

vi) eg: Snakes, Turtles, Lizards, crocodiles

Also Read: Animal kingdom

Classification of Reptilia:-

The class Reptilia is differentiated into major sub-classes

→ Anapsida

→ parapsida

→ Diapsida

Anapsida:-

→ The dermal bones form a complete roof over the skull with no temporal fossae.

→ These are sub-divided into Cotylosauria and Chelonida.

Order	Examples
Order Squamata	Lizards, Snakes
Order Testudines	Turtles, Tortoises, Terrapins
Order Crocodylia	Crocodiles, Alligators
Order Sphenodontia	Tuatara

Extinct groups of class Reptilia:-

- Ichthyopterygia
- Archosauria
- Lepidosauria
- Synapsida

Ichthyopterygia :-

- This group had one temporal fossa place high up on the skull.

### Characteristics of Reptiles:-

Following are the important characteristics of the animals belonging to class Reptiles:

- i) These are creeping and burrowing terrestrial animals with scales on their body.
- ii) They are cold-blooded animals found in most of the warmer regions of the world.
- iii) Their skin is dry, and rough, without any glands.
- iv) The body is divided into head, neck, trunk, and tail.
- v) few of these shed the scales on their skin cast.

### Dipsida

- There are two temporal fossae in the skull.
- They are diverse of all reptiles
- The dinosaurs and pterosaurs are included in this group.
- These are divided into two major groups - Archosauria and Lepidosauria.  
eg: Crocodilus, chameleon

### Groups of Reptiles:-

The Class Reptilia is further divided into two different groups known as orders.

→ Modern chelonians are classified according to the method of retracting the head in the shell.

Turtles, tortoises, and terrapins belong to this group.

parapsida:-

→ These reptiles possess one temporal fossa present high up on the skull.

→ Prosaurs, Nothosaurs, placodonts showed this type of skull.

→ The two largest groups among these were Ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs. These became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period when several other reptiles including dinosaurs died.

eg: Anolis

Synapsids:

→ They had one temporal fossa on the lower side of the skull.

These were the most dominant group reptiles during the Permian period.

The surviving Lepidosaurs in the Mesozoic era gave rise to mammals. The rest were replaced by dinosaurs.

eg: Plesiosaurus

Also Read: chondrichthyes

For more information on class reptilia its characteristics and classification keep visiting By this website or download by the app

The two largest groups belonging to this sub-class are Ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs.

g:- Ichthyosaurs

Lepidosauria:-

→ These were all the lizard-like reptiles.

→ They had two temporal vacuities in the skull.

g:- younging

Archosauria:-

→ The skulls were diapsid.

→ Some were bipedal with gave rise to birds

→ They also gave rise to dinosaurs

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Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant professor and Head, J.K. College, Dumraon, BSc part 2 paper (111A).

Question: Reptilia key characters and classification  
Ka chitra Sahit varnan kary.

Ans: These were the first class of organisms to adapt to life on land. They are believed to have evolved from the amphibians millions of years ago. There are about 10000 different species of reptiles on earth. They are cold-blooded animals belonging to the phylum Chordata of Animal Kingdom.

The skull of the reptiles is modified that gives the reptiles an efficient and powerful jaw action. The modification also makes the skull light.