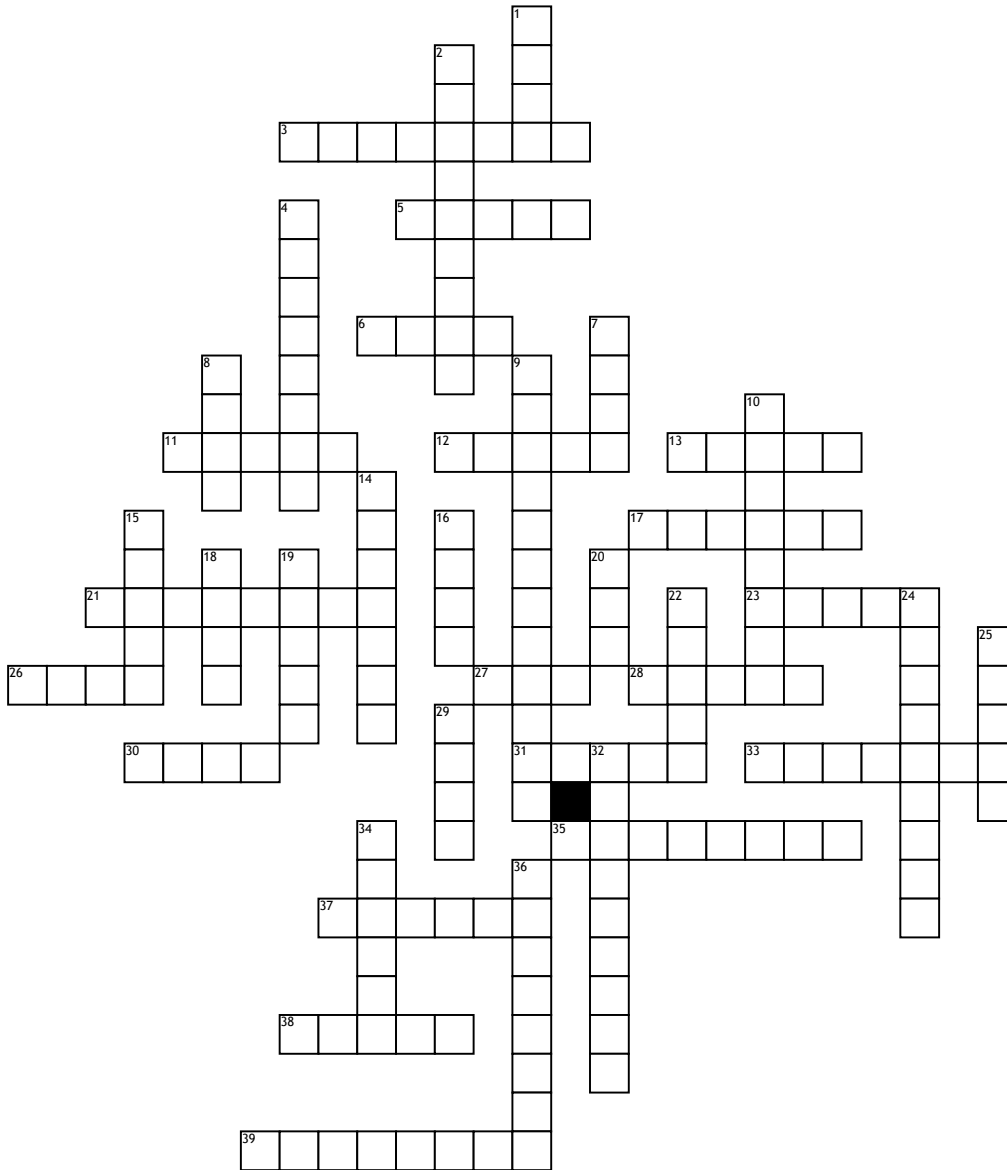


Reptiles



Across

3. Herpetologist studies _____ and amphibians.
5. The black _____ is the fastest known snake.
6. There are _____ major groups of reptiles.
11. Hemotoxin is _____ poison.
12. Most reptiles have _____ chambered hearts.
13. There are very few _____ eating reptiles.
17. Another Name for a Draco is a _____ lizard.
21. The upper shell of a turtle is a _____.
23. Turtles have no _____.
26. Nearly all reptiles lay _____.
27. Reptiles breathe _____.
28. All reptiles have _____ skin.
30. All reptiles have _____ skeletons.
31. A _____ is the only lizard that makes a loud noise.
33. Scales on a snake are made of _____.

35. _____ is the name for a land turtle.

37. Crocodiles continue to grow their _____ life.
38. All crocodiles are _____ eaters.
39. _____ are vertebrates.

Down

1. Some snakes bear _____ young.
2. Most reptiles are _____ reproducing which means egg laying.
4. The lower portion of a turtle's shell is the _____.
7. Rattle snakes are able to _____ when their dead.
8. All reptiles are _____ blooded.
9. Their body temp. fluctuates with its _____.
10. The third eye of a reptile is a _____ eye.
14. The majority of snakes move by _____ undulation.
15. A _____ snake is a legless lizard from the Eastern U.S.

16. The chameleon's sticky tongue is longer than it's _____.

18. Some species of geckos use their _____ as a defensive tool.

19. Poisonous snakes are grouped by their _____.

20. A crocodile can remain without food for _____ years.

22. The smallest reptile is the Dwarf _____.

24. _____ is nerve poison.

25. One of the smallest snakes is the _____ snakes.

29. A horned lizard is sometimes called a horned _____.

32. The largest reptile is the salt water _____.

34. A chameleon has an extraordinary long _____.

36. The largest _____ snake is the King Cobra.