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UNIT = 3(C)

Snake Ka biting and feeding
mechanism ko chhota sheet vadan
karey.

Bolitt and ewers (1964) Studied
the biting mechanism on puff
adder (Bitis arietans). Recently
Bellairs (1967), Bellairs and
Aulbridge (1975) Concluded that
the biting mechanism of
puff adder is applicable
in all poisonous Snakes.

The mechanism also
entails the story in case
of Indian poisonous Snakes,

Specially the Cobra and Viper groups. The mechanism of biting is a complicated process and the sequence of biting may be discussed in the three observable steps.

These are:

(a) Opening of the mouth:

Just before striking the digastric muscle contracts as a result the mouth opens (Fig. 8.32 A).

(b) Rotation of maxilla:

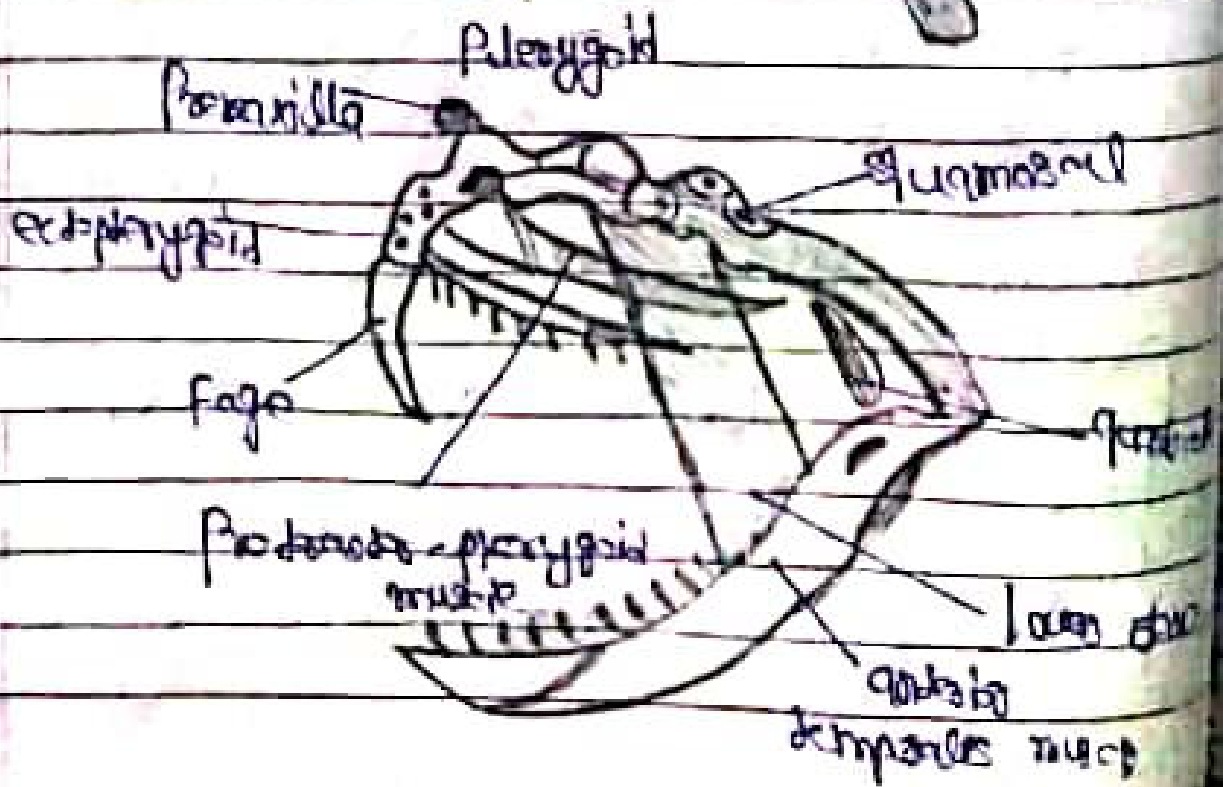
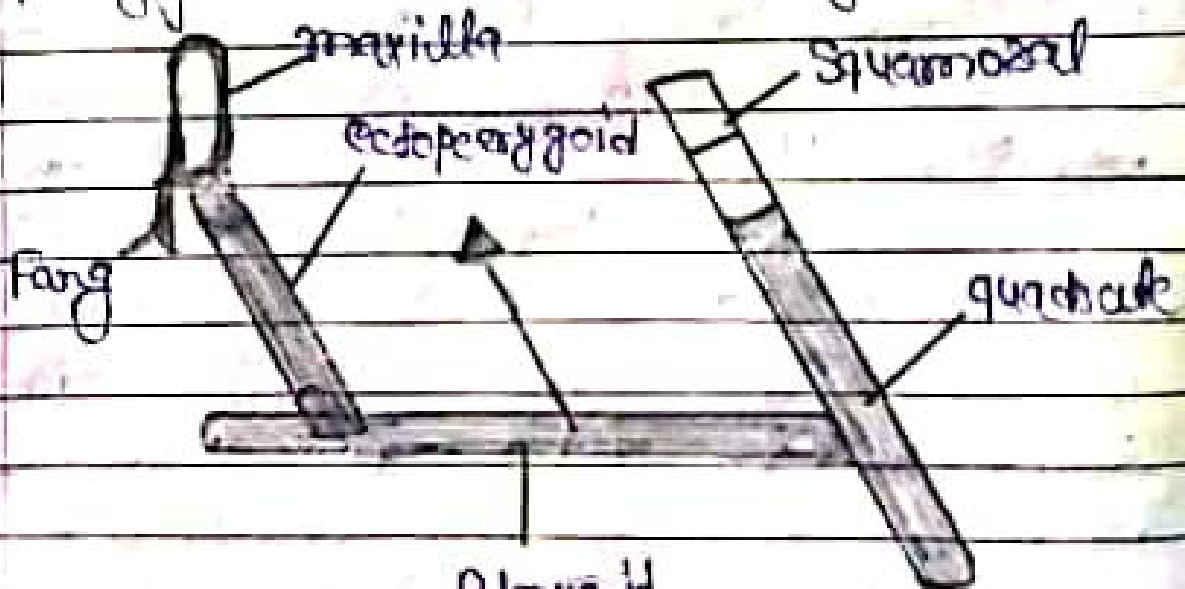
As the mouth opens, the lower jaw moves forward and a rotation of the squamosal heads of the mandible in relation to each other occurs. Now the Sphenopterygoid muscles contract

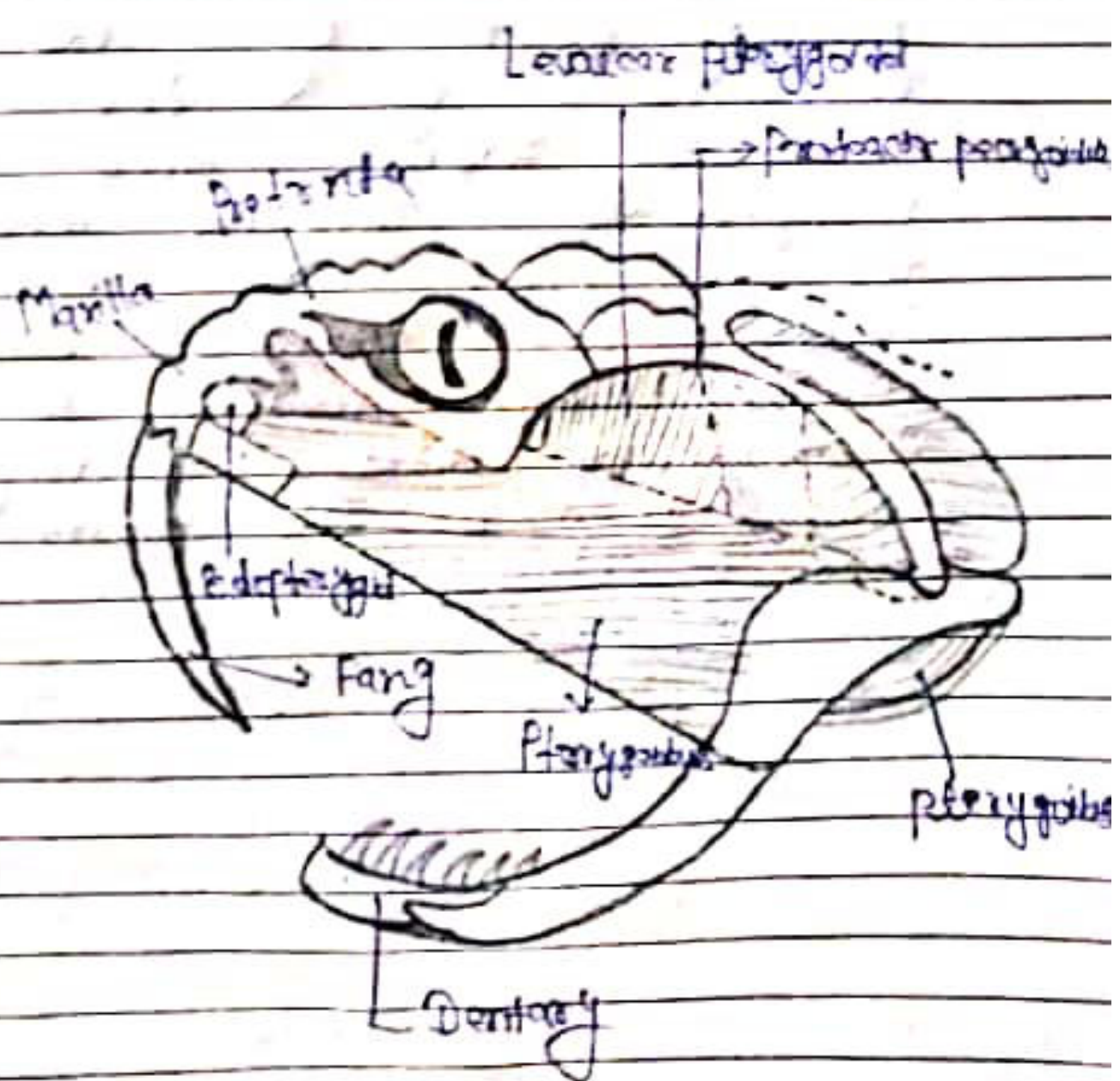
This contraction results in the forward movement of the pterygoid and up-pushing of the ectopterygoid.

The upward movement of the ectopterygoid brings about a rotation of the maxilla on its own axis round the lacrimal and as the end result the fang is raised and comes to its striking position. (Fig. 8.3.2C, 2). When the mouth remains closed but during opening of the mouth to bite the fang assumes almost vertical position. Bolt and Ewer (1961) have suggested that the quadrate is loosely attached to the posterior part of the pterygoid.



and the work for which is generated by the rotation of the lower end of quadrat. Could not help in the forward movement of pterygoid and ectopterygoid.





(c) Closing of mouth:

This is brought about by the contraction of the temporalis muscles and sphenopterygoid muscles. While the point of the fange is directed backward while the mouth is closed. it takes a longer time to open the mouth than to close it.