

Using the key on the back of this page, name the sharks and rays

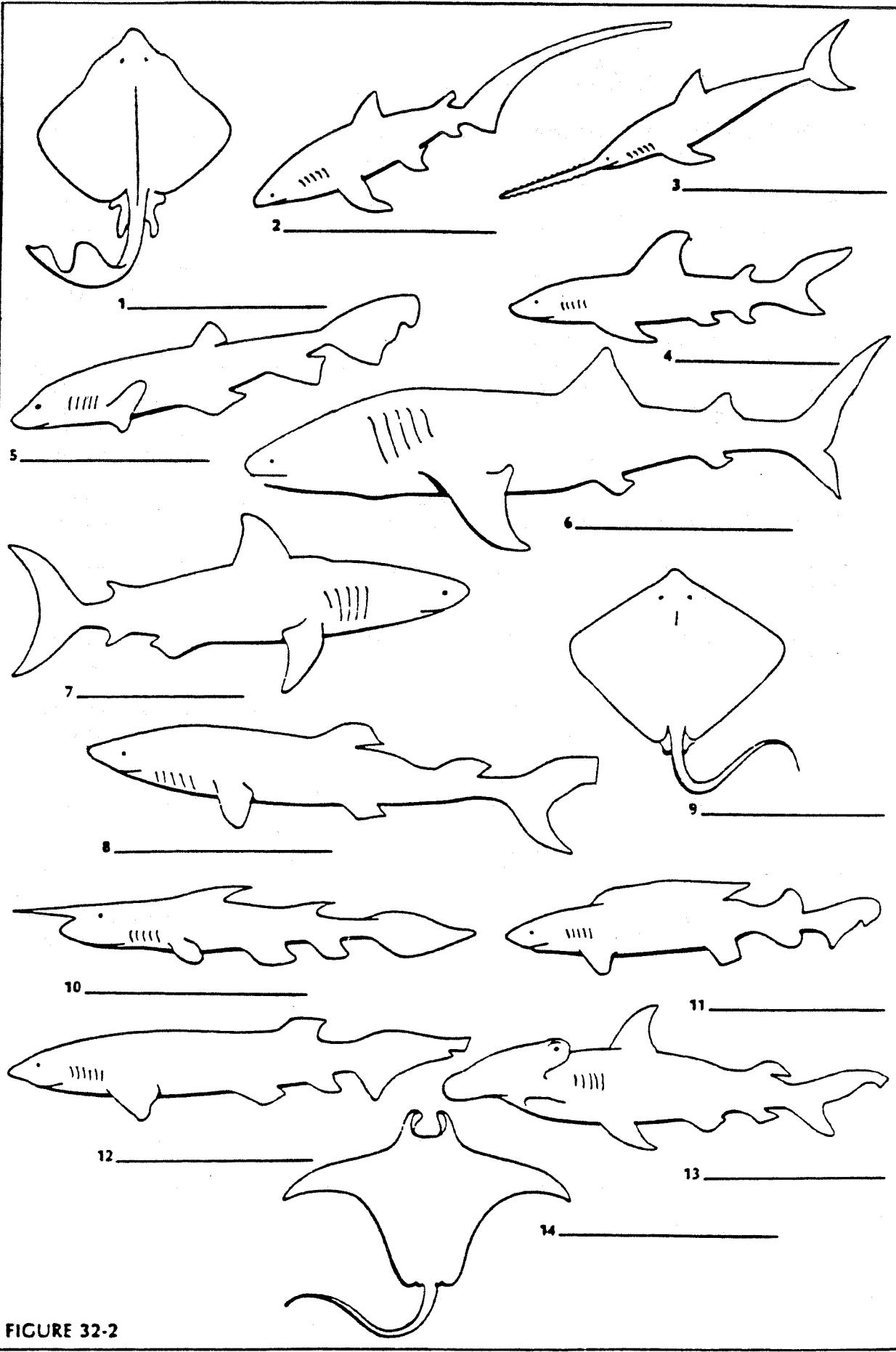


FIGURE 32-2

1. A. Body kitelike in shape (if viewed from the top) Go to statement 12
B. Body not kitelike in shape (if viewed from the top) Go to statement 2
2. A. Pelvic fin absent and nose sawlike Family Pristiophoridae
B. Pelvic fin present Go to statement 3
3. A. Six gill slits present Family Hexanchidae
B. Five gill slits present Go to statement 4
4. A. Only one dorsal fin Family Scyliorhinidae
B. Two dorsal fins Go to statement 5
5. A. Mouth at front of head rather than back along underside of head Family Rhinocodontidae
B. Mouth back along underside of head Go to statement 6
6. A. Head expanded on side with eyes at end of expansion Family Sphyrnidae
B. Head not expanded Go to statement 7
7. A. Top half of caudal fin exactly same size and shape as bottom half Family Iuridae
B. Top half of caudal fin different in size and shape than bottom half Go to statement 8
8. A. First dorsal fin very long, almost half total length of body Family Pseudotriakidae
B. First dorsal fin regular length Go to statement 9
9. A. Caudal fin very long, almost as long as entire body Family Alopiidae
B. Caudal fin regular length Go to statement 10
10. A. A long needlelike point on end of nose Family Scapanorhynchidae
B. Nose without long point Go to statement 11
11. A. Anal fin absent Family Squalidae
B. Anal fin present Family Carcharhinidae
12. A. Small dorsal fin present near tip of tail Family Rajidae
B. No dorsal fin present near tip of tail Go to statement 13
13. A. Front of animal with two hornlike appendages Family Mobulidae
B. No hornlike appendages Family Dasyatidae

Analysis

1. What is a biological key and how is it used? _____

2. List four different characteristics or traits that were used in the shark key. _____

