 most poisonous animals**

**Some animals use strength, claws, or teeth to defend themselves. But thousands of animals use highly venomous or toxic poisons instead. Some shoot poisons towards their victims, and others store toxins in their glands or skin. Here are the top eight most poisonous animals in the world:**

**  
Box Jellyfish**

**  
Marbled Cone Snail**

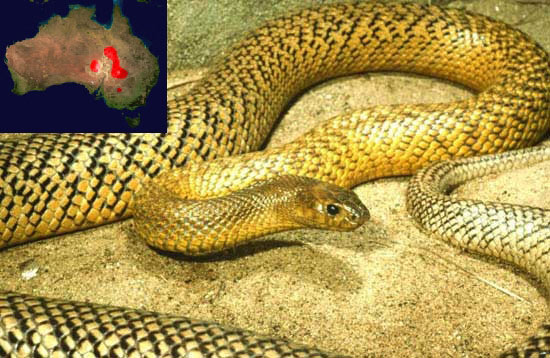
**  
Blue Ringed Octopus**

**  
Death Stalker Scorpion**

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**Stonefish**

**  
Sydney Funnel Web Spider**

**  
Inland Taipan**

**  
Poison Dart Frog**

**Reptiles**

[**Reptiles**](http://animals.about.com/od/reptiles/p/reptiles.htm) **are a group of cold-blooded tetrapod vertebrates that diverged from ancestral amphibians about 340 million years ago. There are two characteristics that distinguished early reptiles from amphibians and enabled them to colonize terrestrial habitats more extensively than their ancestors, scales and the ability to lay hard-shelled amniotic eggs. Scales protect reptiles from abrasion and loss of body moisture.**

[**Crocodilians**](http://animals.about.com/od/reptiles/p/crocodilia.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/animals/1/0/C/h/shutterstock_473009.jpg)**

[**Squamates**](http://animals.about.com/od/lizardsandsnakes/p/squamata.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/animals/1/0/G/v/shutterstock_782224.jpg)**

[**Tuataras**](http://animals.about.com/od/reptiles/p/tuataras.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/animals/1/0/B/h/tuatara.jpg)**

[**Turtles**](http://animals.about.com/od/tortoisesandturtles/p/turtles.htm)

**[](http://0.tqn.com/d/animals/1/0/H/v/dv521095.jpg)**