

Article Type: *Review Article***Study of Biology and Reproductive Strategies in Snakes**

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Abstract: Snakes are reptiles and mysterious, even though most people are terrified of them also are popular wildlife animals. I suspect, between 100 to 150 million years ago the first time snakes have emerged. No one knows quite what the ancestors of snakes, but I suspect that the species of lizards have started to pierce the ground and the other to their feet because they did not need, in the end they have lost. Common theory is that the lizards, snakes are the ancestors of the display; some evidence also proves this theory. For example, a language they both branched and limbs are track. Until about 3000 species of organisms have been identified in only about 400 species. Among them only 50 species are poisonous and dangerous to humans can be problematic. These creatures, except in Antarctica almost "there are in other parts of the world. Most snakes live on or below it but there are also some types of trees or water, location of their choosing. Along rivers, wetlands among the reptiles are favorite places for life. Interesting species of snakes have been observed in Southeast Asia also has the ability to jump easily from a tree branch and jump to the other branches.

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1. Introduction

Snakes, and knowing how to live with this kind of weather and climate of each region in different seasons, can guess what kind of snakes live in different areas. Most terrestrial snakes in the deserts, plains, mountains, and sludge plant, under rocks and inside cavities or on the trees, and sometimes with live in the river. But in sea snakes except sea environment are able to continue living. However, some types of sea snakes, sometimes rocky coast to coast, too far from land, but will not come again will return to the sea. Compactness and wide tail is a feature of sea snakes. Land snakes often choose places to live peaceful and quiet. In spring and summer is the time to hunt them up and movement. And in winter lethargy and apathy are the so-called hibernation is the coordinates of one of these animals is cool.

2. General features

Common characteristic of all snakes can include:

Language two branches

Carnivore diet

Cylindrical body without organs of motion couple

Great flexibility of body

Scaly skin

Be cool

3. Body cover

Like other reptiles like snakes cover the skin does not breathe, so no role in the respiratory pores

and glands are secreting. Snakes and other reptiles, such as skin, dry skin, despite the apparent large amount of water needed by the body can lose or, if necessary, to act as a barrier to water loss, which is why snakes that live in the desert cannot tolerate water and their water supply from their own hunting. Types of wet areas are also in the balance of body fluids through the skin with loss of water supply and waste their time. In addition to the skin, kidneys, salt glands in sea snakes of the factors that are involved in the regulation of body water and electrolytes. The snake's body is composed of two parts: the epidermis and dermis.

4. Limbs and devices

Snakes skull with a high level, a low level and has two side surfaces. Although the structure of these surfaces is identical in all snakes, however, some bones in the head in non-poisonous snakes and a variety of toxic changes occur in these animals. Works in most snakes evolved from bones, pelvic girdle, ribs, sternum and abdomen was seen in the pelvic bone, but there are varieties. Holes in the sides of the outer nose and muzzle are two numbers. The water snakes are seen the openings in the lower level. Look for holes in the outer tube section of the corridor is expected to lead to nasal cavity and main. This cover is made of epithelium.

Snakes on primate auditory part of the ear are no external ear, auditory canal, there is no gap or duct arm or subcutaneously at the middle and inner

ear with their differences than are seen in other vertebrates.

Snakes are six air and oxygen use. The situation is the same as in sea snakes. Most snakes are only one of six straight, but some snakes are dark two to six. In snakes one six, six left and the pulmonary artery or destroyed or has been analyzed. This species of snakes have no eyelids and visual senses third eyelids are covering their eyes smooth and clear but the bottle is covered with goggles. The eye is almost spherical and the six muscles in snakes will enter into circulation. Intestines, stomach and liver are very long, snakes stomach expansion capability, so the snakes can devour large snake eats almost all the things that are digested be. Are small, bean-shaped kidneys, bladder, no snakes, but their passage through the solid residue, yellow and sticky to make uric acid.

5. Defense systems and attack

Snakes can be divided into two categories, the first ones with their venom can cause nervous system or circulatory problems are prey and the latter ones with the power of your muscles can squeeze their prey or they drown. This type of snakes are so relaxing to wait until their prey is close, and then in due time it's far too complex to push the prey from breathing to stop. While venomous snakes after injection or spraying poison bait wait until the pie is.

Snakes are often afraid to defend themselves when attacked by tooth and inject poisonous venom into their prey. How to inject venom into prey depends on the arrangement of the bones of the head varies in different types of snakes. Generally served with the bones caused by muscle strain associated with the poison gland, sufficient poison through the channel of a poison gland, and the other is attached to the teeth, poison; poison is transmitted to the hunt. Poison gland, the threat of living is similar to the mammalian parotid gland deformed. This gland is located behind the eyes of most snakes in space and on the upper jaw bone is placed along the back. Crippling hunting snake venom snake probably helps to digest food. The lethal dose for humans varies venom toxin secretion rate, type and size of the snake and it also has toxic properties of prey with venom, and they get broken in the press, since the snake's teeth for chewing or crushing I do not have to swallow their prey and then discharge the stomach to digest it.

6. Special Senses

Viper family of snakes belonging to the heat-sensitive organs are sunken and on whose head and the eyes are located. Indentations of the nerve

endings are condensed to the brain are connected to the fifth nerve. The nerve fibers in the long wave infrared radiation (5000 to 15,000 nm) are responsive to the specific heat from the body that are warm-blooded mammals and birds of prey they are well received. Some organs inquiry has shown that these temperature differences between 0.003 Degrees are also recognized. In these holes are protein channels that are activated by heat and night vision capability to the snake.

Viper snakes, Python and Boa, holes are on your face which is called a pore. This membrane has holes that can infrared radiation from warm bodies up to a radius of one meter. Whether day or night, this member of the pore allows the snake like infrared cameras, a picture of your hunting or hunter sees and thus can be said for having snakes are unique in a sense added. Consequently, these snakes prey even in total darkness are tracer. It is said that the fervor alive at night there are these snakes are easy prey.

7. Nutrition

Given the size and dimensions, may be a common snake of worms, insects, types of mice, animal's eggs, frogs, and ... As their food choices. But snakes that have larger size may also devour animals in their dimensions, for example, a Python Weighing 70 kg can be easily swallowed and digested by an animal were 70 kg. Instead of giving the snakes stomach and intestines for bait, plenty of expansion capability. And digestive enzymes can be done to help. Snakes for food, are placed in the sun to increase their body temperature and expedites the process of digestion. Because snakes are cold-blooded does not require a lot of food. A meal, including a large prey, could be a week, a month or more to provide animal food needs.

8. Venom and poison glands

Poison glands of snakes, also makes enzymes and lethal toxin. Venom of a protein was complex. How is the operation of two types of snake venom toxin that affects the nervous system (Neuron toxin) and toxins that damage the red blood cells (Hemo toxin), Neuron toxins have on some parts of the nervous system, respiratory movements, swallowing and heart surgery to control their influence. His toxins, building red blood cells are destroyed and the walls are ruptured blood vessels and cause internal bleeding is. All venomous snakes have both types of poison, but it is different in different species. Viper venom toxins and toxin more homo-type toxin his has more snakes.

Snake venom is an oily liquid form and type of snake White to dark yellow, transparent or opaque

and is slightly acidic. Snake venom is a mixture of Protein complex substances with toxic properties, and enzymatic and non-protein materials such as various Lipids, carbohydrates, salts of various metal and metalloids, riboflavin and water. Poison Article is full of enzymes. There are about 26 kinds of snake venom enzyme. About 90 Up to 92% of dry weight toxin protein form, some of them on Affect the nervous system, alter cell membrane permeability of some Other causes destruction of muscle fibers are .

The snake venom contains a non- Protein is included. : Various metal ions, lipids, carbohydrates and Colorful, fat or cholesterol and lecithin, also in several types of snake venom Galactose and glucose has been detected.

9. Age and Sex

Determine the exact age of snakes due to rapid growth and short not possible. In this work, often in color, size, length and other specifications also does not help snakes. Snakes seem to have benefited from a long life, some authors have reported 12 to 40 years during their lifetime. This figure was based on the snakes are kept in the garden is obtained. The appearance of the snake's tail can be determined to some extent. gradually becomes narrower, and those of snakes that immediately narrows, are male. Inspection of the anal or anus with the penis by a snake and the diagnosis is complete.

9. Reproduction

Reptiles in the amniotic owners for having both laying and birth reproductive techniques are interesting and valuable. They also have reproductive cycles that may be seasonal or permanent. Despite numerous studies of snakes and lizards go reproductive cycle, the nature of internal and external factors that control the secretory activity of the gonads are reptiles interaction is not well understood. The status of reproductive tract in most reptiles, the testes are close to the spine, the left testis than the right testicle is slightly lower. Spermatogenesis and interstitial cells are usually associated tubes during the reproductive season are the result of hypertrophy and increased androgen secretion. It seems that testicular volume is directly associated with fertility status. However, most of them are symmetric in both ovaries and ovarian cycles typically include (ovulation) and the corpus luteum is shell depending on the method of reproduction (ovulation) and the formation of eggs with one pair is performed.

10. Mating snakes

In mating season, males of one species over the two snakes together to fight the snake Pay. Correctly is not clear that this behavior is done to maintain the supremacy of snake or to attract the opposite sex. Odorous secretions of snakes from your skin to attract the opposite sex are used.

11. The Reproductive System

Male mating system of a pair of white and oval-shaped testes, sperm Hungarian and hemi penis is composed of a pair. Hemi penis in snakes and lizards as two Cloack bulge at the base of the tail can be seen in the rear. Crocodiles have a penis behind Cloack. . Penis or Hemi penis not attached to the Hungarian urinary and reproductive organs, and primarily in a diversified taxon is different. Based on observations made in nature during mating of the two hemi penis makes intercourse

Each testis through the body wall is connected to a part called peritoneal China. Given the size and testis size of each taxon sampling season is different. Some snakes and lizards without limbs in a case of anterior testis and the other is the posterior mode, in some snakes and lizards testicles are inside the cyst containing lymph. The system consists of a pair of mating, the female ovaries, a pair of oviduct be. This part does a lot of that can be produced, including albumin, shell eggs, sperm, egg shell deposition, the early embryo, egg or embryo and the placenta for gas exchange and nutrients to the fetus.

In addition to the sexual system can also be secondary male sexual characteristics are present article we recognize that they can help the diagnosis. Most snakes are and Python have been in the denominator in the effective K is larger than the males of this gaff. Cloack diameter can be used to identify male and female, male to get out of Cloack hemi penis is within this area. Spring mating season is usually male, sometimes with two snake attack and push each other in a dance do struggle with this dance, which shall determine which of them will mate with the mother's placenta. Snakes lay eggs, but some keep the eggs inside their bodies and their babies are born. Most snakes reproduce by laying eggs inside their bodies are kept, but some children are born. For example ASP but do not lay eggs in late summer, children are born. Snakes are very thick and coriaceous bending mode B, so that in some cases, mothers of infants without help cannot come out of eggs. Because the shell is soft to protect the eggs of snakes, most of them have a look at his body until birth. It is interesting to know that most kids in front of his head when snakes come out of the eggs have

special teeth that Egg Tooth Is known by the rule "should be able to break the eggshell.

12. Parental Care

Sometimes keeping the eggs and baby snakes can be seen in between, but do not help feed the babies. For example: Non-poisonous snake grass and many other snakes, laying in place, then place the eggs are left without even bother to visit them or they are worried about them. However, the hatchery will carefully choose every second important factor in achieving and opening the eggs, the temperature and humidity are quite good and is. The heat of the sun or the heats of fermentation, such as in a mass of animal manure, breeding and provides the Tkh reach. But some snakes eat eggs kept fully up to the moment of opening and are nursing. For example, Python, Southeast Asia, his body laying around the place (which lays about 30 eggs) ring. This snake through system expansion and contraction muscle, the heat necessary to raise the eggs creates and thus the seeds to fruition brings. During the time the eggs for about 3 months long. During this period, the snake in the hatchery itself only in a very short, for Water leaves. *Akbar Shah*, the wet leaves with a lump in your body and brings it lays eggs inside. Just as animal manure, process analysis in these plants decay, they produce heat in the nest. King Cobra on sleep and leaves the masses will take care of their eggs. As soon as the babies are hatching, the head nurse and care. Young snakes after birth, they go well and should be self-reliant.

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