

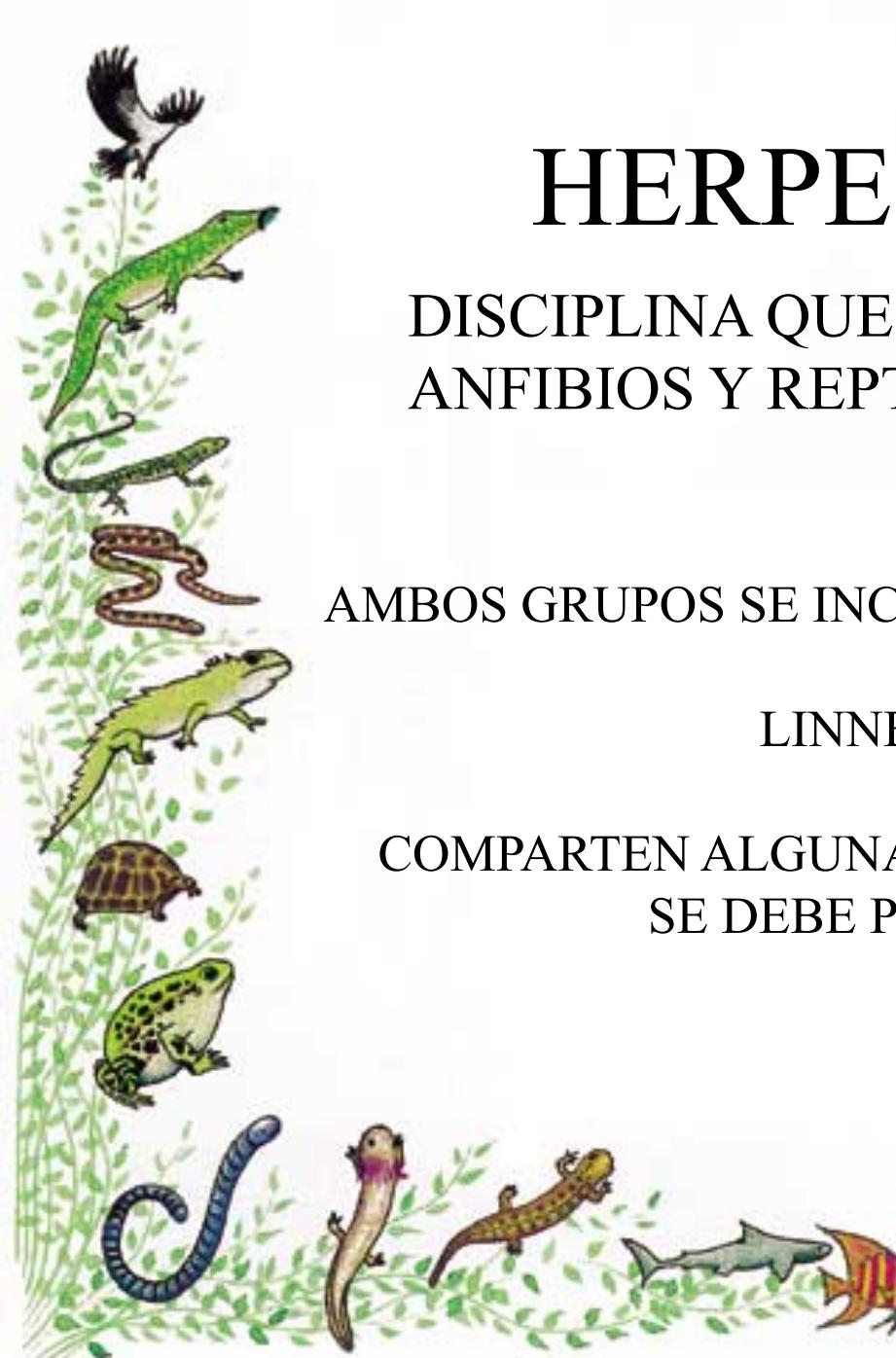


**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE MÉXICO
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS
LICENCIATURA EN BIOLOGÍA**

**MATERIAL DIDÁCTICO
VISIÓN**

**UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE
HERPETOLOGÍA I**

Autor: *M. en C. XÓCHITL AGUILAR MIGUEL*



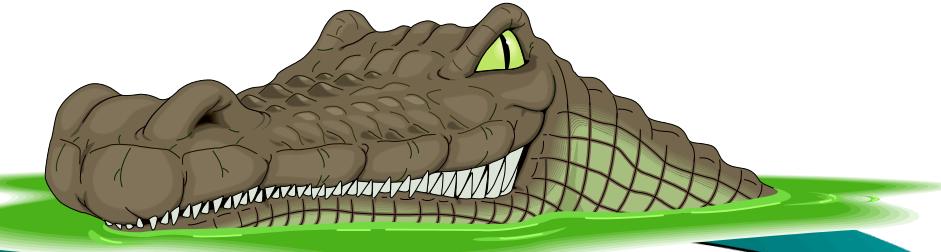
HERPETOLOGÍA

DISCIPLINA QUE ESTUDIA A LOS
ANFIBIOS Y REPTILES

AMBOS GRUPOS SE INCLUYERON EN UNA SOLA DISCIPLINA

LINNEO (AMPHIBIOS) ANFIBIOS+REPTILES

COMPARTEN ALGUNAS CARACTERISTICAS, LA RELACIÓN
SE DEBE PRINCIPALMENTE A QUE COMPARTEN
MICROHABITATS



HERPETOLOGÍA

del griego herpeton y que significa “criaturas que se arrastran”



Herpetology is the study of amphibians and reptiles, two distinct clades of vertebrates (Zug, Vitt, Caldwell; Schneider, Krasny y Morreale, Casas Andreu y Cupul Magaña).



PHYLUM CHORDATA

**SUBPHYLUM CRANIATA
(VERTEBRATA)**

**CLASE
AMPHIBIA**



ANFIBIOS

amphi (=doble) y *bios* (=vida)

organismo que la primera parte de su vida pasa en el agua y la segunda en tierra; no obstante, existen excepciones ya que hay especies que son permanentemente acuáticas y otras que son completamente terrestres.



La cola se acorta por
reabsorción; metamorfosis
casi completa

Rana sexualmente
madura a los 3 años

Patas posteriores;
emergen las patas
anteriores

Un pliegue cutáneo crece
cubriendo las branquias
externas, el agua sale por
el espiráculo

Espiráculo

Branquias
externas

El renacuajo empieza a
alimentarse de algas

El macho abraza a la
hembra (amplexo); los hue-
vos son fecundados según
se van depositando

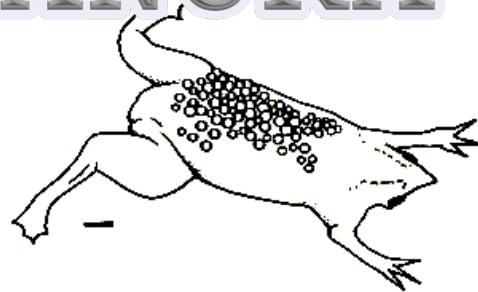
Huevos rodeados por
cubiertas gelatinosas

Segmentación

Esbozo de cola



ANURA

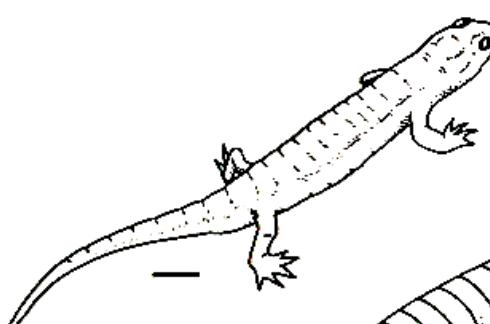


TETRAPODOS
LOS PRIMEROS
FUERON ANFIBIOS

DIVERSIDAD DE
FORMAS EN
ANFIBIOS



URODELA



TETRAPODAS
BIPEDAS
APODAS

GYMNOPHIONA



ECTOTÉRMICOS

REGULACIÓN DE LA TEMPERATURA DEPENDIENDO DE HABITAT

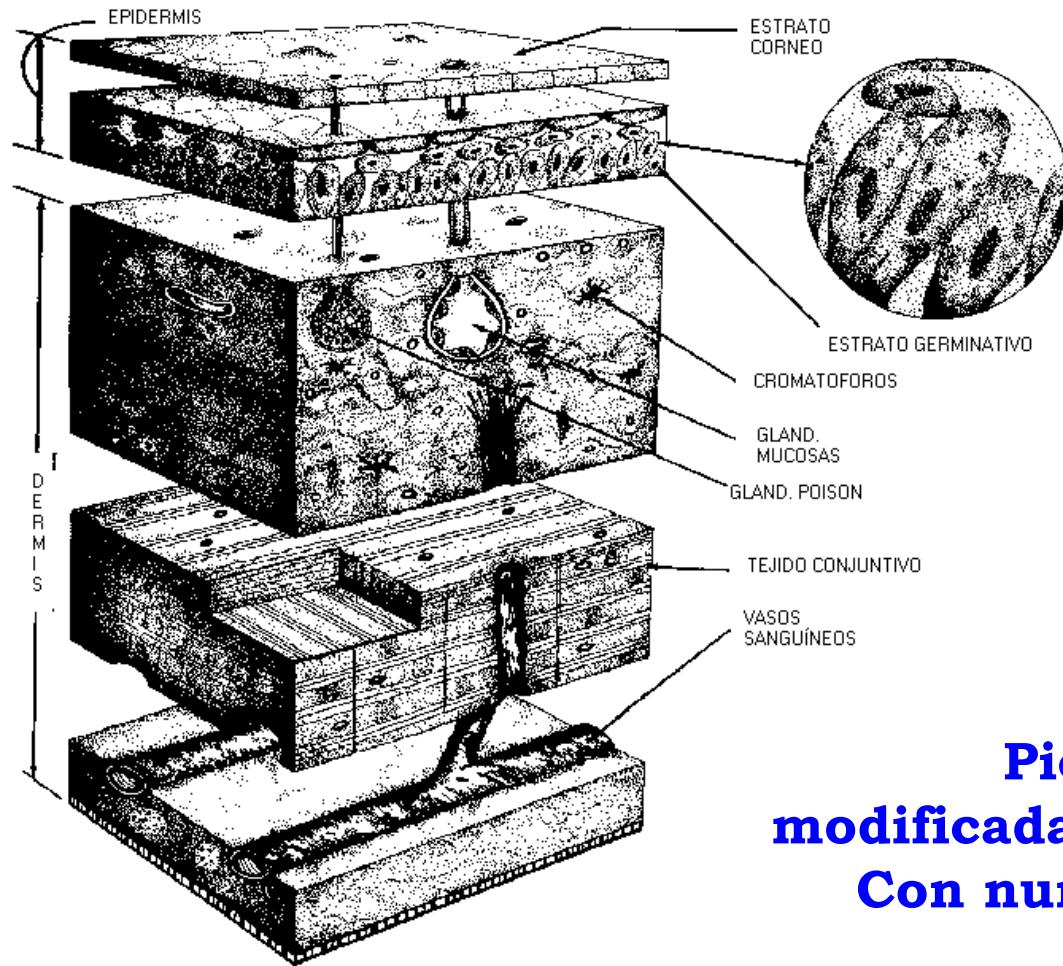
CONFORMISTAS. Cuya temperatura corporal fluctúa en conjunto con la ambiental.

REGULADORES. Su temperatura corporal es relativamente estable y se encuentra sobre o bajo la temperatura ambiental. Disminuyen la temperatura corporal por enfriamiento evaporación ó incrementar la temperatura corporal por calentamiento al sol.





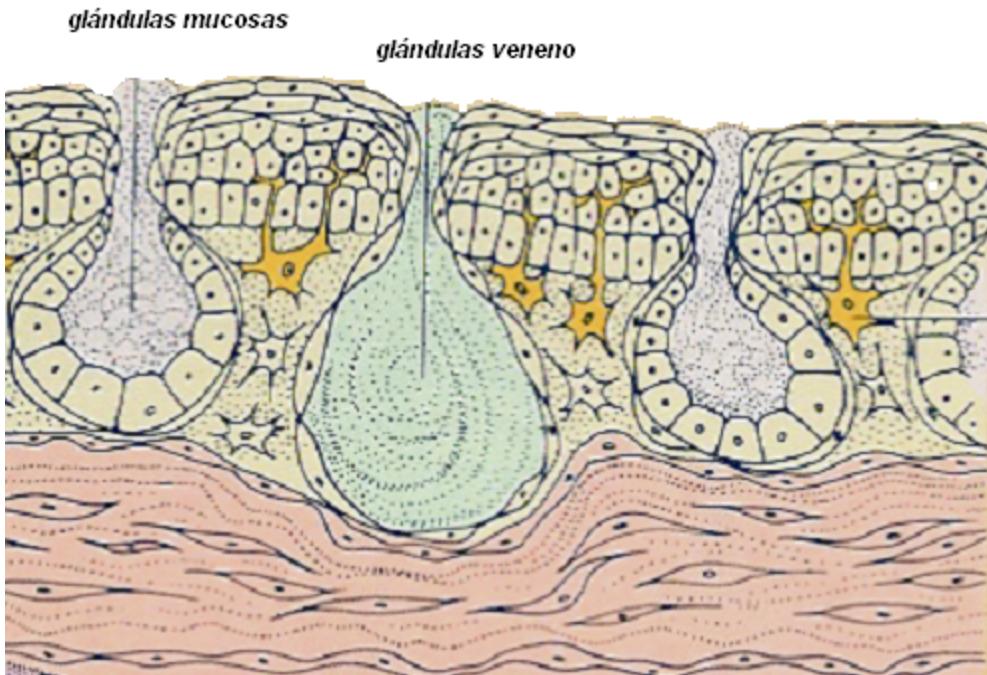
PIEL



**Piel delgada, permeable,
modificada para el intercambio de gases,
Con numerosas glándulas mucosas**



XANTOFOROS
IRIDIOFOROS
MELANOFOROS



estrato corneo
epitelio estratificado
cromatoforos

tejido conjuntivo

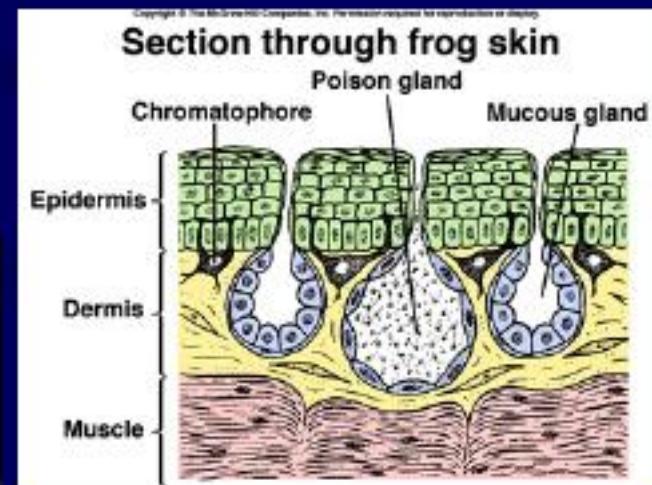
E

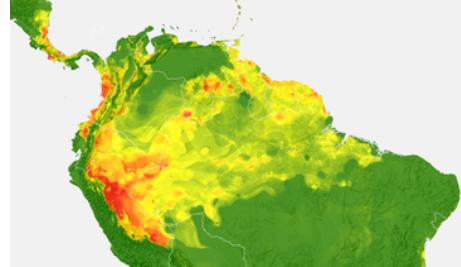
D

PIEL Y GLÁNDULAS
DE ANFIBIO

PIEL LISA
Y
HUMEDA

MUCHAS RANAS COMBINAN LAS GLANDULAS VENENOSAS CON UNA COLORACIÓN APOSOMATICA, EN SEÑAL DE ADVERTENCIA EN RELACIÓN A SU TOXICIDAD.





FAMILIA DENDROBATIDAE



RANAS VENENOSAS



Ranas tropicales
184 especies
11 géneros
(Grant *et al.*, 2006)



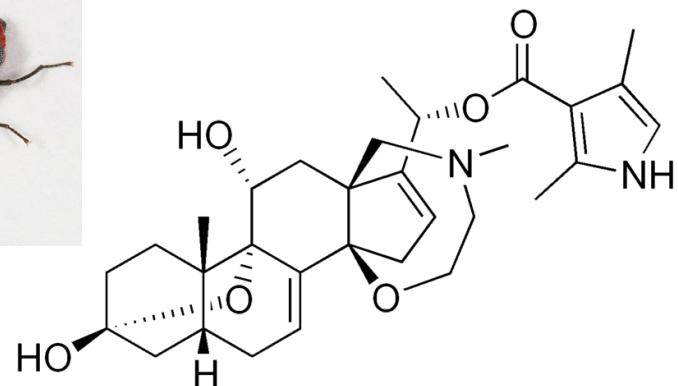


TOXINAS EN LA PIEL

Familia de aproximadamente 80 alcaloides liposolubles, que obtienen de su alimento a base de artropodos.

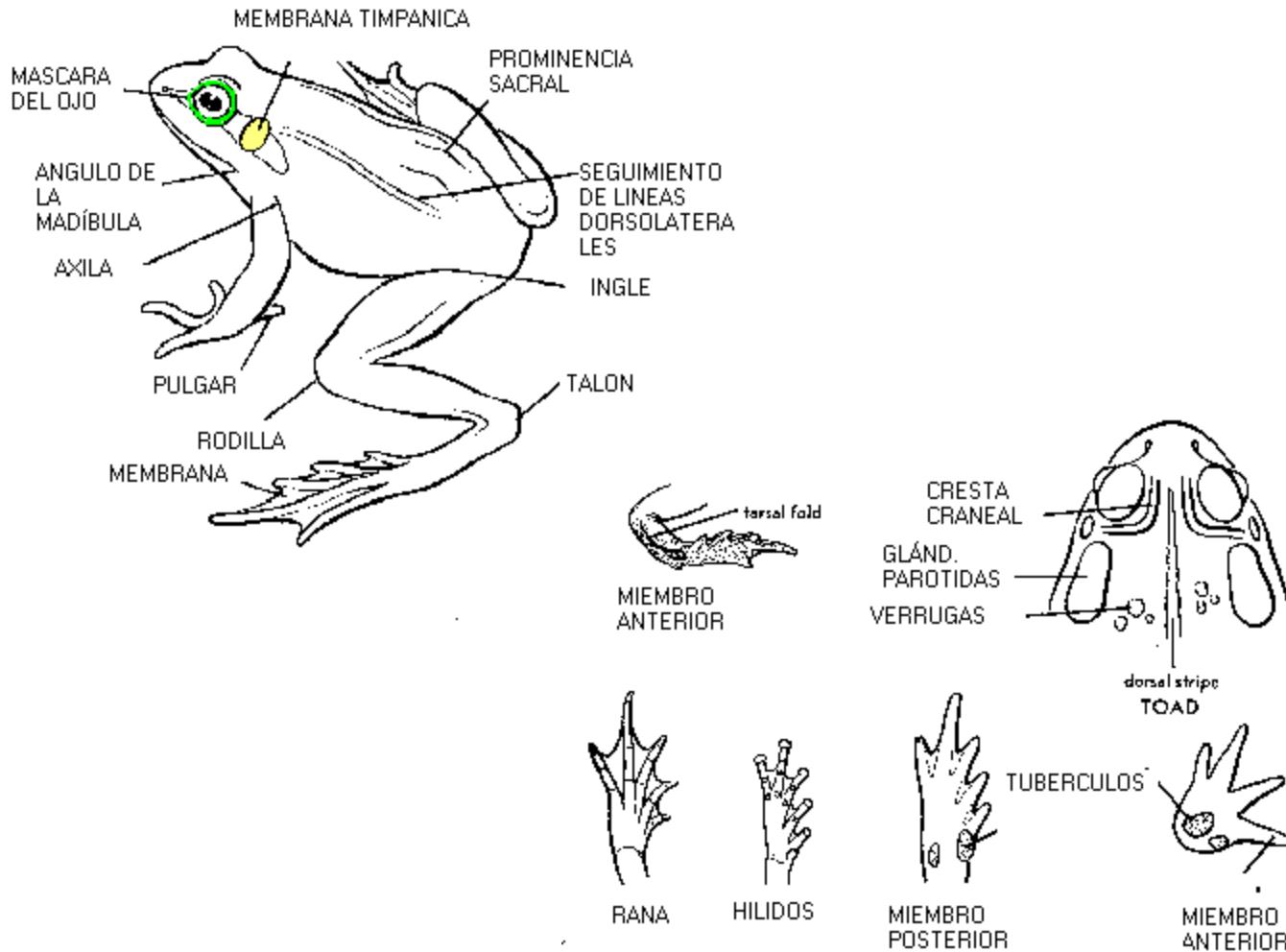


Phyllobates terribilis

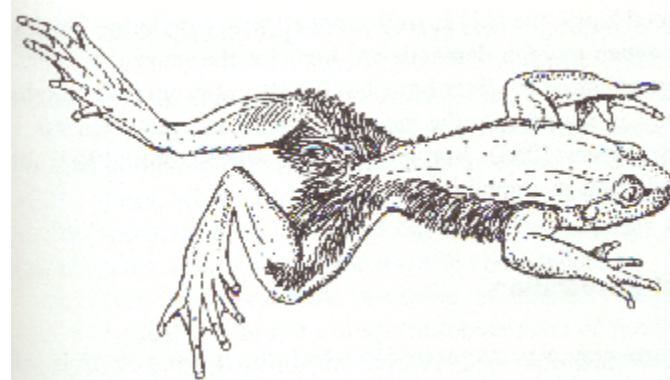
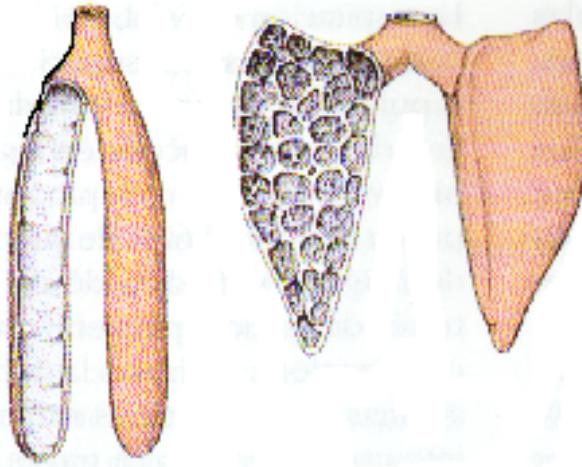
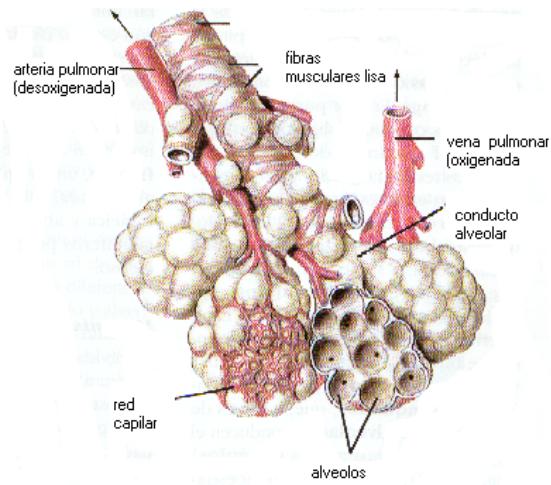
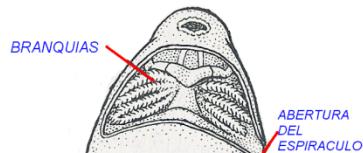
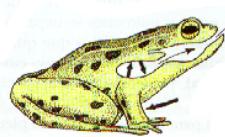
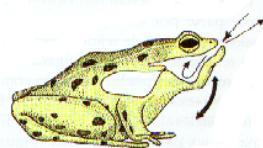
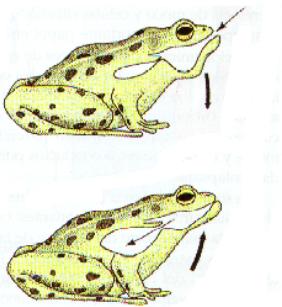


BATRACOTOXINA
PEPTIDO MÁS POTENTE QUE EXISTE
Y QUE POSEE UN VERTEBRADO,
ACUMULADO EN LA PIEL Y SE OBTIENE DE
ESCARABAJOS DE LA FAMILIA MELYRIRAE

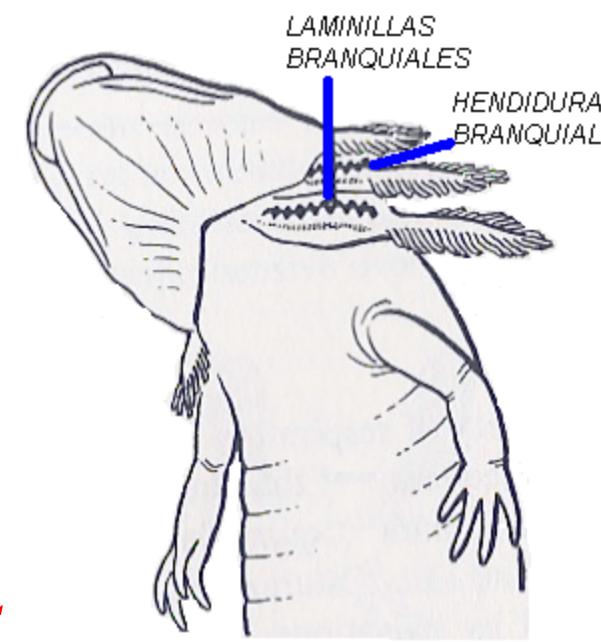
MORFOLOGÍA EXTERNA ANUROS



RESPIRACIÓN

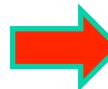


Tricobatrachus robustus





RESPIRACIÓN CUTANEA



- Human
Homo sapiens
- Chuckwalla
Sauromalus obesus
- Big brown bat
Eptesicus fuscus
- Boa constrictor
Boa constrictor
- Cat shark
Scyliorhinus canicula
- Brown trout
Salmo trutta
- Elephant trunk snake
Acrochordus javanicus
- Red-eared turtle
Pseudemys scripta
- Green lizard
Lacerta viridis
- Goldfish
Carassius carassius
- Southern musk turtle
Sternotherus minor
- Plaice
Pleuronectes platessa
- Tiger salamander
Ambystoma tigrinum
- European eel
Anguilla anguilla
- Mudpuppy
Necturus maculosus
- Reedfish
Calamoichthys calabaricus
- Pelagic sea snake
Pelamis platurus
- Mudskipper
Periophthalmodon cantonensis
- Bullfrog (larva)
Rana catesbeiana
- Bullfrog (adult)
Rana catesbeiana
- Hellbender
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis
- Lungless salamander
Desmognathus eschscholtzii

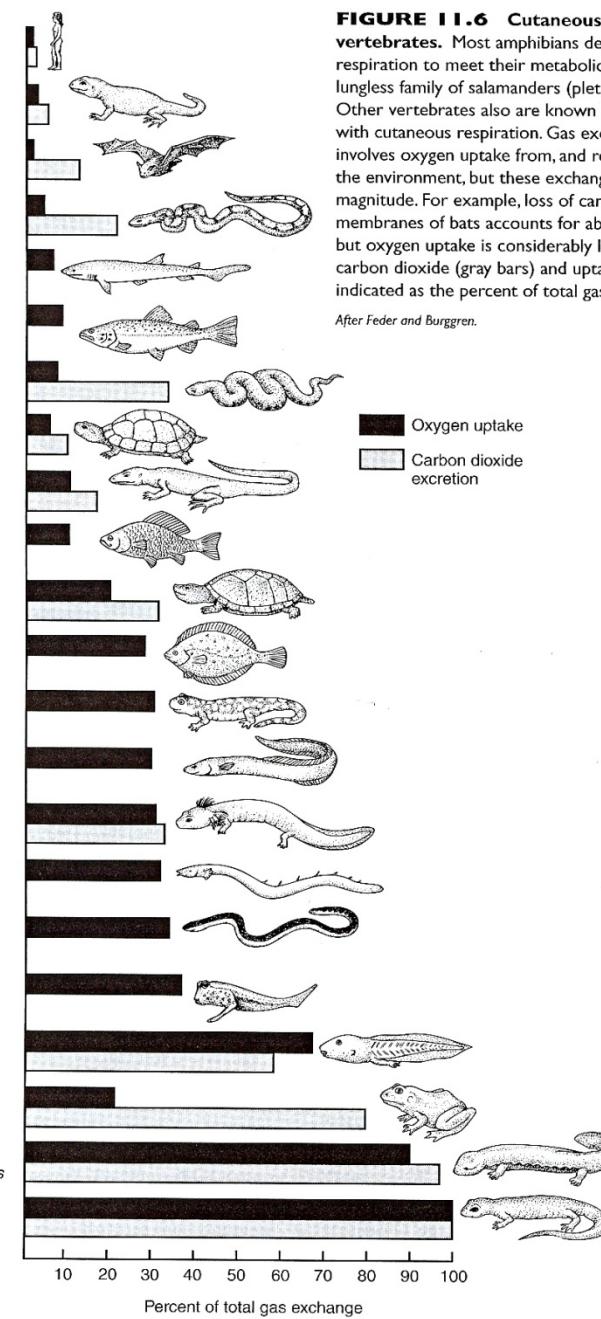
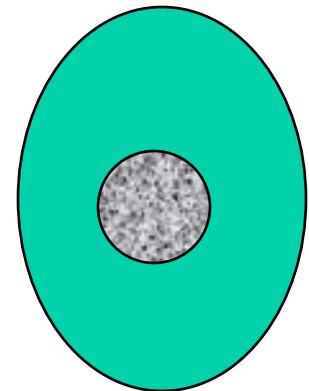
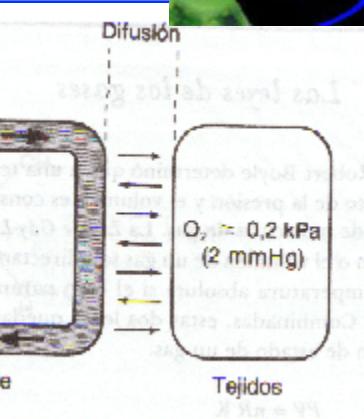
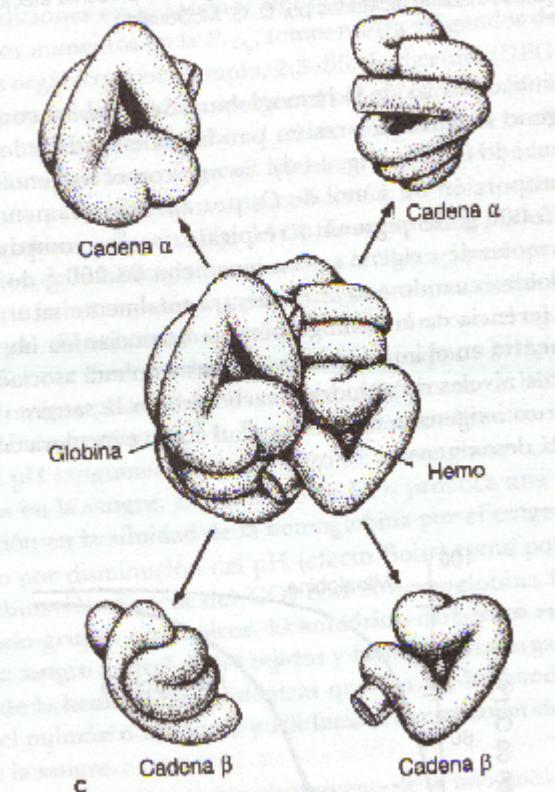


FIGURE 11.6 Cutaneous respiration among vertebrates. Most amphibians depend largely on cutaneous respiration to meet their metabolic needs, and some, such as the lungless family of salamanders (plethodontids), use it exclusively. Other vertebrates also are known to supplement gills or lungs with cutaneous respiration. Gas exchange through the skin involves oxygen uptake from, and release of carbon dioxide into, the environment, but these exchanges are not necessarily of equal magnitude. For example, loss of carbon dioxide through the wing membranes of bats accounts for about 12% of total gas exchange, but oxygen uptake is considerably less. Cutaneous excretion of carbon dioxide (gray bars) and uptake of oxygen (black bars) are indicated as the percent of total gas exchange.

After Feder and Burggren.

Sistema Circulatorio



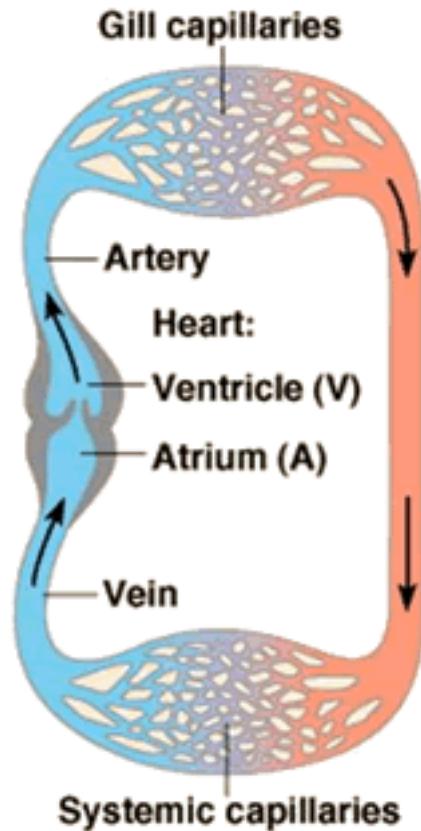
eritrocito

El transporte de gases en un vertebrado, consiste en dos bombas y dos barreras de difusión alternas y en serie entre el medio externo y los tejidos.

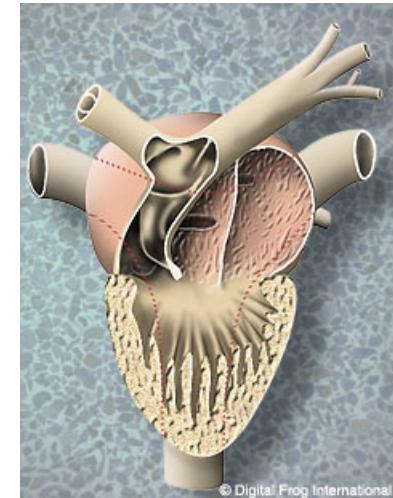
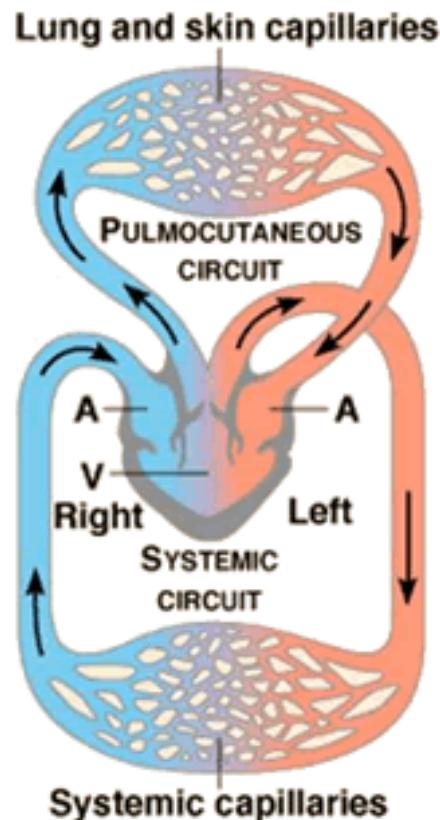


Evolución de la Circulación

Actinopterigios



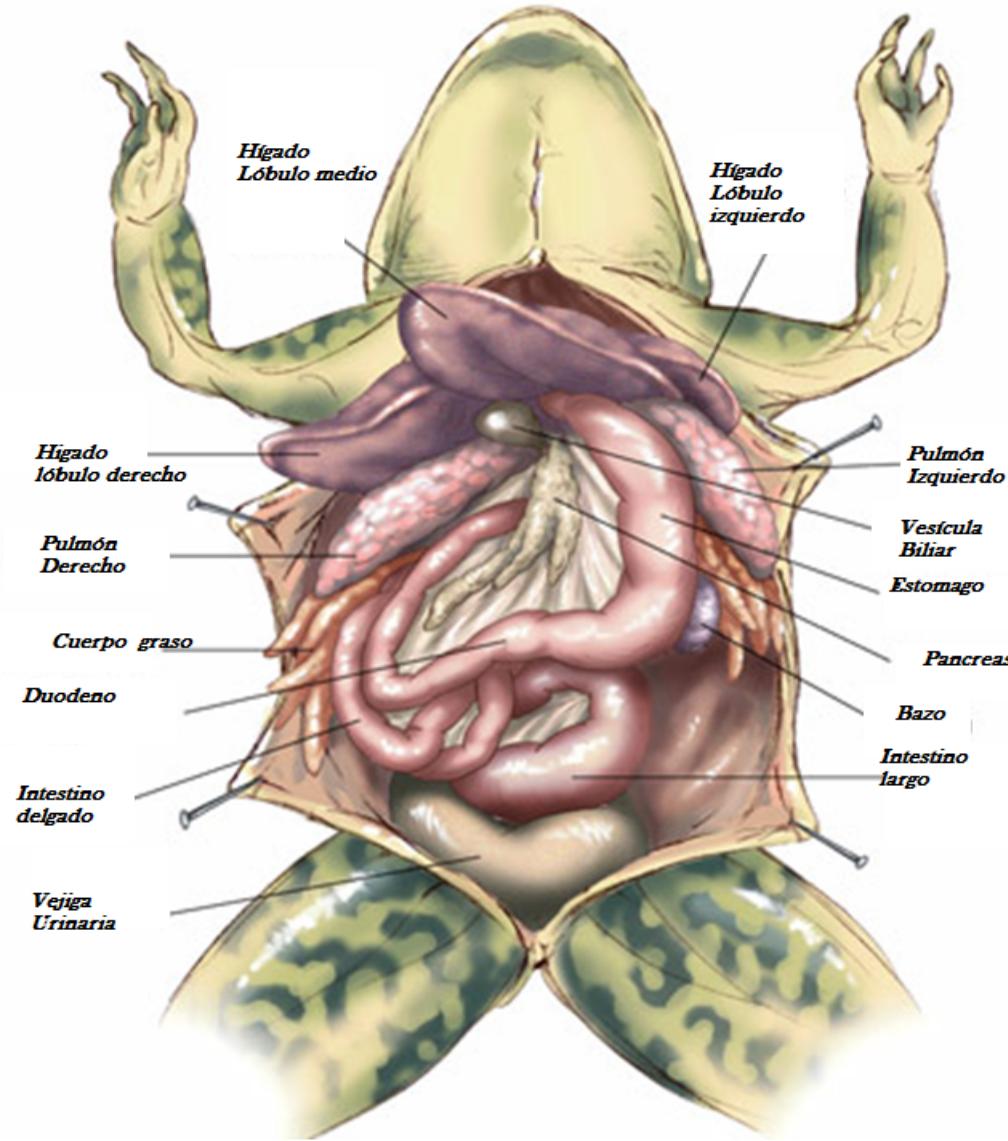
Amphibian



La estructura del Sistema Circulatorio, permite flexibilidad en los patrones de circulación, alternar entre respiración cutánea y pulmonar, para cuando están en tierra o en el agua.

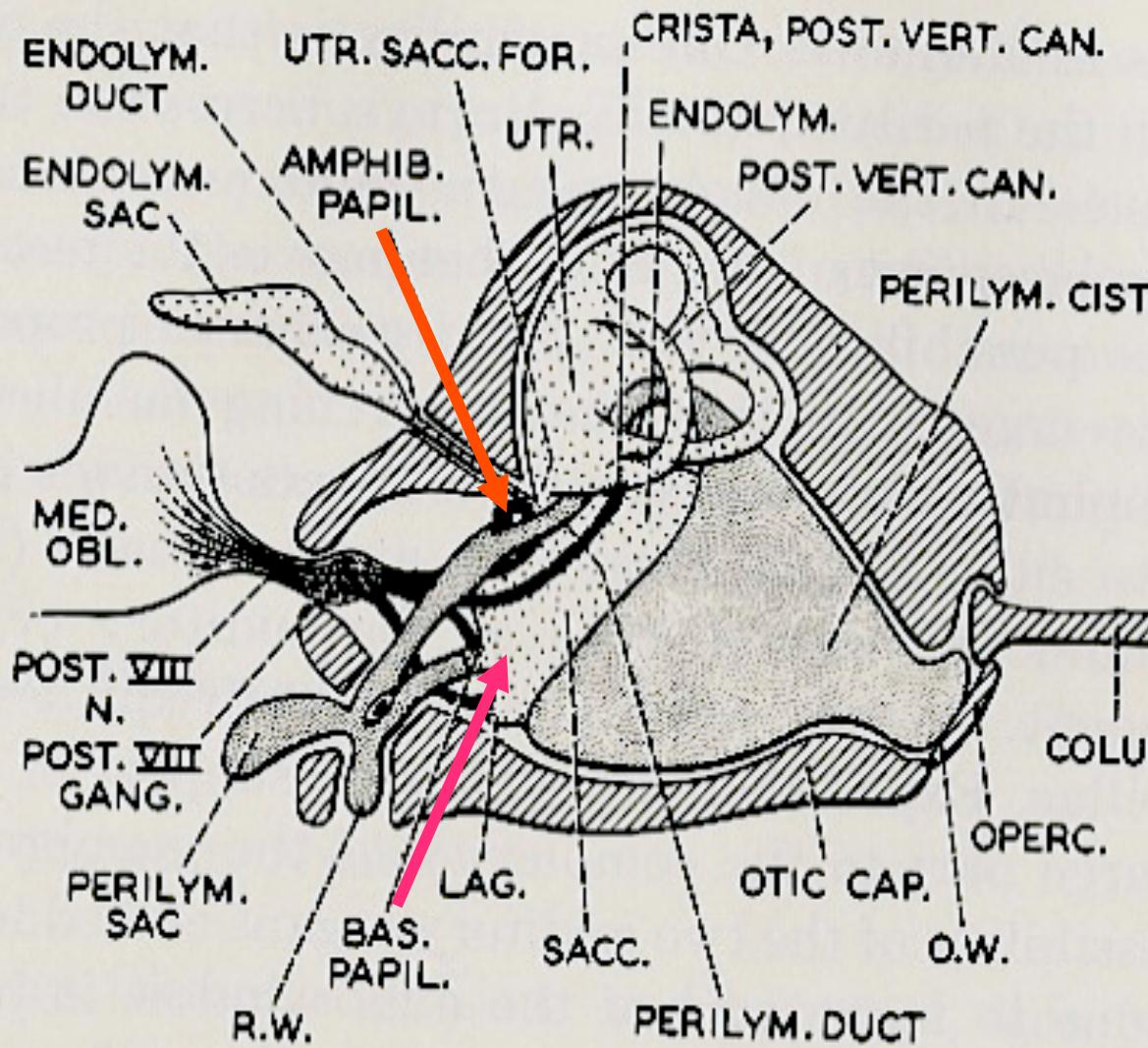


Anatomía Interna





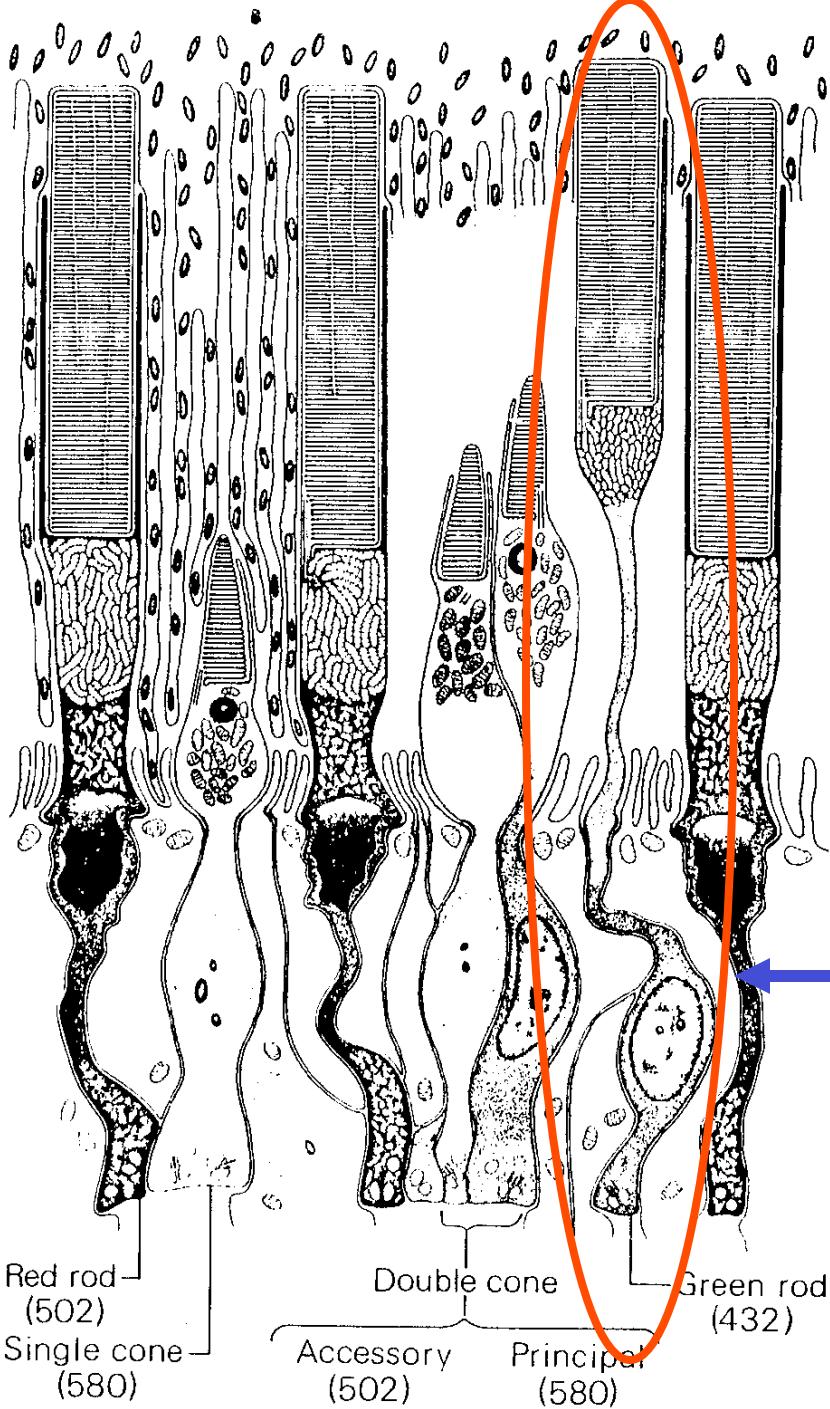
SISTEMA AUDITIVO



Membrana timpánica



ESTRUCTURA DE LA RETINA



BASTONES VERDES
EN LA RETINA

AUSENTES EN CECILIAS

MAXILAR

PEDICELO

7

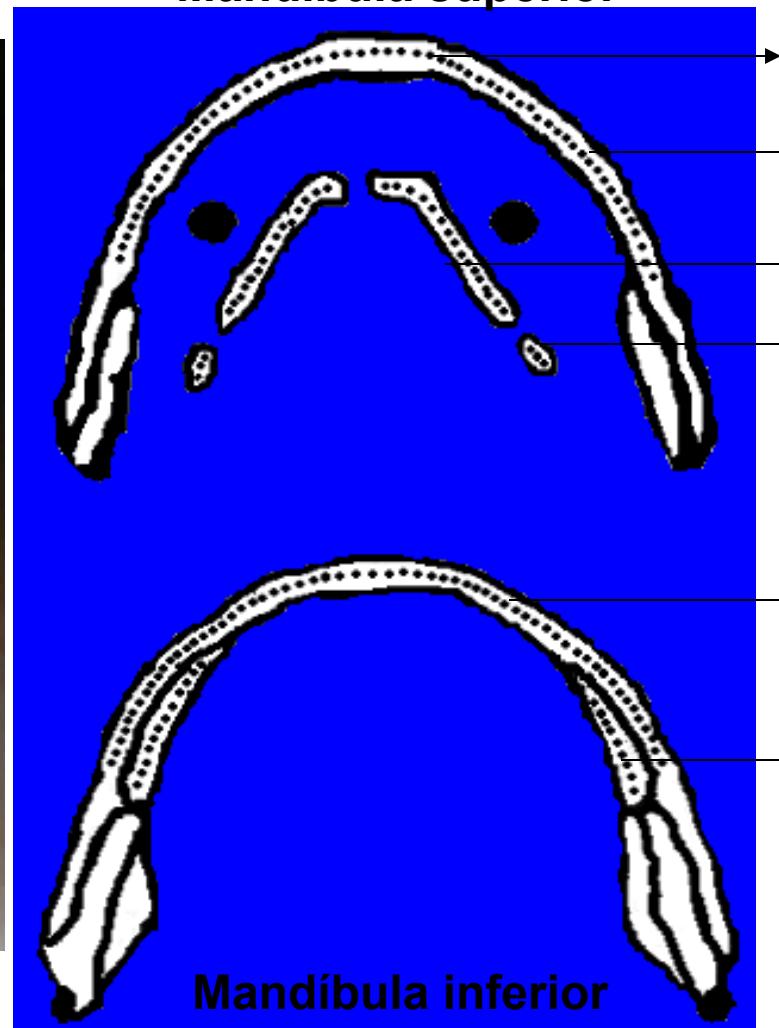
ALVEOLO

CONSTRICCIÓN

CORONA

**DIENTES PEDICELADOS
EN ANFIBIOS**

TIPOS DE DIENTES



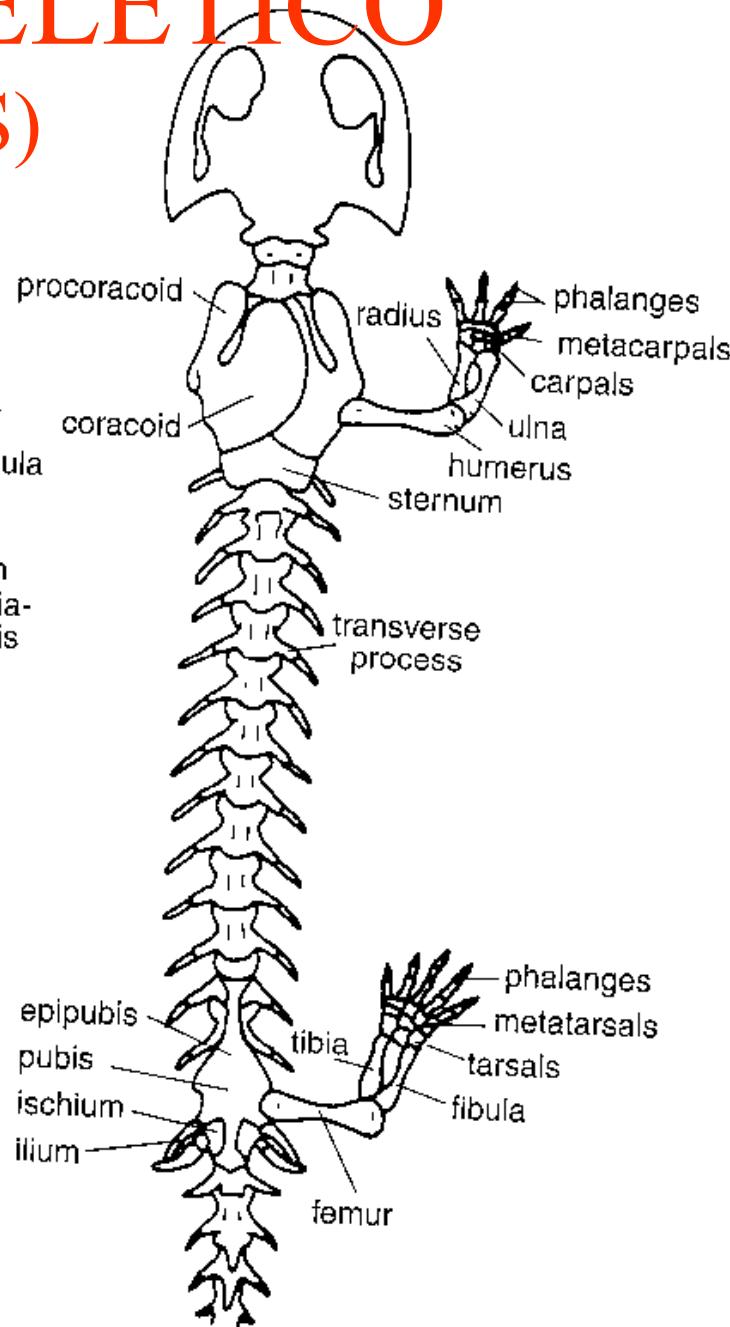
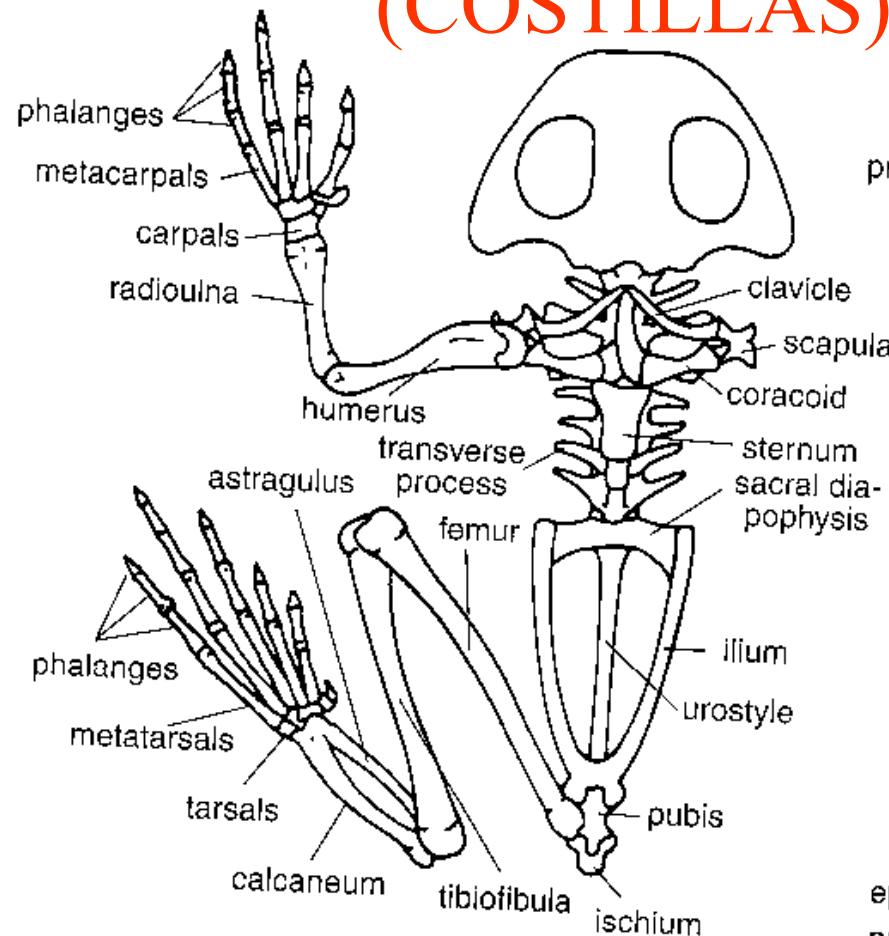


OJOS PROTUBERANTES

VISIÓN A COLOR



SISTEMA ESQUELETICO (COSTILLAS)



FORTALECIMIENTO DEL
ESQUELETO

ADAPTACIONES EN ANFIBIOS



Centrolene
rana cristal

Rhacophorus
rana planeadora

Hyla
rana
arboricola





CLASIFICACION CLASE AMPHIBIA



ORDENES ACTUALES

ANURA
(anura=sin cola)
Griego
Salientia

CAUDATA
(cauda=cola)
Latín
URODELA

GYMNOPHIONA
(gymnos=desnuda;
Ophioneos=serpentiforme)
Griego
APODA



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10 FAMILIAS 213 especies

Order: [Gymnophiona](#) (213 sp.)

Family: [Caeciliidae](#) (43 sp.)

Family: [Chikilidae](#) (4 sp.)

Family: [Dermophiidae](#) (14 sp.)

Family: [Herpelidae](#) (10 sp.)

Family: [Ichthyophiidae](#) (57 sp.)

Family: [Indotyphlidae](#) (24 sp.)

Family: [Rhinatrematidae](#) (13 sp.)

Family: [Scolecomorphidae](#) (6 sp.)

Family: [Siphonopidae](#) (28 sp.)

Family: [Typhlonectidae](#) (14 sp.)

CLASIFICACION CLASE AMPHIBIA



ANURA

Order: Anura (7135 sp.)

Family: [Allophrynidae](#) (3 sp.)

Family: [Alsodidae](#) (30 sp.)

Family: [Alytidae](#) (12 sp.)

Family: [Arthroleptidae](#) (150 sp.)

Subfamily: [Arthroleptinae](#) (67 sp.)

Subfamily: [Astylosterninae](#) (30 sp.)

Subfamily: [Leptopelinae](#) (53 sp.)

Family: [Ascaphidae](#) (2 sp.)

Family: [Batrachylidae](#) (12 sp.)

Family: [Bombinatoridae](#) (8 sp.)

Superfamily: [Brachycephaloidea](#) (1153 sp.)

Family: [Brachycephalidae](#) (73 sp.)

Family: [Craugastoridae](#) (850 sp.)

Subfamily: [Ceuthomantinae](#) (560 sp)

Subfamily: [Craugastorinae](#) (139 sp.)

Subfamily: [Holoadeninae](#) (151 sp.)

Family: [Eleutherodactylidae](#) (228 sp.)

Subfamily: [Eleutherodactylinae](#) (216

Subfamily: [Phyzelaphryninae](#) (12 sp)

Family: [Brevicipitidae](#) (36 sp.)

Family: [Bufonidae](#) (617 sp.)

Family: [Calyptocephalellidae](#) (5 sp.)

Family: [Centrolenidae](#) (157 sp.)

Subfamily: [Centroleninae](#) (121 sp.)

Subfamily: [Hyalinobatrachinae](#) (34 sp.)

Family: [Ceratobatrachidae](#) (98 sp.)

Subfamily: [Alcalinae](#) (5 sp.)

Subfamily: [Ceratobatrachinae](#) (89 sp.)

Subfamily: [Liuraninae](#) (4 sp.)

Family: [Ceratophryidae](#) (12 sp.)

Family: [Conrauidae](#) (6 sp.)

Family: [Cycloramphidae](#) (36 sp.)

Superfamily: [Dendrobatoidea](#) (325 sp.)

Family: [Aromobatidae](#) (126 sp.)

Subfamily: [Allobatinae](#) (55 sp.)

Subfamily: [Anomaloglossinae](#) (32 sp.)

Subfamily: [Aromobatinae](#) (38 sp.)

Family: [Dendrobatidae](#) (199 sp.)

Subfamily: [Colostethinae](#) (67 sp.)

Subfamily: [Dendrobatinae](#) (61 sp.)

Subfamily: [Hyloxalinae](#) (70 sp.)



ANURA

Family: [Hemiphractidae](#) (117 sp.)

Subfamily: [Cryptobatrachinae](#) (8 sp.)

Subfamily: [Hemiphractinae](#) (109 sp.)

Family: [Hemisotidae](#) (9 sp.)

Family: [Hylidae](#) (722 sp.)

Subfamily: [Acridinae](#) (21 sp.)

Subfamily: [Cophomantinae](#) (184 sp.)

Subfamily: [Dendropsophinae](#) (110 sp.)

Subfamily: [Hylinae](#) (169 sp.)

Subfamily: [Lophyohylinae](#) (85 sp.)

Subfamily: [Pseudinae](#) (13 sp.)

Subfamily: [Scinaxinae](#) (139 sp.)

Family: [Hyloscirtidae](#) (47 sp.)

Family: [Hyperoliidae](#) (227 sp.)

Family: [Leiopelmatidae](#) (4 sp.)

Family: [Leptodactylidae](#) (211 sp.)

Subfamily: [Leiuperinae](#) (99 sp.)

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Subfamily: [Leptodactylinae](#) (98 sp.)

Subfamily: [Paratelmatobiinae](#) (14 sp.)

Family: [Microhylidae](#) (688 sp.)

Subfamily: [Adelastinae](#) (1 sp.)

Subfamily: [Asterophryinae](#) (345 sp.)

Subfamily: [Chaperininae](#) (1 sp.)

Subfamily: [Cophylinae](#) (109 sp.)

Subfamily: [Dyscophinae](#) (3 sp.)

Subfamily: [Gastrophryninae](#) (78 sp.)

Subfamily: [Hoplophryninae](#) (3 sp.)

Subfamily: [Kalophryninae](#) (26 sp.)

Subfamily: [Melanobatrachinae](#) (1 sp.)

Subfamily: [Microhylinae](#) (99 sp.)

Subfamily: [Otophryninae](#) (6 sp.)

Subfamily: [Phrynomerinae](#) (5 sp.)

Subfamily: [Scaphiophryninae](#) (11 sp.)

Superfamily: [Myobatrachoidea](#) (132 sp.)

Family: [Limnodynastidae](#) (43 sp.)

Family: [Myobatrachidae](#) (89 sp.)

Family: [Nasikabatrachidae](#) (2 sp.)

Family: [Nyctibatrachidae](#) (39 sp.)

Subfamily: [Astrobatrachinae](#) (1 sp.)

Subfamily: [Lankanectinae](#) (2 sp.)

Subfamily: [Nyctibatrachinae](#) (36 sp.)



ANURA

Family: [Ranidae](#) (401 sp.)

Family: [Ranixalidae](#) (17 sp.)

Family: [Rhacophoridae](#) (423 sp.)

Subfamily: [Buergeriinae](#) (5 sp.)

Subfamily: [Rhacophorinae](#) (418 sp.)

Family: [Rhinodermatidae](#) (3 sp.)

Family: [Rhinophrynidae](#) (1 sp.)

Family: [Scaphiopodidae](#) (7 sp.)

Family: [Sooglossidae](#) (4 sp.)

Family: [Telmatobiidae](#) (63 sp.)

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Order: **Caudata** (742 sp.)

Family: **Ambystomatidae** (37 sp.)

Family: **Amphiumidae** (3 sp.)

Family: **Cryptobranchidae** (3 sp.)

Family: **Hynobiidae** (81 sp.)

Subfamily: **Hynobiinae** (71 sp.)

Subfamily: **Onychodactylinae** (10 sp.)

Family: **Plethodontidae** (478 sp.)

Subfamily: **Hemidactyliinae** (372 sp.)

Subfamily: **Plethodontinae** (106 sp.)

Family: **Proteidae** (8 sp.)

Family: **Rhyacotritonidae** (4 sp.)

Family: **Salamandridae** (123 sp.)

Subfamily: **Pleurodelinae** (105 sp.)

Subfamily: **Salamandrinae** (16 sp.)

Subfamily: **Salamandrininae** (2 sp.)

Family: **Sirenidae** (5 sp.)

CAUDATA

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PÁGINAS WEB

Caudata.org, the Newt & Salamander Information Portal.2019. <https://www.caudata.org/>

Animal Diversity Web-Class Amphibia (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology) 2019
<http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/>



GUIÓN

EL PRESENTE MATERIAL DIDÁCTICO VISUAL, SIRVE DE APOYO EN LA UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE DE HERPETOLOGÍA, CONSIDERANDO LA UNIDAD I, EL TITULO DE LA PRESENTACIÓN ES AMPHIBIA, CARÁCTERÍSTICAS GENERALES, CLASIFICACIÓN, DIVERSIDAD, ORIGEN, ETC.

LAS ILUSTRACIONES PRESENTADAS TIENEN LOS CRÉDITOS CORRESPONDIENTES Y SE HACE MENSIÓN QUE EL PRESENTE MATERIAL NO TIENE FINES DE LUCRO, SOLO EDUCATIVOS.