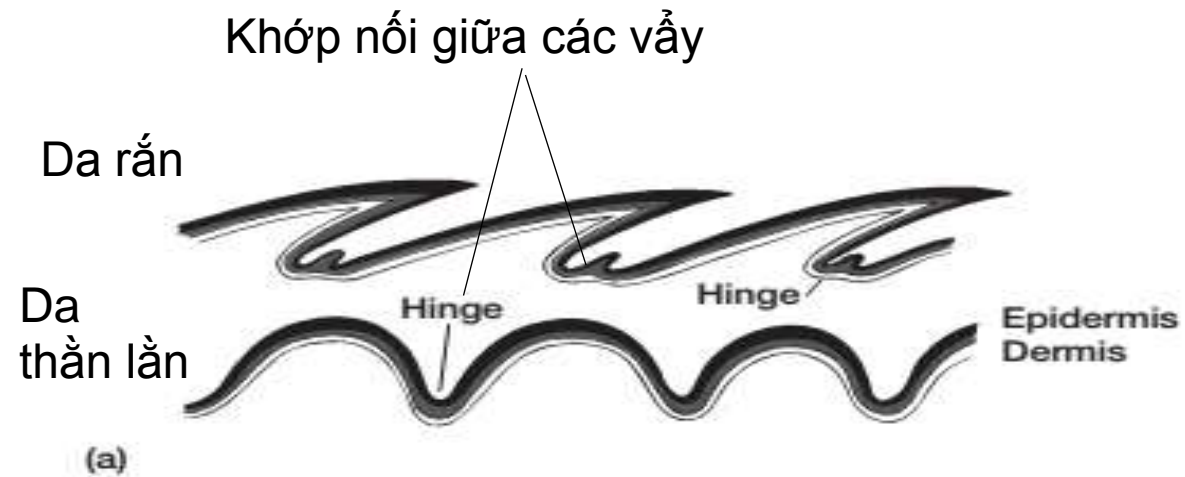


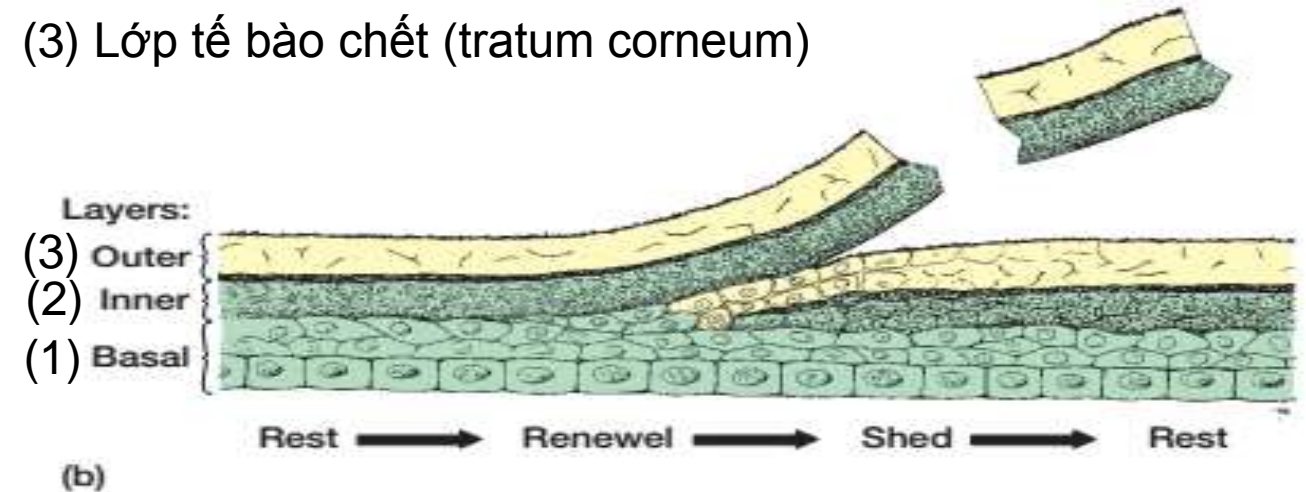
REPTILIA



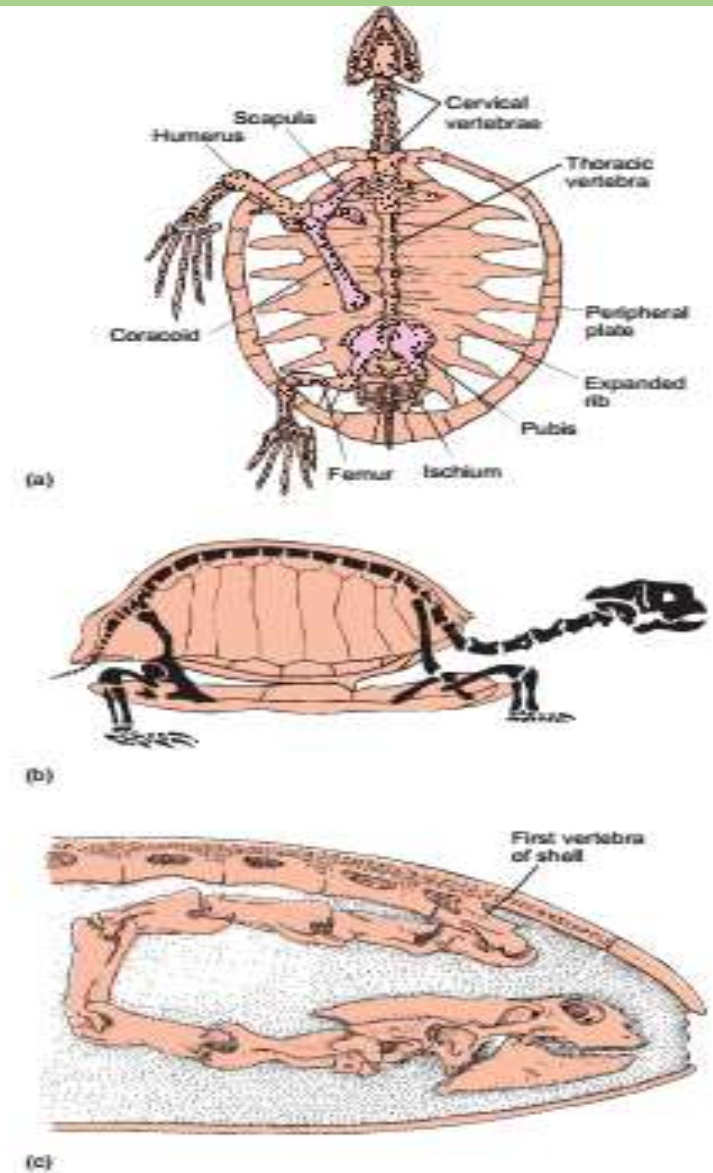
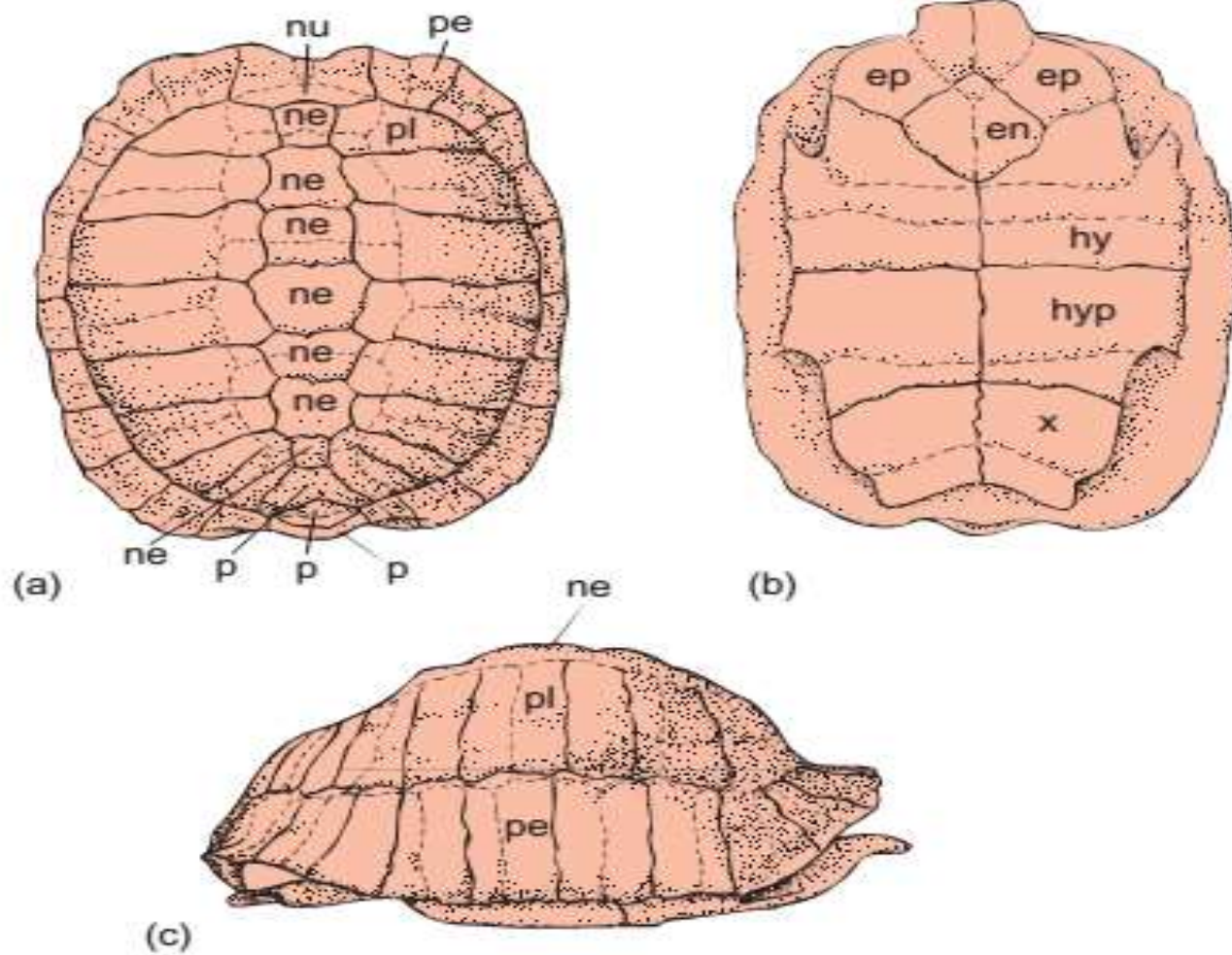
BIỂU BÌ



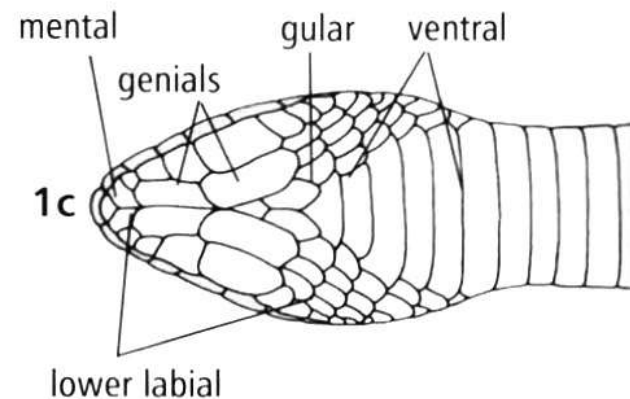
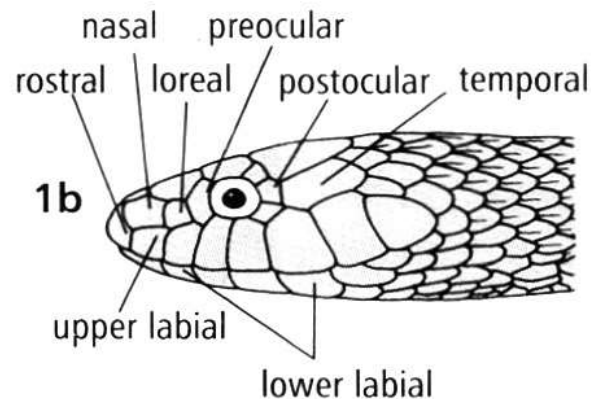
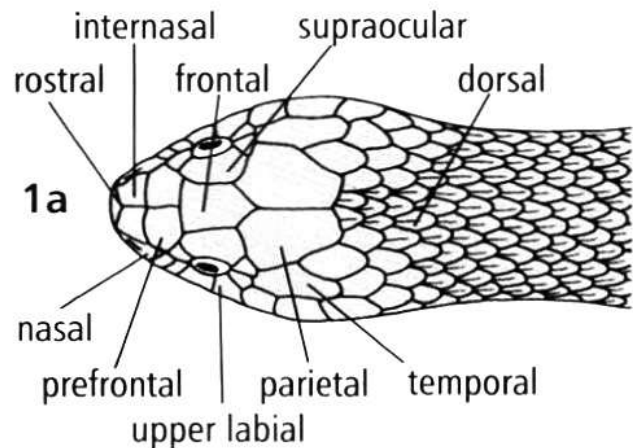
- (1) Lớp tế bào gốc (stratum basale),
- (2) Lớp tế bào hóa sừng (stratum granulosum)
- (3) Lớp tế bào chết (stratum corneum)



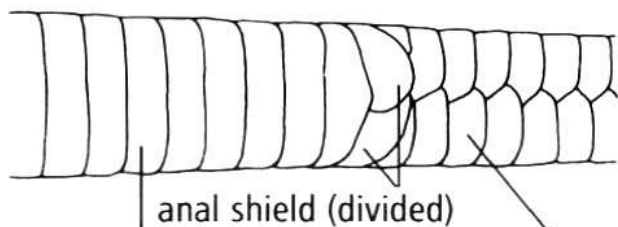
BIỂU BÌ



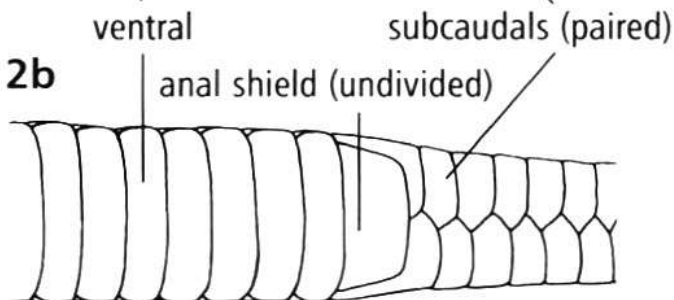
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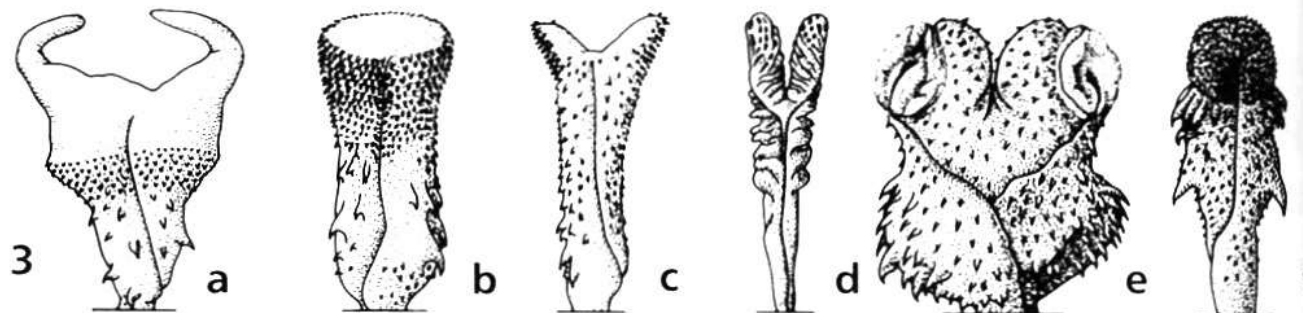
2a



2b



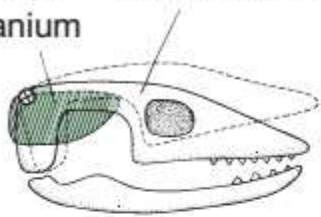
▲ **Above, left and below** Scales and hemipenes: **1** The typical arrangement of scales on an advanced snake's head and upper body **a** from above, **b** from the side, **c** from below; **2** Anal and tail scutes of an advanced snake; **3** Single hemipenis, **a** with apical awns, **b** with spines and calices, **c** with spines only, **d** with flounces, **e** with apical disks, **f** with capitations.



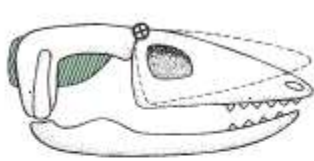
HOẠT ĐỘNG CÁC CẤU TRÚC SỌ

Neuro-
cranium

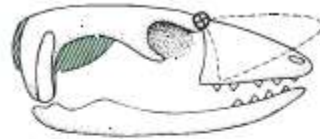
Dermatocranium



(a) Metakinesis

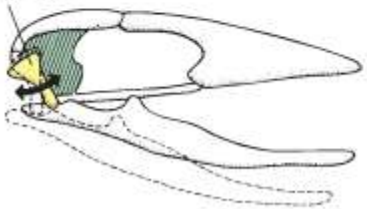


Mesokinesis

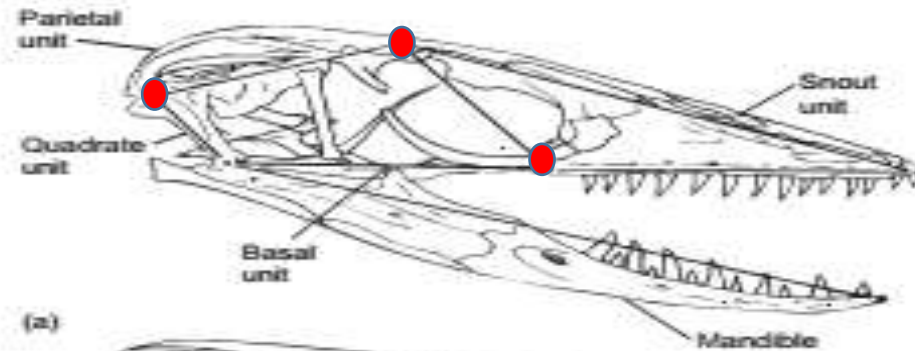


Prokinesis

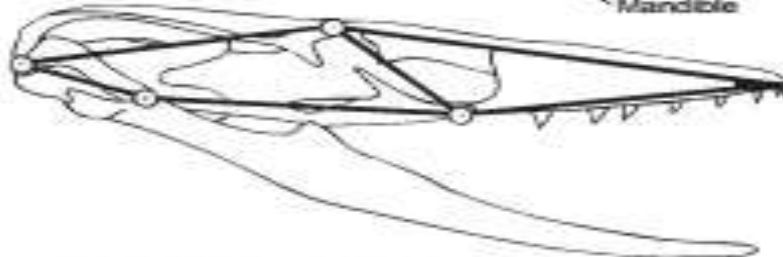
Quadrate



(b) Streptostyly

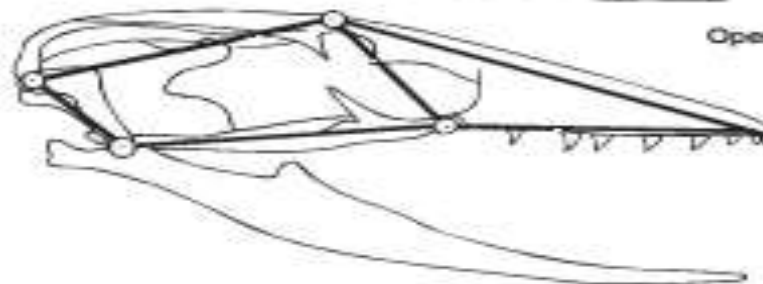


(a)

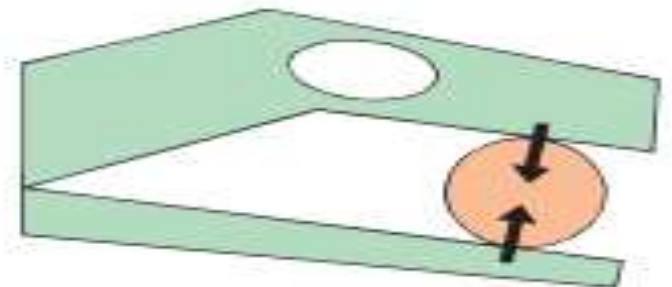
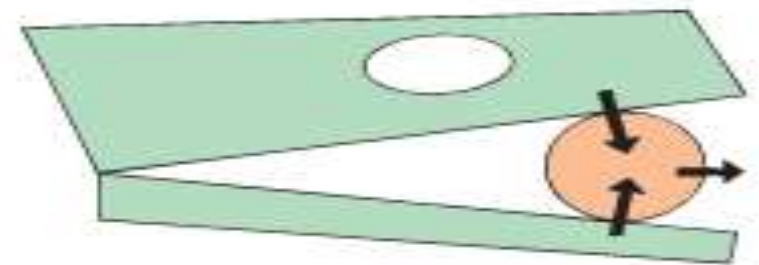
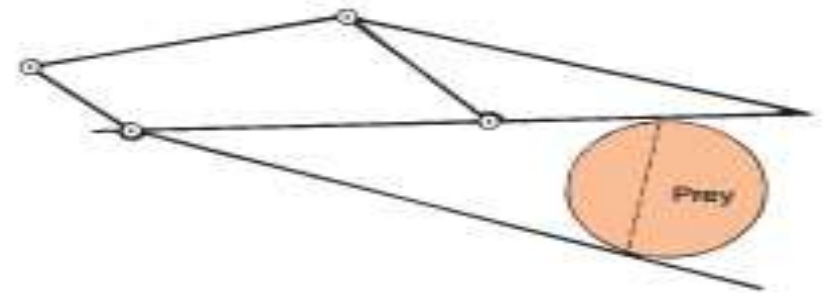


Opening

(b)



Closing



(c)

HOẠT ĐỘNG CÁC CẤU TRÚC SỌ

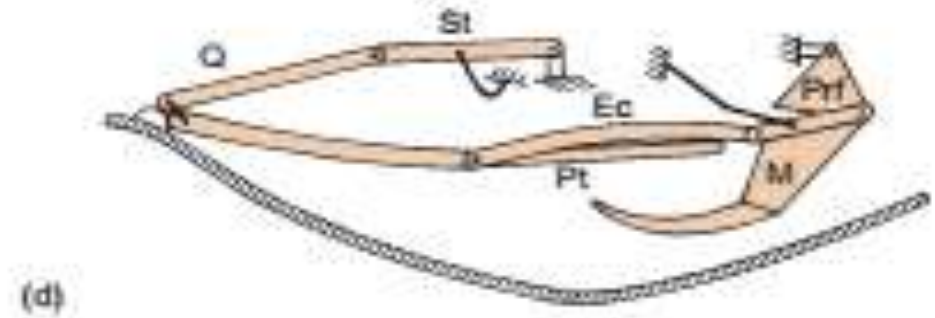
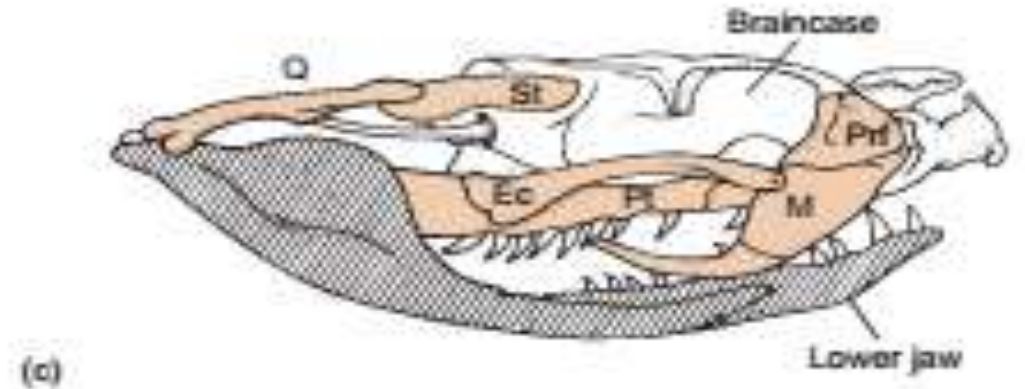
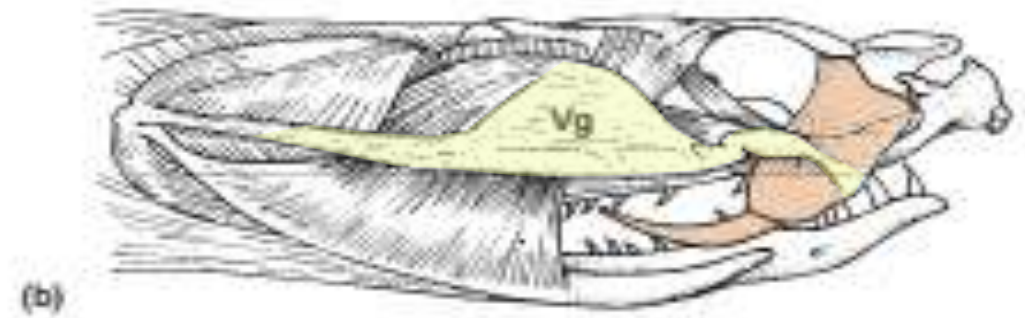
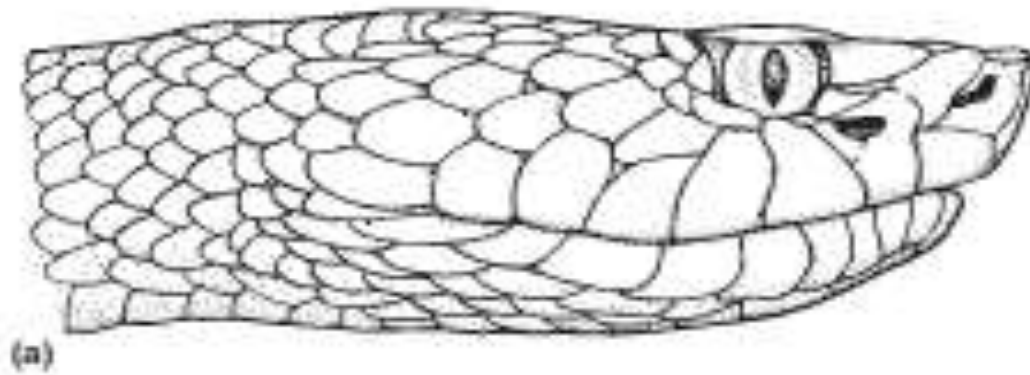
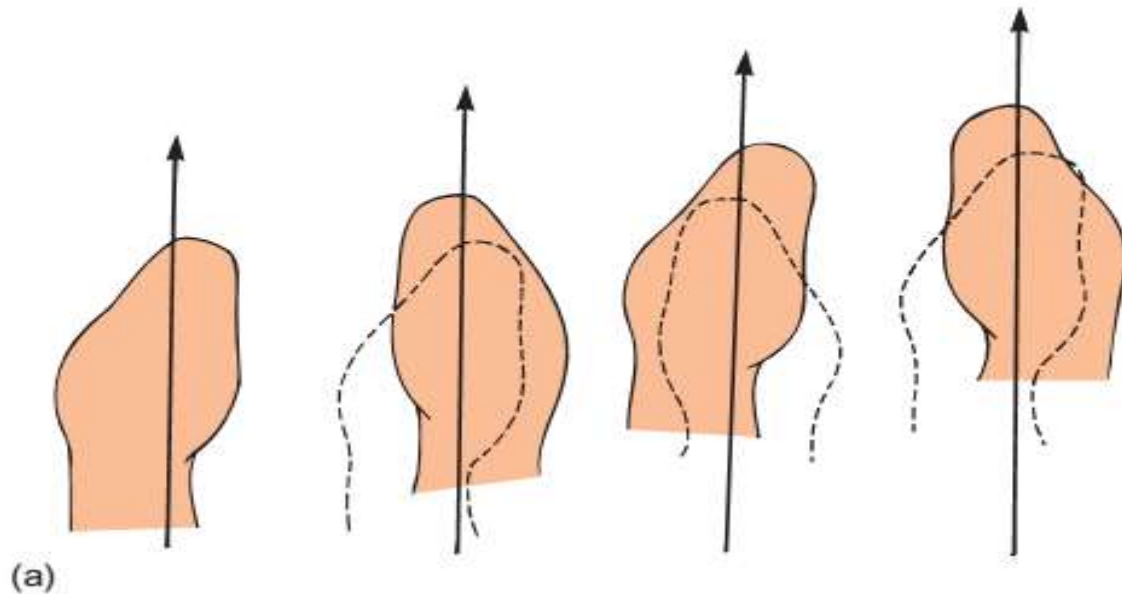


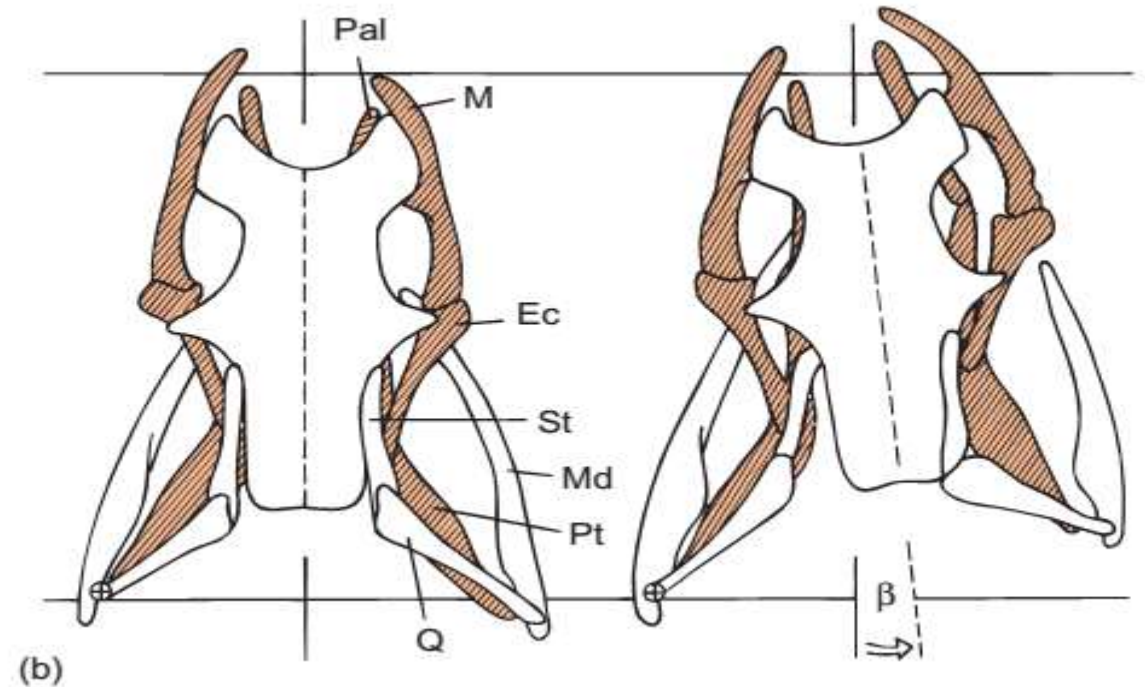
FIGURE 7.43 Kinematic model of movable skull bones in a venomous snake, the water moccasin. Whole head (a) with successive removal of skin and muscles (b) reveals bones of the skull (c). Linkage bones movable relative to the braincase are in color; lower jaw is crosshatched. (d) Biomechanical model of movable bones rotatable about pin connections. Movable bones include the ectopterygoid (Ec), maxilla (M), pterygoid (Pt), prefrontal (Prf), quadrate (Q), supratemporal (St). Location of the main venom gland (Vg) is shown as well.

After Kordang.

HOẠT ĐỘNG NUỐT CON MỒI



(a) Các chuyển động của đầu trong quá trình nuốt con mồi. Vị trí của đầu trước đó được thể hiện bằng nét đứt khoảng. Với các chuyển động lần lượt quay trái, quay phải, rắn từ từ cắn chặt hết con mồi theo hướng mũi tên, đẩy con mồi ra phía sau cổ họng để đi vào dạ dày.

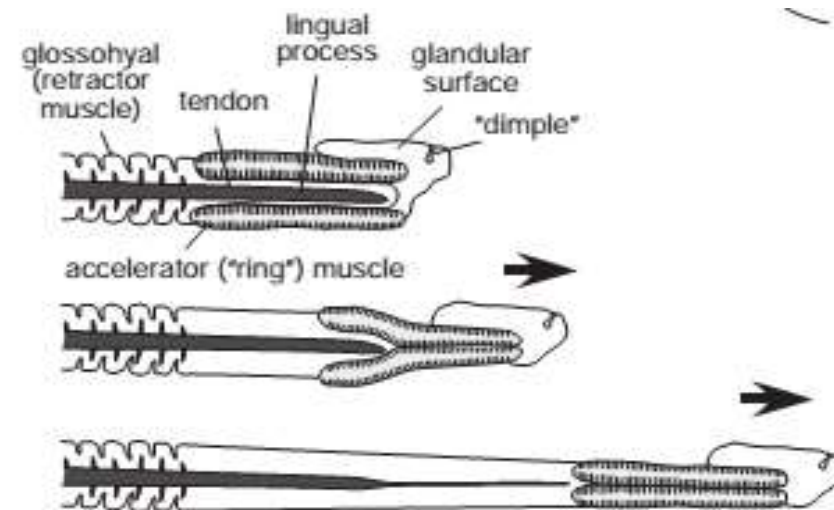
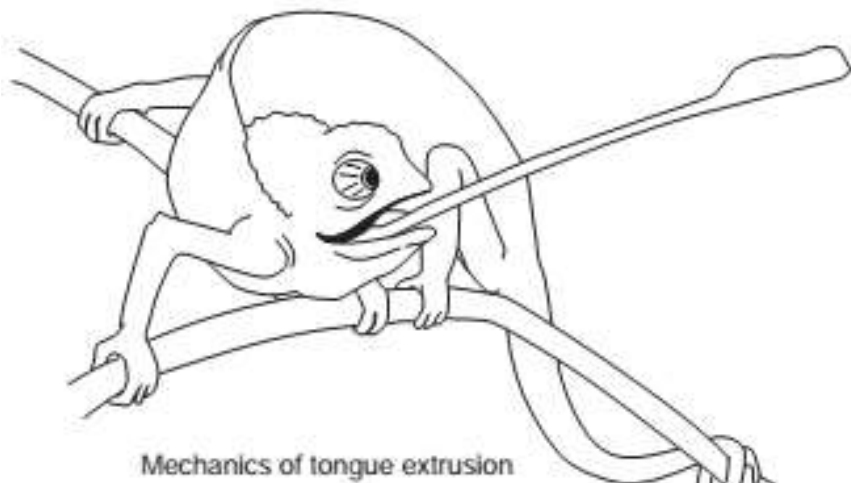


(b) Di chuyển luân phiên của các cấu trúc sọ theo chuyển động lắc (trái, phải) của đầu để bám chặt vị trí mới của con mồi.

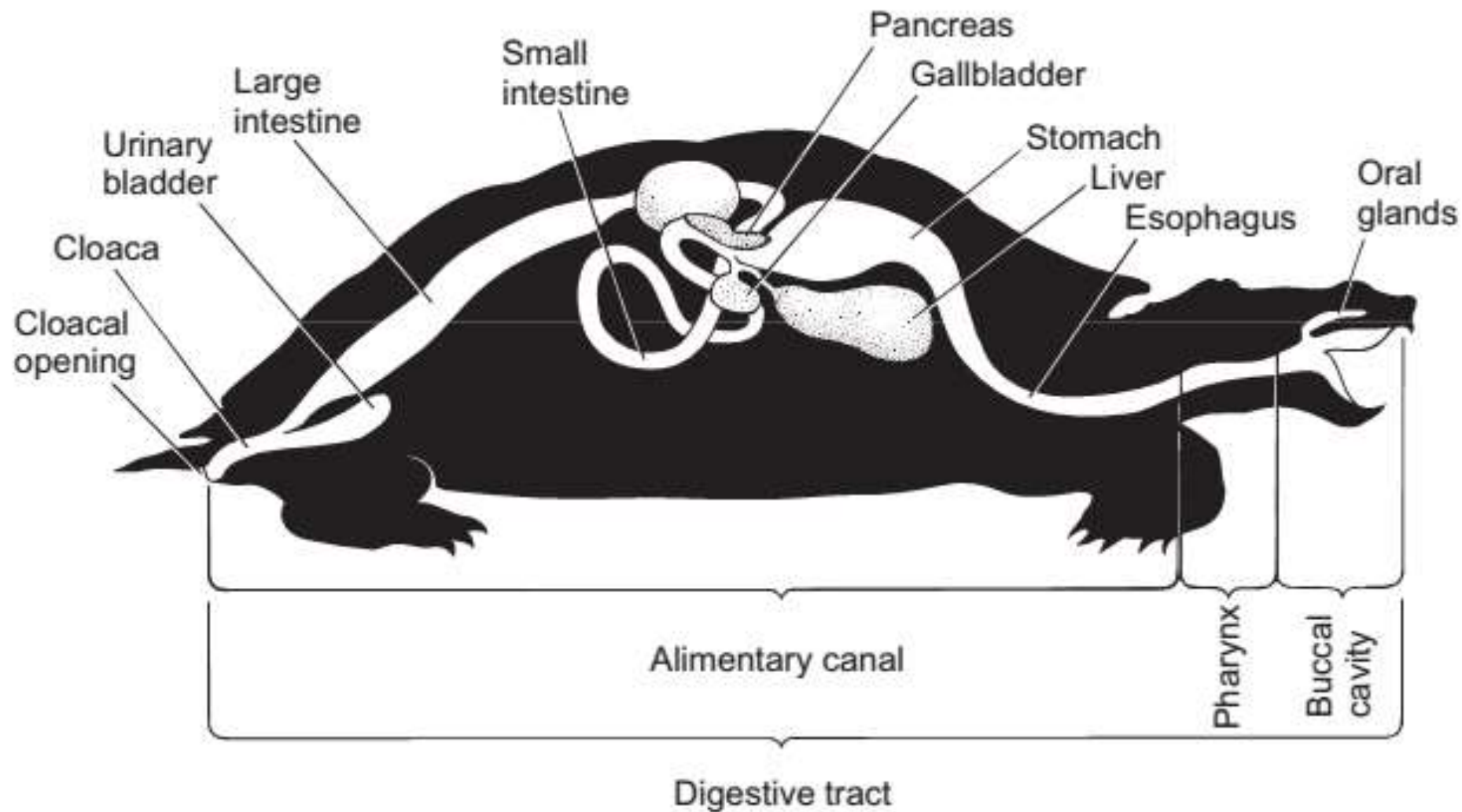
HOẠT ĐỘNG BẮT CON MỒI



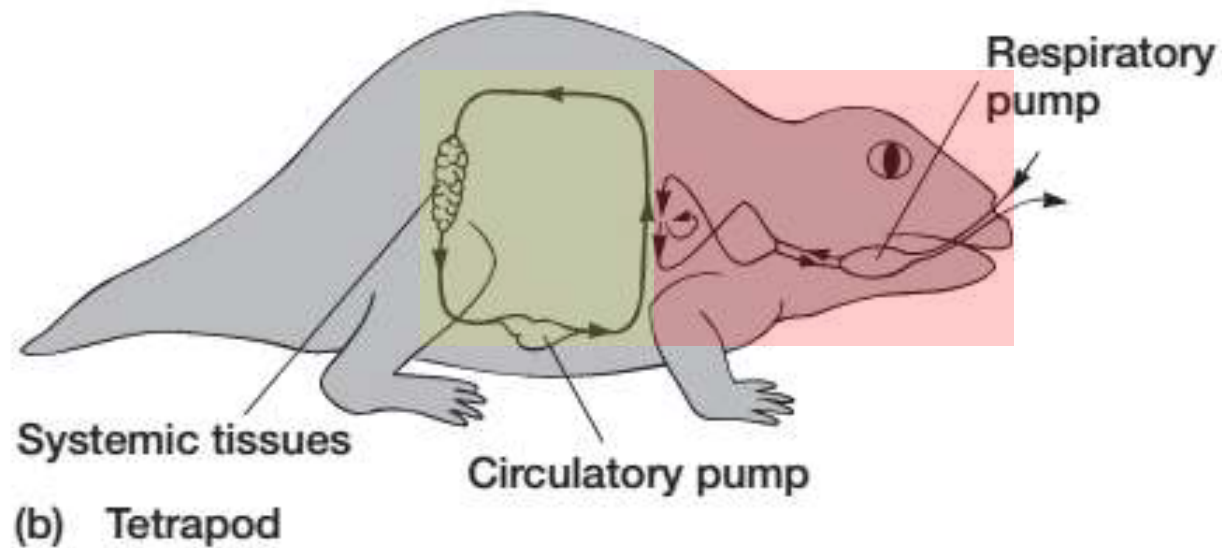
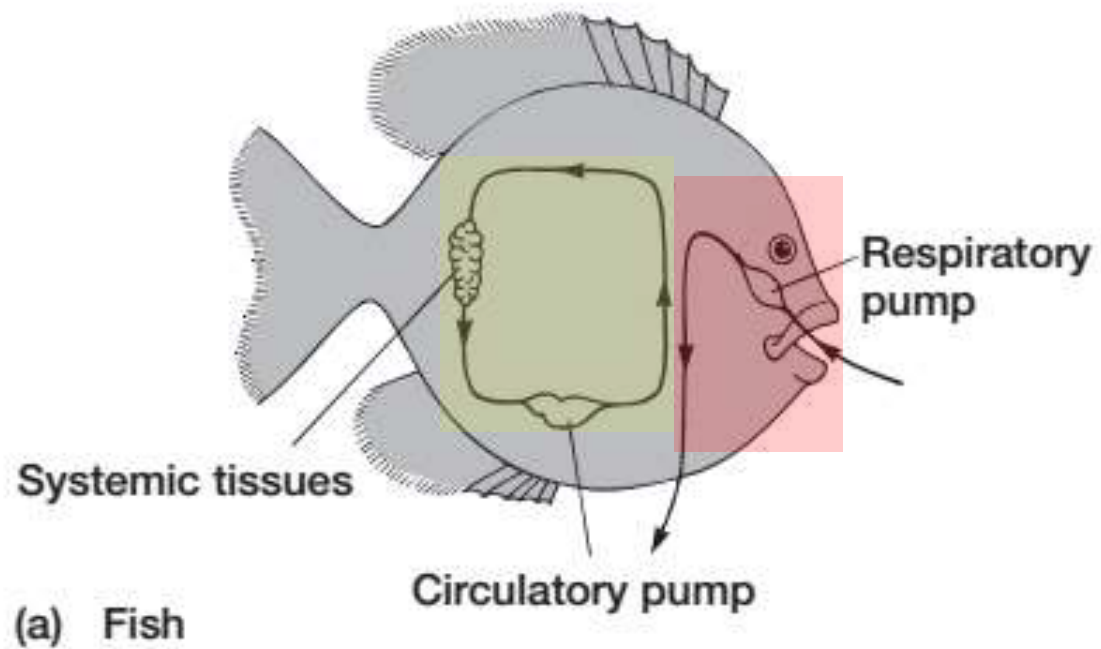
Chameleon



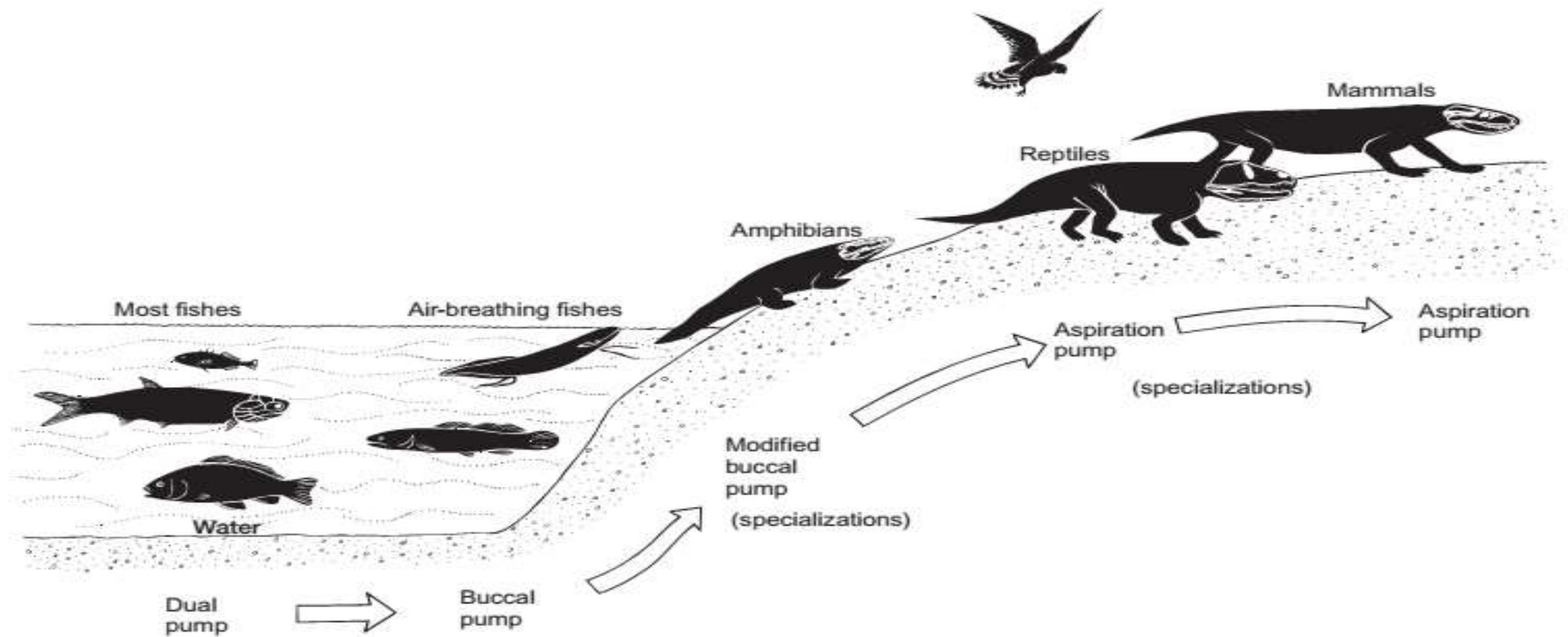
HỆ TIÊU HÓA



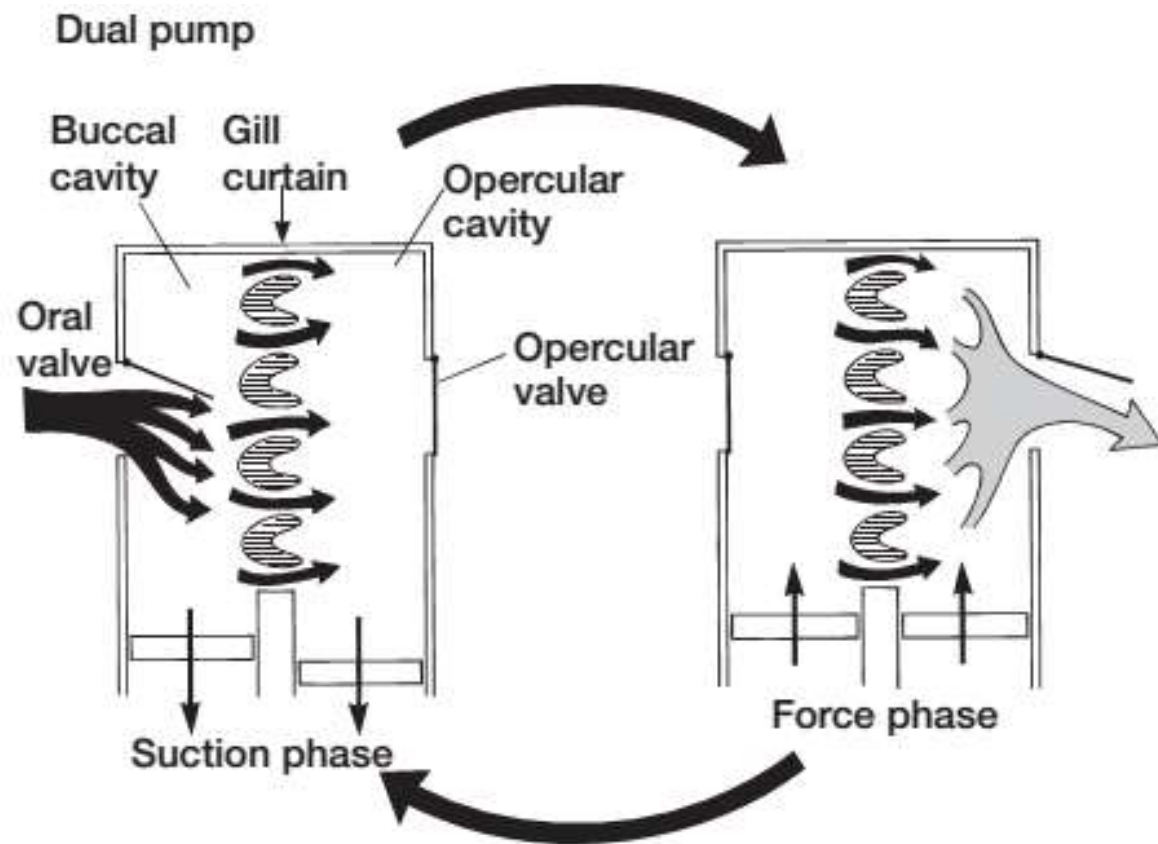
HÔ HẤP



HÔ HẤP



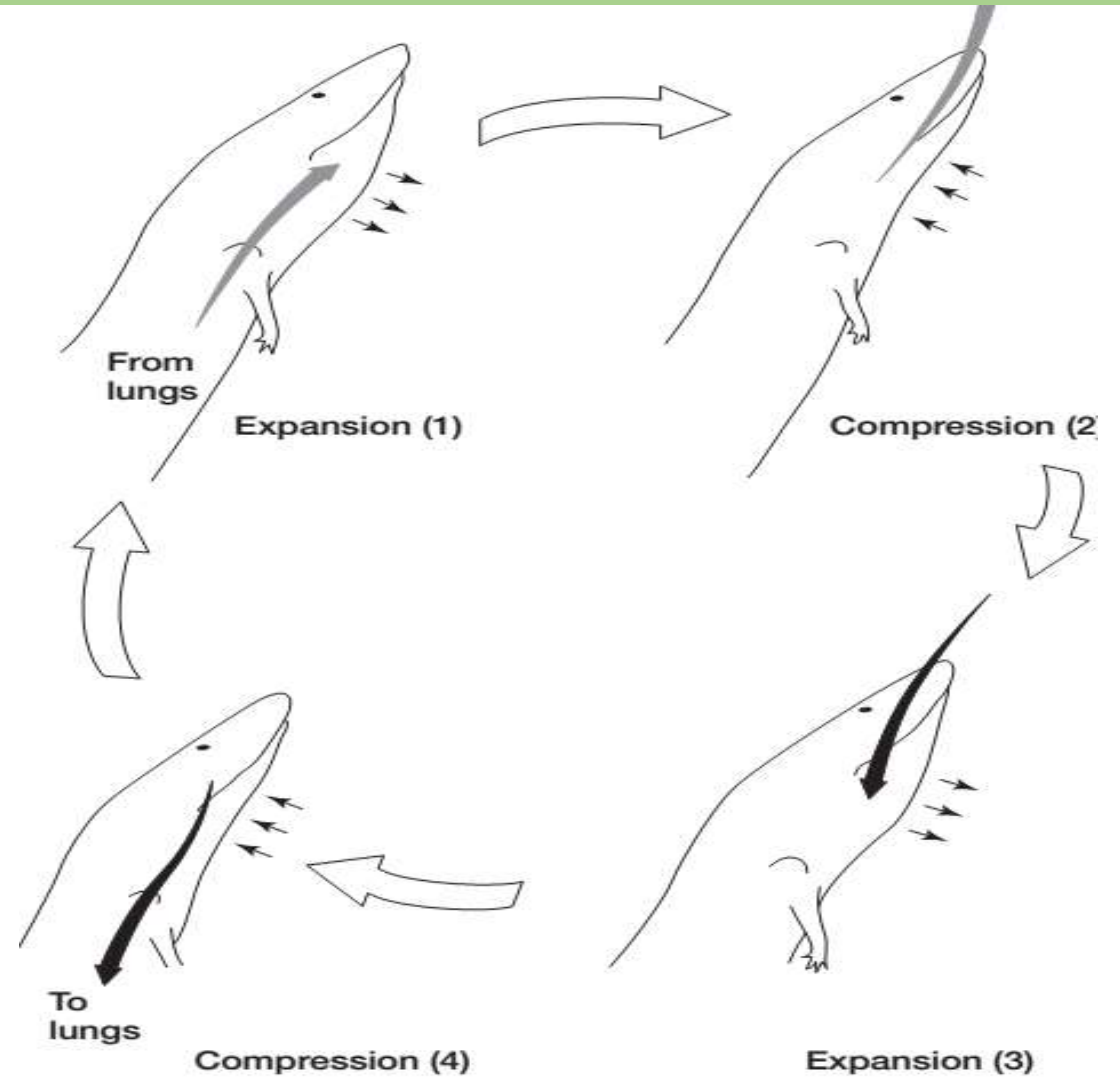
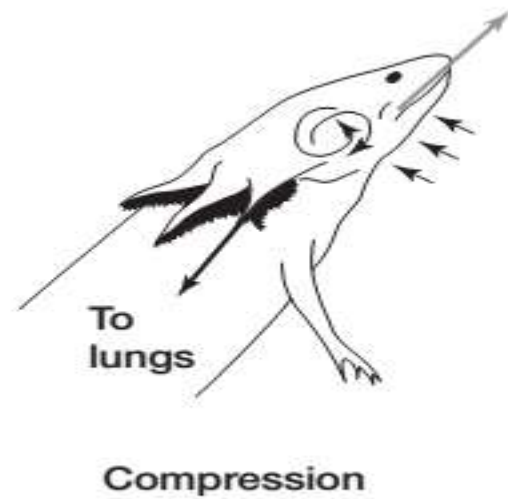
HÔ HẤP



HÔ HẤP

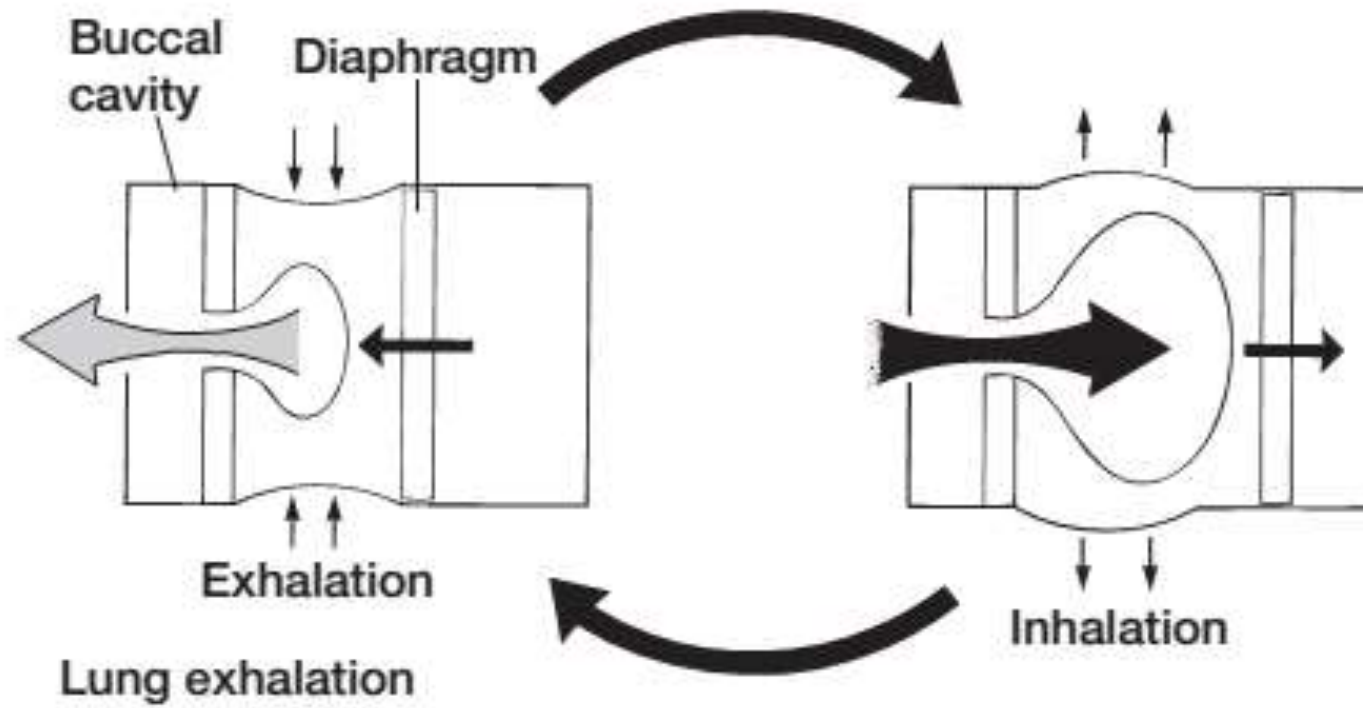


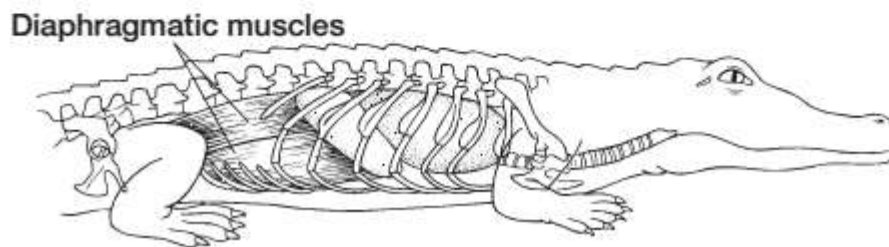
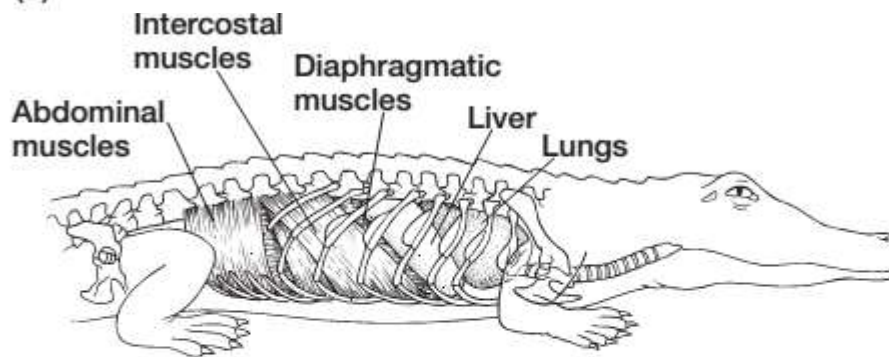
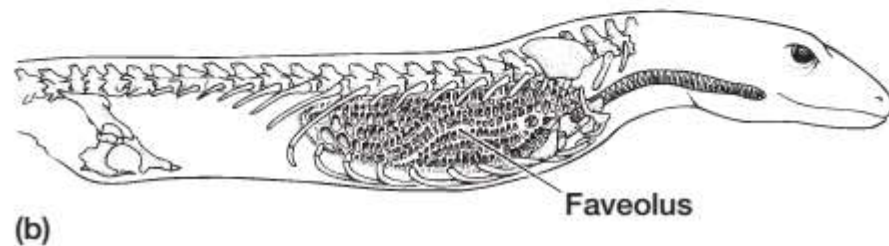
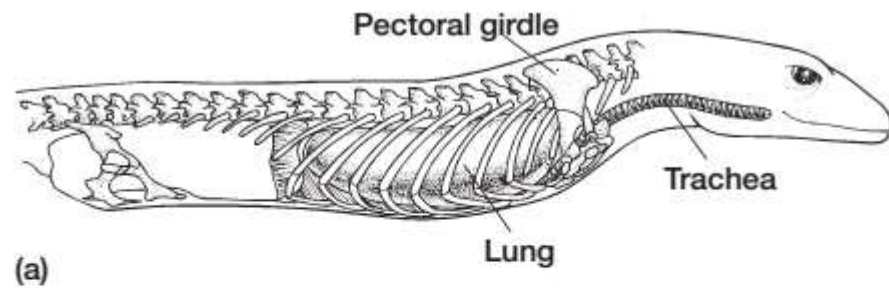
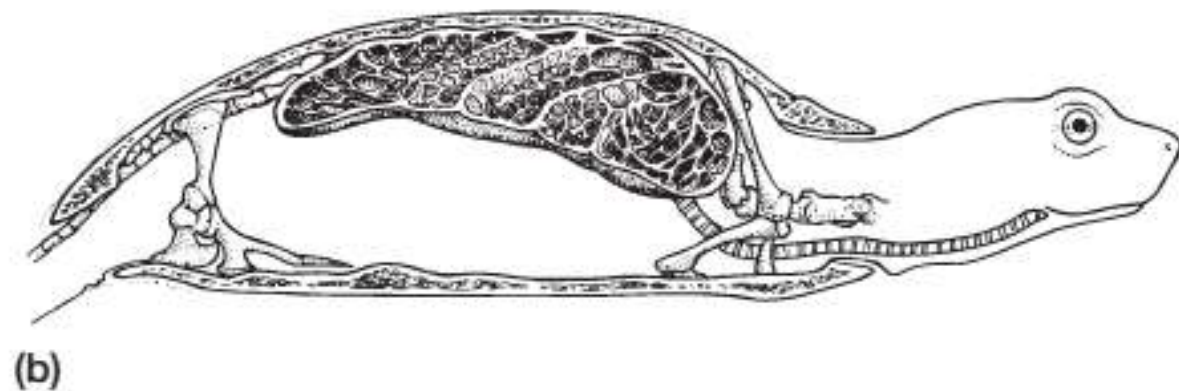
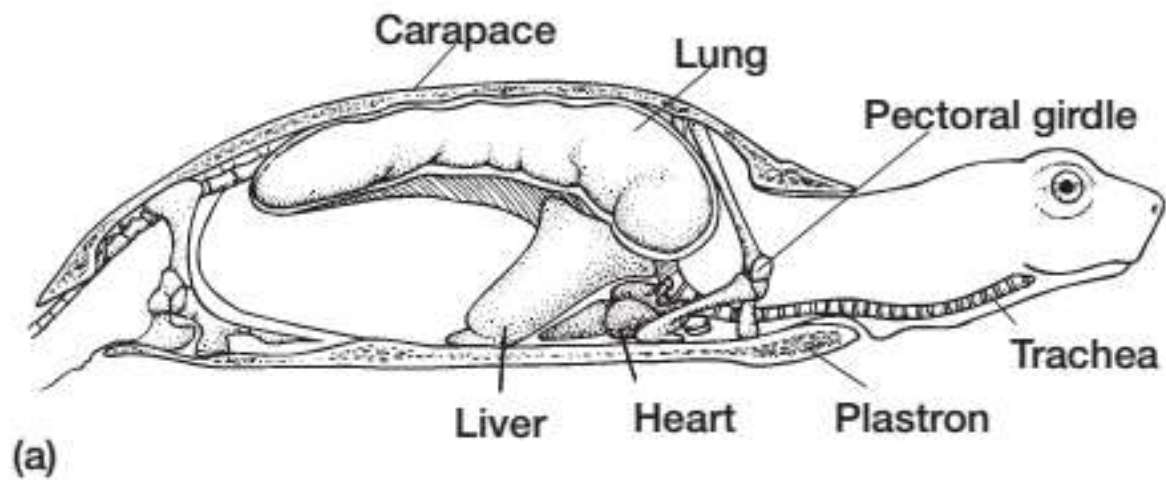
(a) **Two-stroke** (Bucal pump)



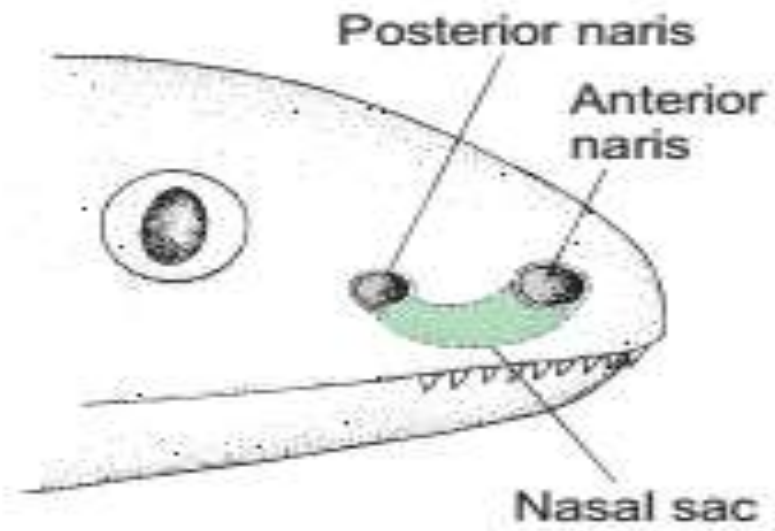
(b) **Four-stroke** (Bucal pump)

HÔ HẤP

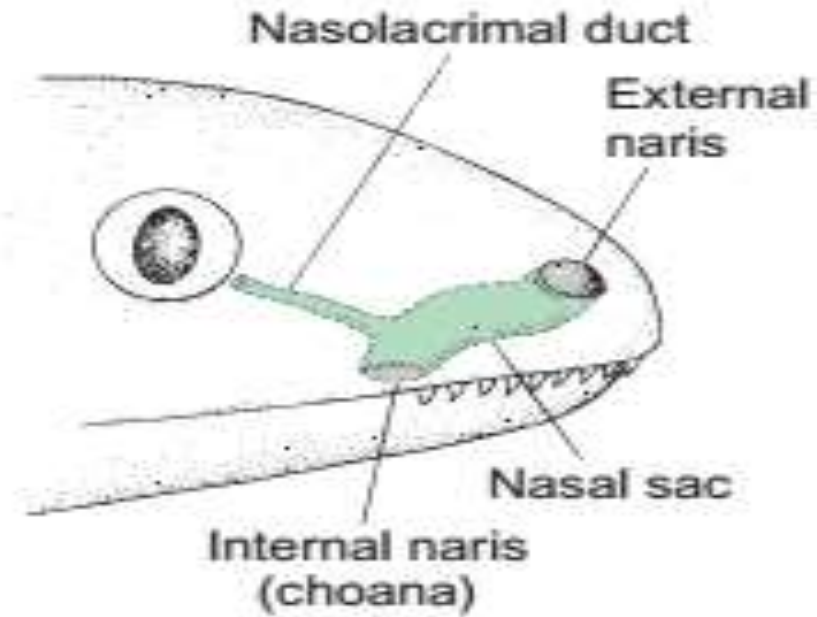




CÂN BẰNG NƯỚC

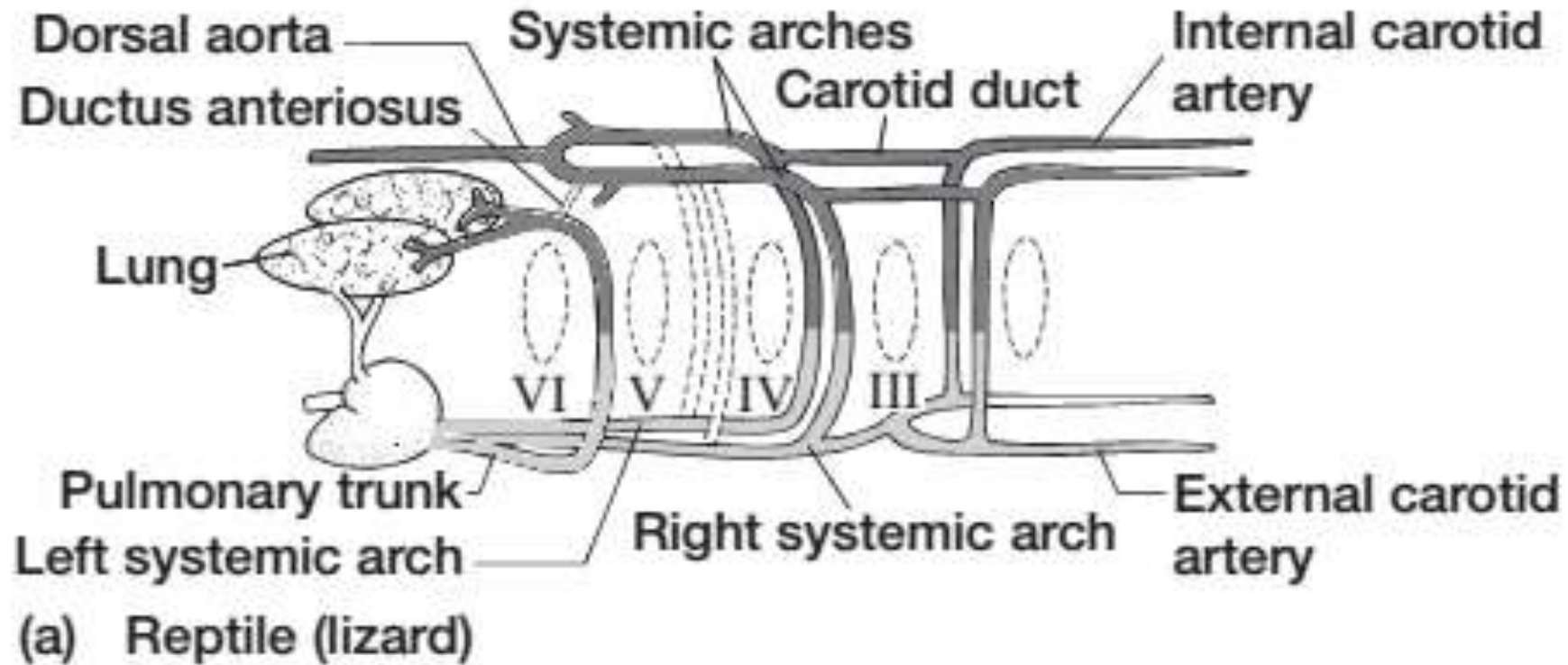


(a) Fish

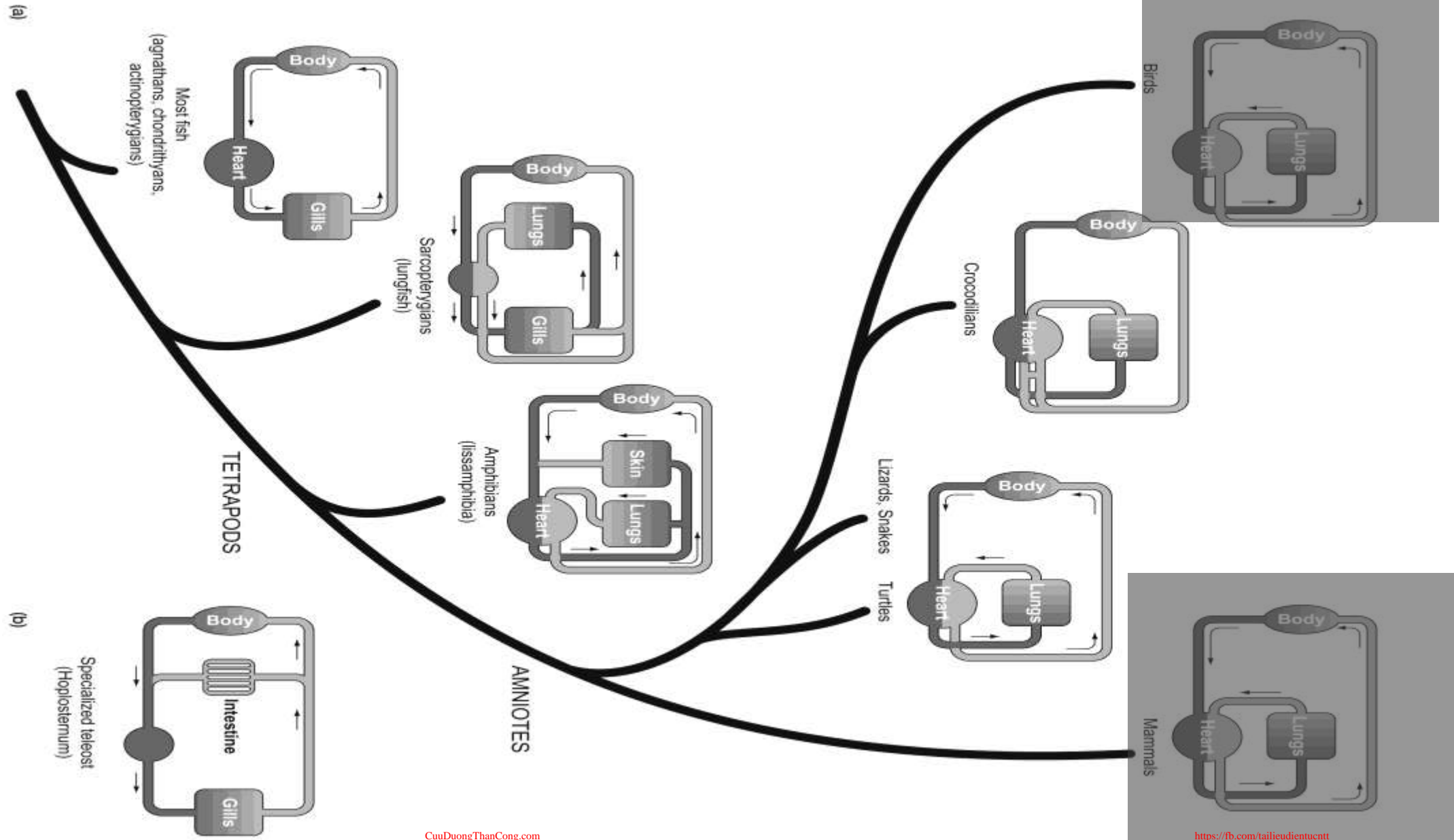


(b) Tetrapod

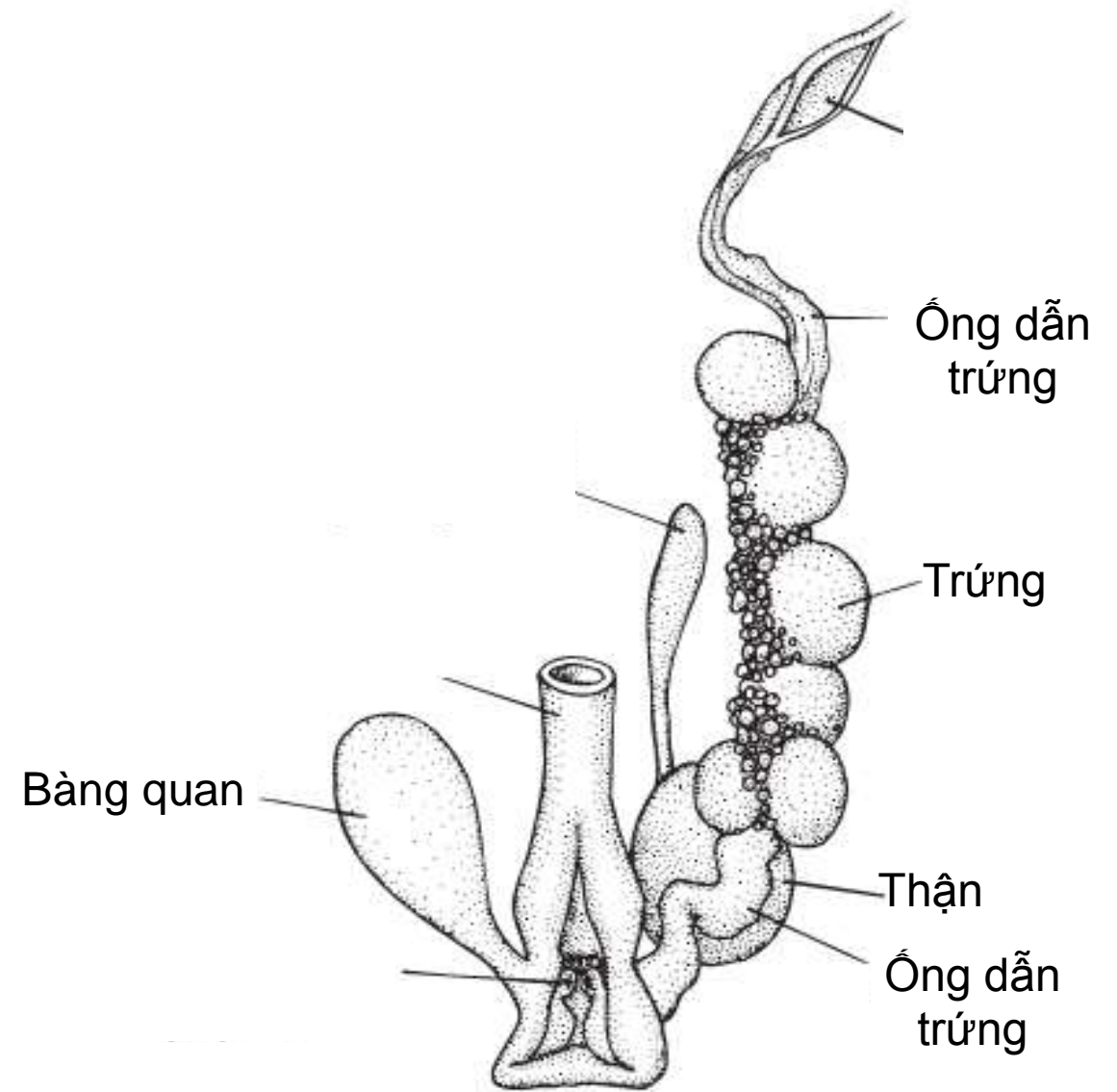
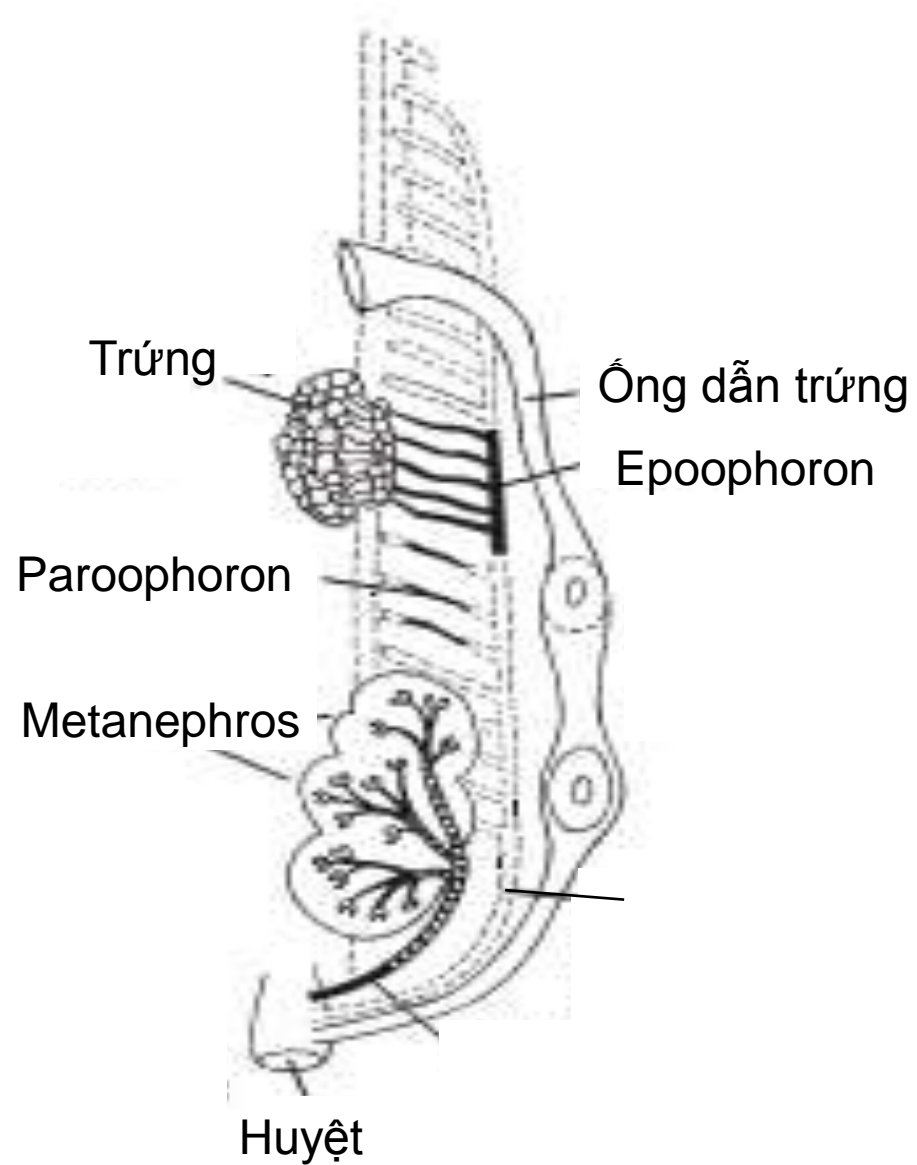
HỆ TUẦN HOÀN



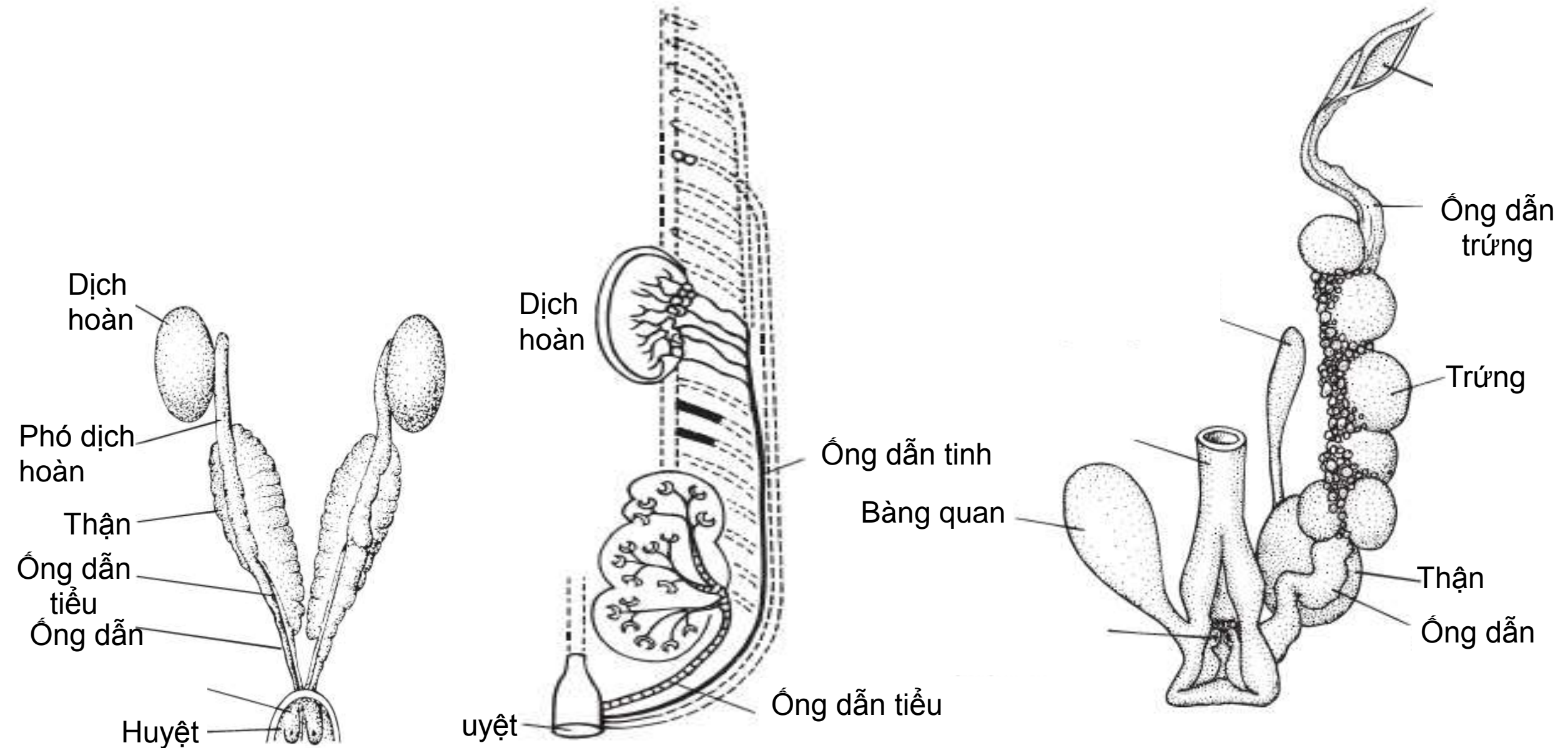
HỆ TUẦN HOÀN



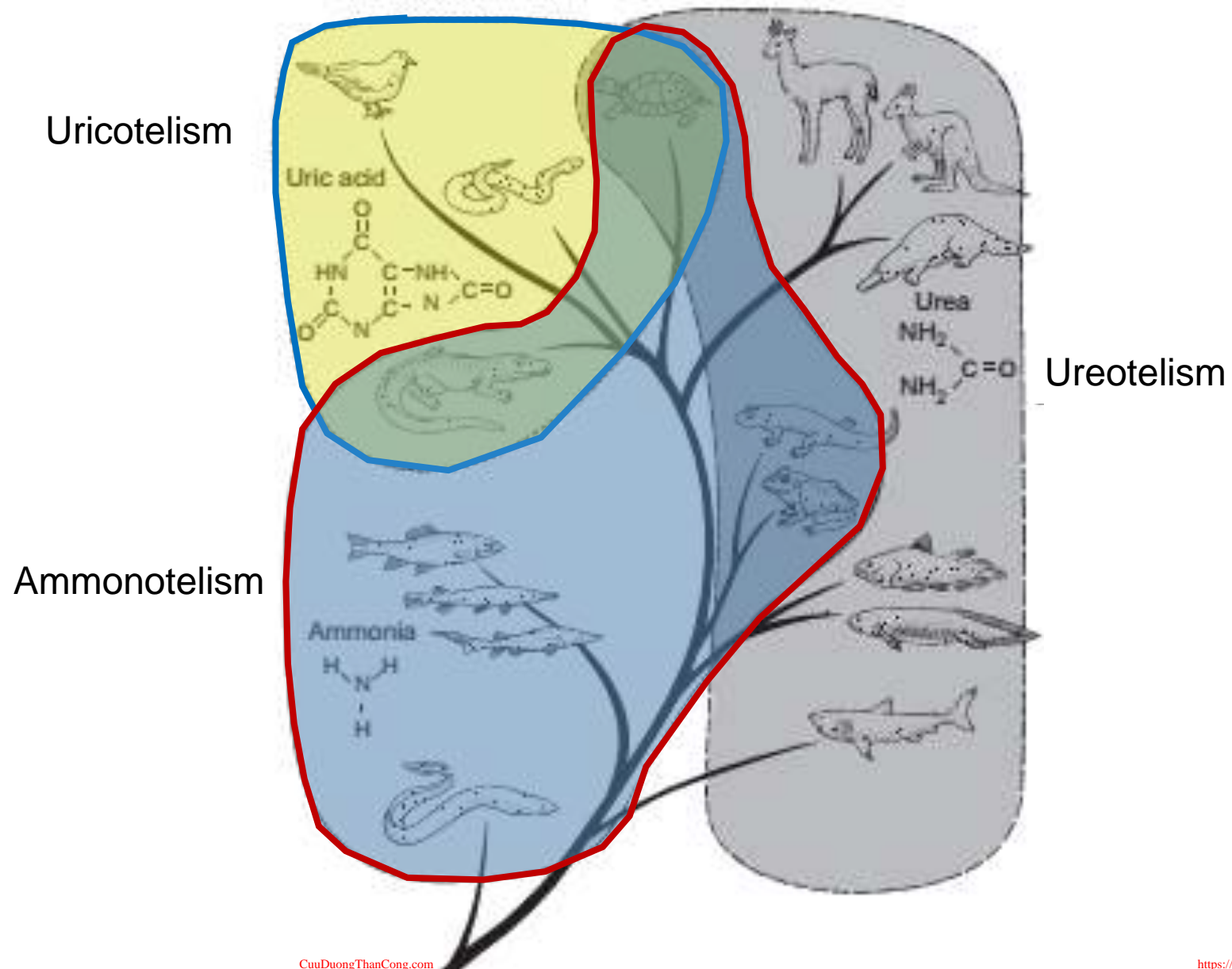
HỆ SINH DỤC



HỆ BÀI TIẾT



HỆ BÀI TIẾT



CÂN BẰNG NƯỚC

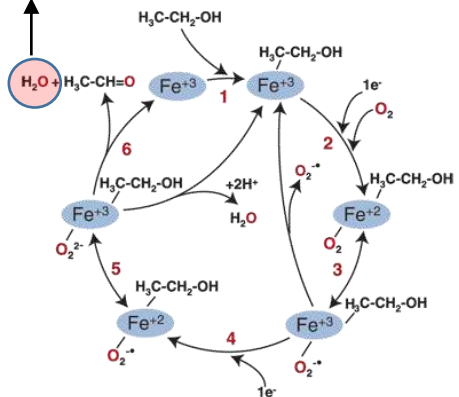
Nước lỏng



Nước tiềm sinh



Nước do biến dưỡng



Nước



Nước

Bốc hơi



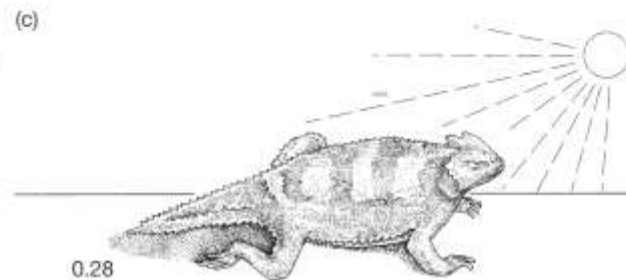
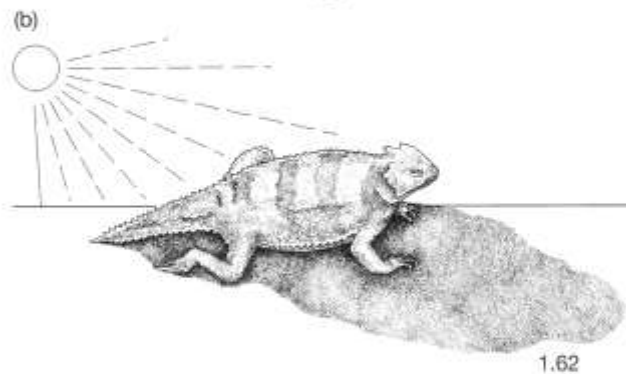
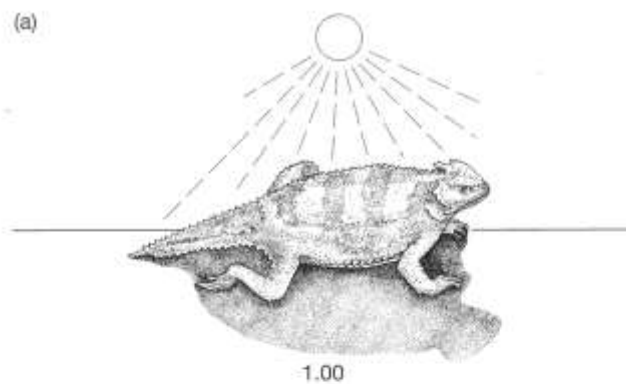
Bài xuất:

- + nước tiểu
- + phân
- + chất tiết

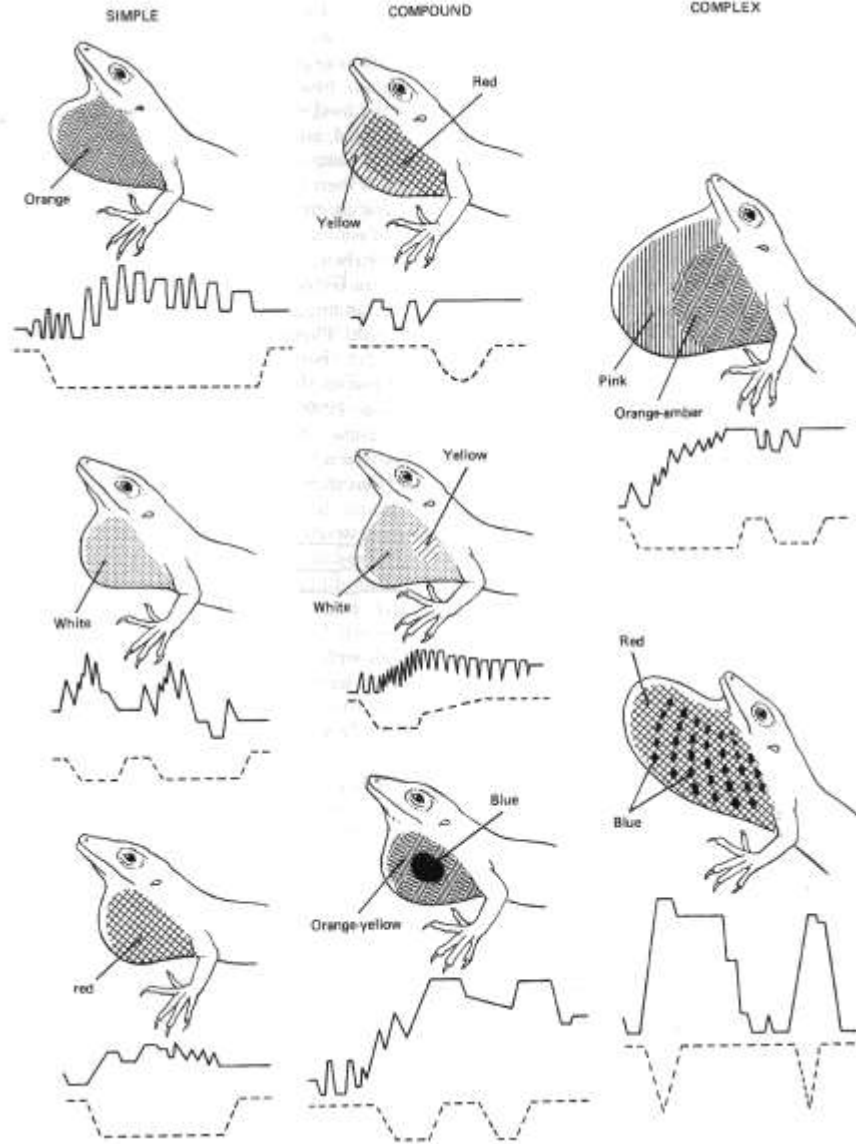
CÂN BẰNG NHIỆT

- Nhiệt hấp thu từ mặt trời qua bề mặt cơ thể
- Nhiệt tạo ra trong quá trình biến dưỡng
- Nhiệt được hấp thu hay mất đi do môi trường không khí hoặc nước xung quanh
- Nhiệt mất đi do quá trình bốc hơi

NHIỆT TỪ NĂNG LƯỢNG MẶT TRỜI



NHIỆT TỪ NĂNG LƯỢNG MẶT TRỜI



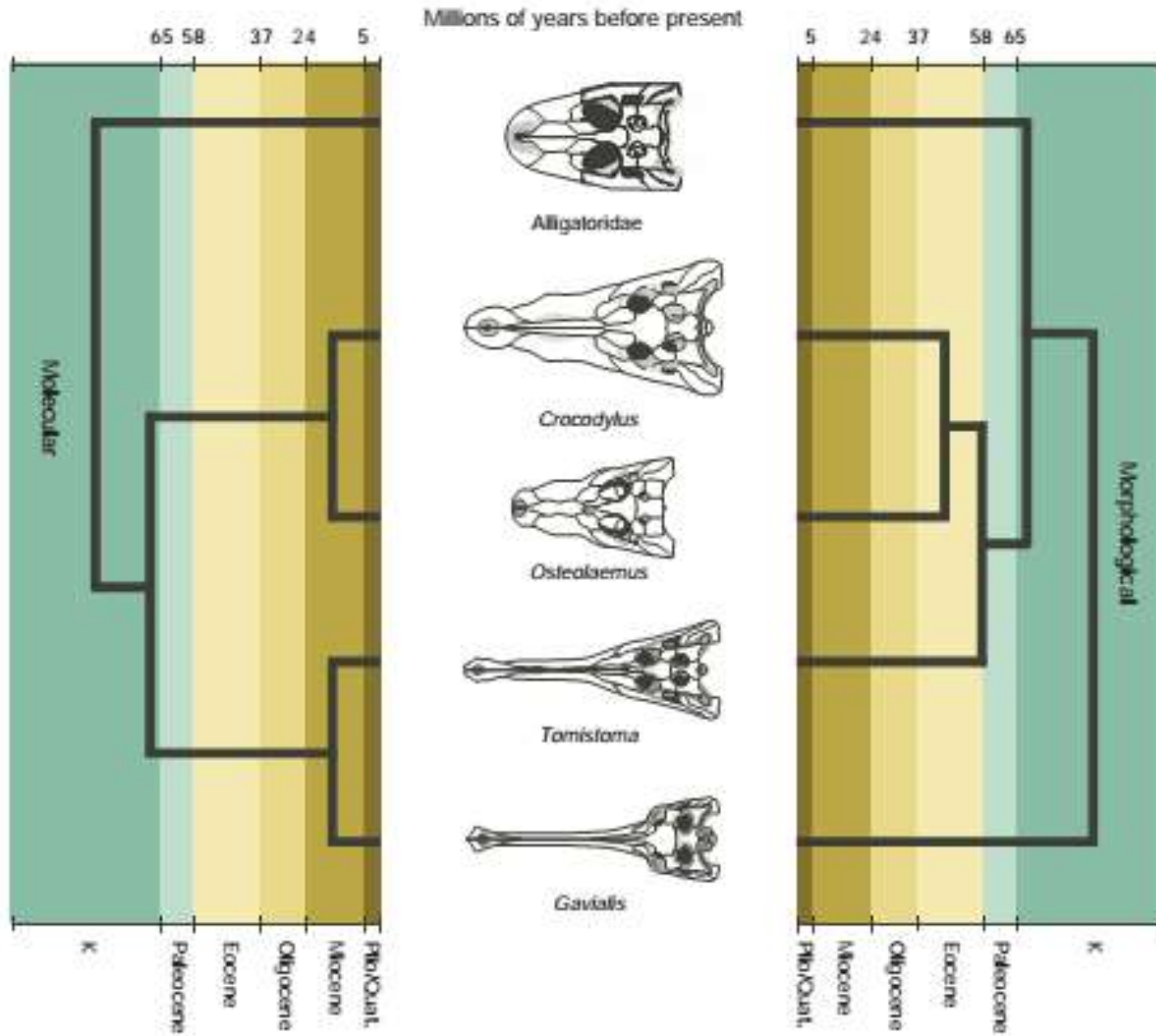
ĐA DẠNG



ĐA DẠNG RÙA



ĐA DẠNG CÁ SẼU



ĐA DẠNG THẦN LẪN



ĐA DẠNG RẪN

