

Puspa Shrestha

Best Quality Resource Site for Class 11 And 12 Students
(Based on Updated Curriculum 2077)

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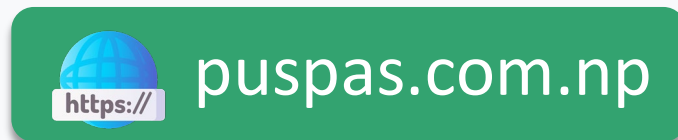


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COMMENTS ON ROHU

1. *Labeo rohita* is commonly known as rohu.
2. Body is elongated with rounded abdomen.
3. Colour is brownish grey to black dorsally and white ventrally.
4. Scales are large.
5. Head is prominent and snout is blunt.
6. Mouth is transverse and semi-oval.
7. Lips are thick covering the jaws.
8. A pair of small maxillary barbless are present.

TO STUDY THE MUSEUM SPECIMEN

Roll No : 11
Date : 20/7/11/18

Classification

Phylum	- Chordata
Subphylum	- Vertebrata
Group	- Gnathostomata
Class	- Pisces
Genus	- <u>Labeo</u>
Species	- <u>rohita</u>

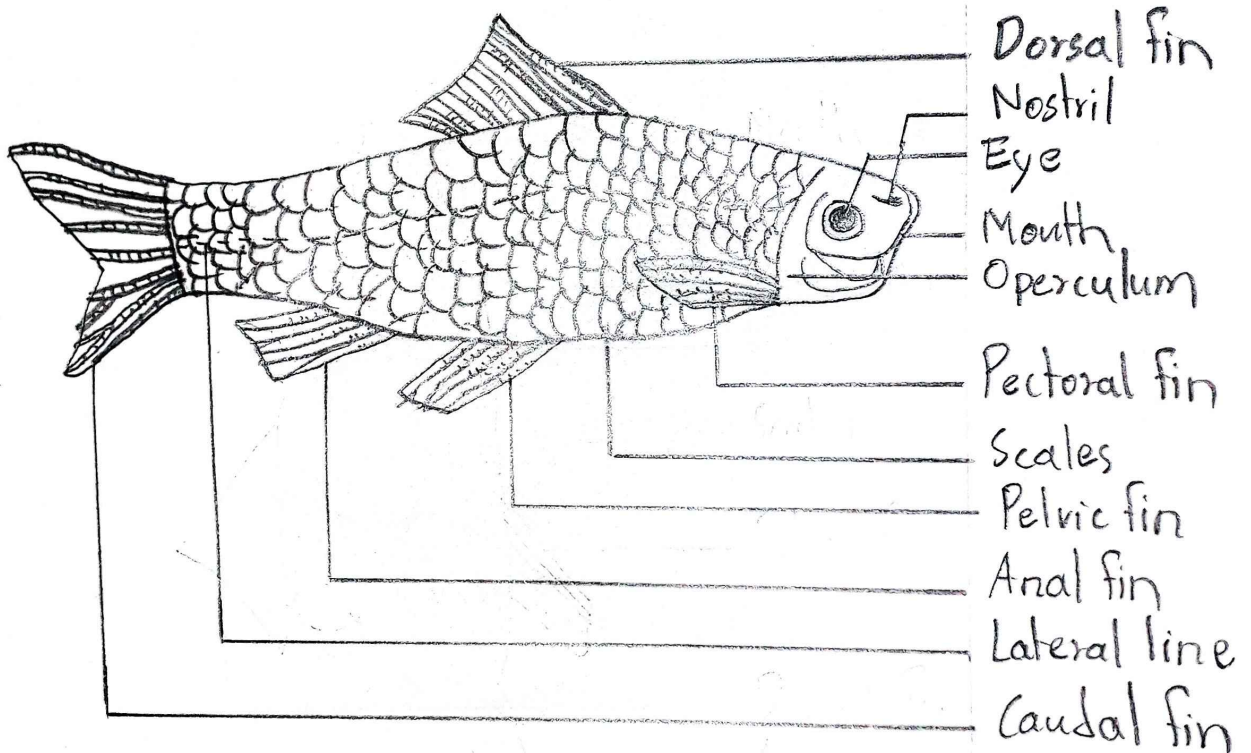


Fig. Labeo rohita

Ravin
20/7/11/18

COMMENTS ON DOG FISH (SHARK)

1. *Scoliodon* sp. is commonly called dog fish.
2. Body is elongated, laterally compressed and tapering at both ends.
3. It measures below 30 to 60 cm in length.
4. The colour is dark grey on the dorsal and lateral surfaces and light yellow on the ventral side.
5. The body is divisible into head, trunk and tail.
6. The head is dorso-ventrally compressed.
7. Eyes are larger and laterally situated.
8. Mouth is wide and crescentic.
9. A pair of external nostrils are present in front of the eyes.
10. Five pairs of pharyngeal gill slits are present behind the eyes.
11. The median (unpaired) fins, comprise two dorsal one caudal and one anal or ventral.
12. The lateral (paired) fins comprise a pair of pectoral and a pair of pelvic.
13. In male, each pelvic fin has a copulatory organ called connected with its inner edge.
14. A faint line runs on either side of the body extending from head to tail, called lateral line.

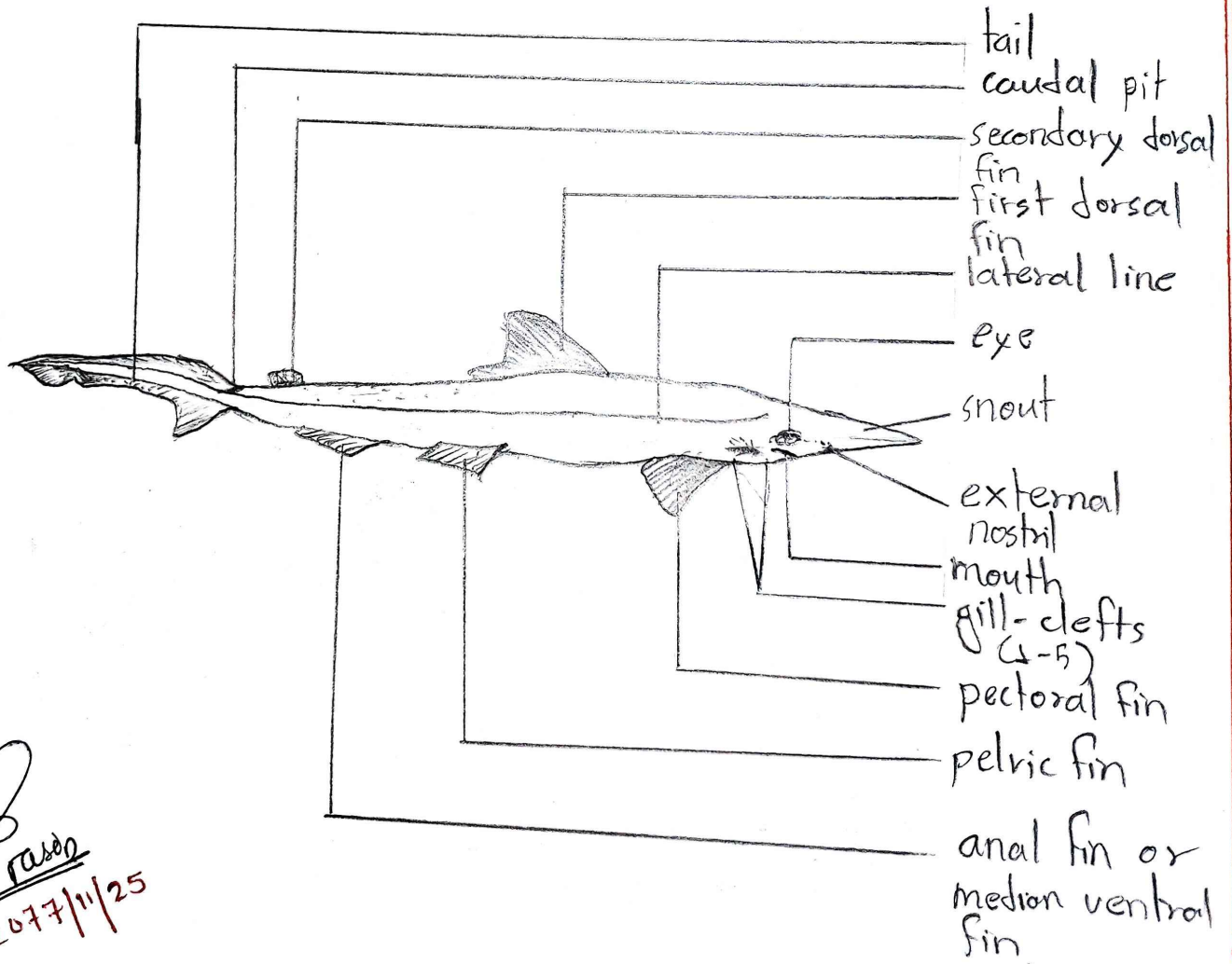
TO STUDY THE MUSEUM SPECIMEN

Roll No.: 11

Date: 2027/11/28

Classification

Phylum	- Chordata
Subphylum	- Vertebrata
Infraphylum	- Gnathostomata
Superclass	- Chondrichthyes
Class	- Chondrichthyes
Genus	- <u>Scoliodon</u>
Species	- <u>laticaudus</u>



Prasen
2027/11/25

fig. Scoliodon laticaudus

COMMENTS ON FROG

1. *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* is commonly known as Indian bull-frog.
2. Body is green with dark patches dorsally and pale yellow ventrally. A median yellow line extends from snout to vent on the dorsal surface.
3. Head is triangular and dorsoventrally compressed.
4. External nostrils are present on the snout, one on either side of the median line.
5. Bulging eyes are present on the top of the head behind the nostrils. They are protected by nictitating membranes and eye lids.
6. Tympani (ear drums) are present, one on either side of head behind the eyes.
7. Limbs are pentadactyle. Fore limbs bear four digits and hind limbs bear five digits provided with webs.
8. Maxillary teeth (on upper jaw) and vomerine teeth (on vomer bones) are present. Lower jaw has no teeth.
9. Tongue is bifid, sticky and retractile. It is anteriorly attached and posteriorly free.
10. Carnivorous in feeding habit.

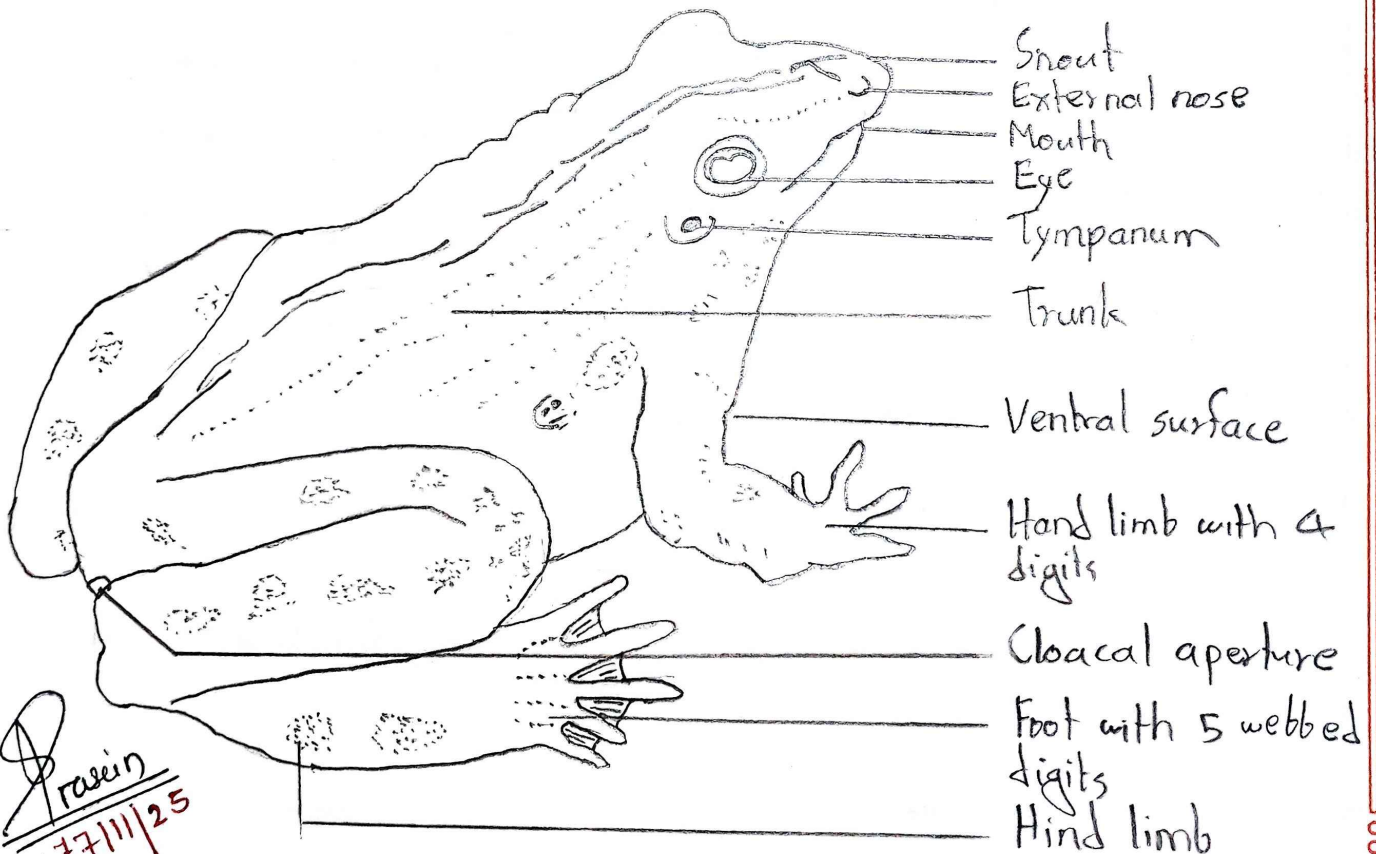
TO STUDY THE MUSEUM SPECIMEN

Roll No.: 1L

Date: 2021/11/18

Classification

Phylum	- Chordata
Subphylum	- Vertebrata
Group	- Gnathostomata
Division	- Gnathostomata
Superclass	- Tetrapoda
Class	- Amphibia
Genus	- <u>Hoplobatrachus</u>
Species	- <u>tigerinus</u>



Pravin
2021/11/25

Fig. Hoplobatrachus tigerinus

COMMENTS ON WALL LIZARD

1. Hemidactylus flaviviridis is commonly called wall lizard.
2. It is pale yellow in colour.
3. Skin is provided with minute and smooth scales.
4. Body is divisible into head, trunk and tail.
5. Eyes are protected by eye lids.
6. Ear opening is vertical.
7. Tongue is sticky, notched and protrusible.
8. Claws are present at the tip of the digits.
9. Two rows of transverse lamellae are present on the ventral surface of each toe which help in attachment.
10. Tail is long and breakable. This phenomenon of breaking off tail itself is called autotomy.
11. Oviparous. It lays hard shelled eggs.
12. Male has temporal pores on the thigh.
13. Poikilothermic.
14. Insectivorous.

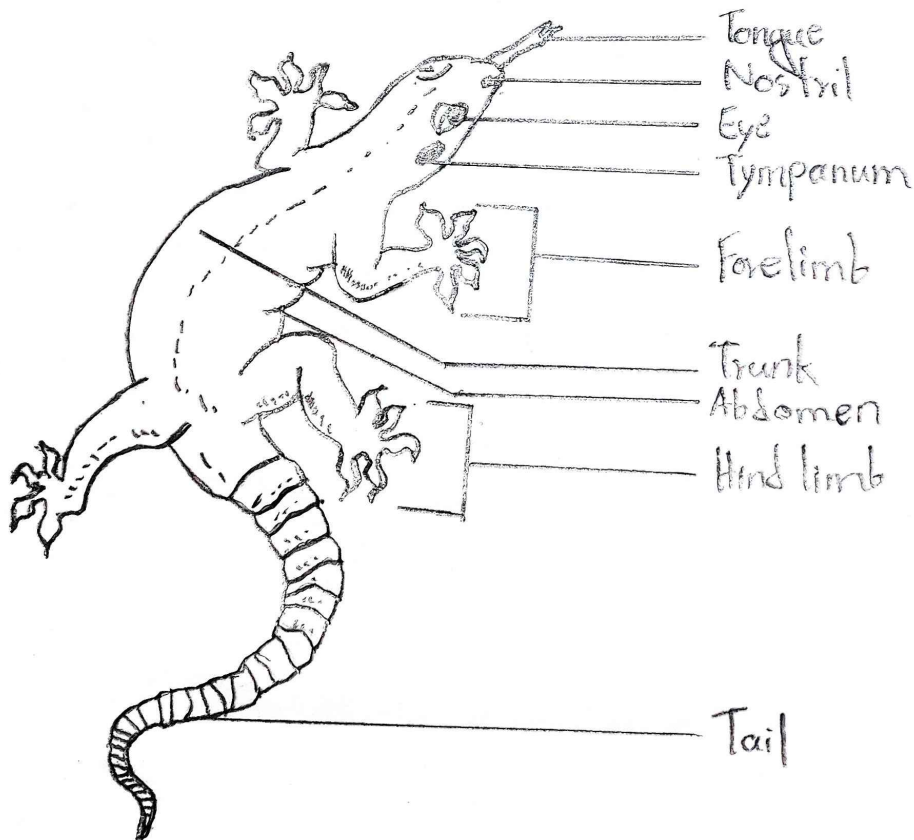
TO STUDY THE MUSEUM SPECIMEN

Roll No.: 11

Date: 2027/11/28

Classification

Phylum	- Chordata
Subphylum	- Vertebrata
Group	- Gnathostomata
Superclass	- Tetrapoda
Class	- Reptilia
Genus	- <u>Hemidactylus</u>
Species	- <u>flaviviridis</u>



Pravein
2027/11/28 fig. Hemidactylus flaviviridis

COMMENTS ON PIGEON

1. *Columba livia* is commonly called Blue-rock pigeon.
2. The colour is slaty-grey with glistening metallic green, purple and magenta sheen on the neck and upper breast region.
3. Two dark bands are present on the wings.
4. Beak is short, stout and conical adapted for eating seeds.
5. Eyes are protected by eye lids.
6. It has acute vision.
7. The epithelial lining of ~~the~~ crop secretes a milky substance called pigeon milk.
8. Hind limbs are adapted for walking and perching.
9. Flight muscles - pectoralis major and the pectoralis minor.
10. Sexual dimorphism is distinct.
11. Oviparous.

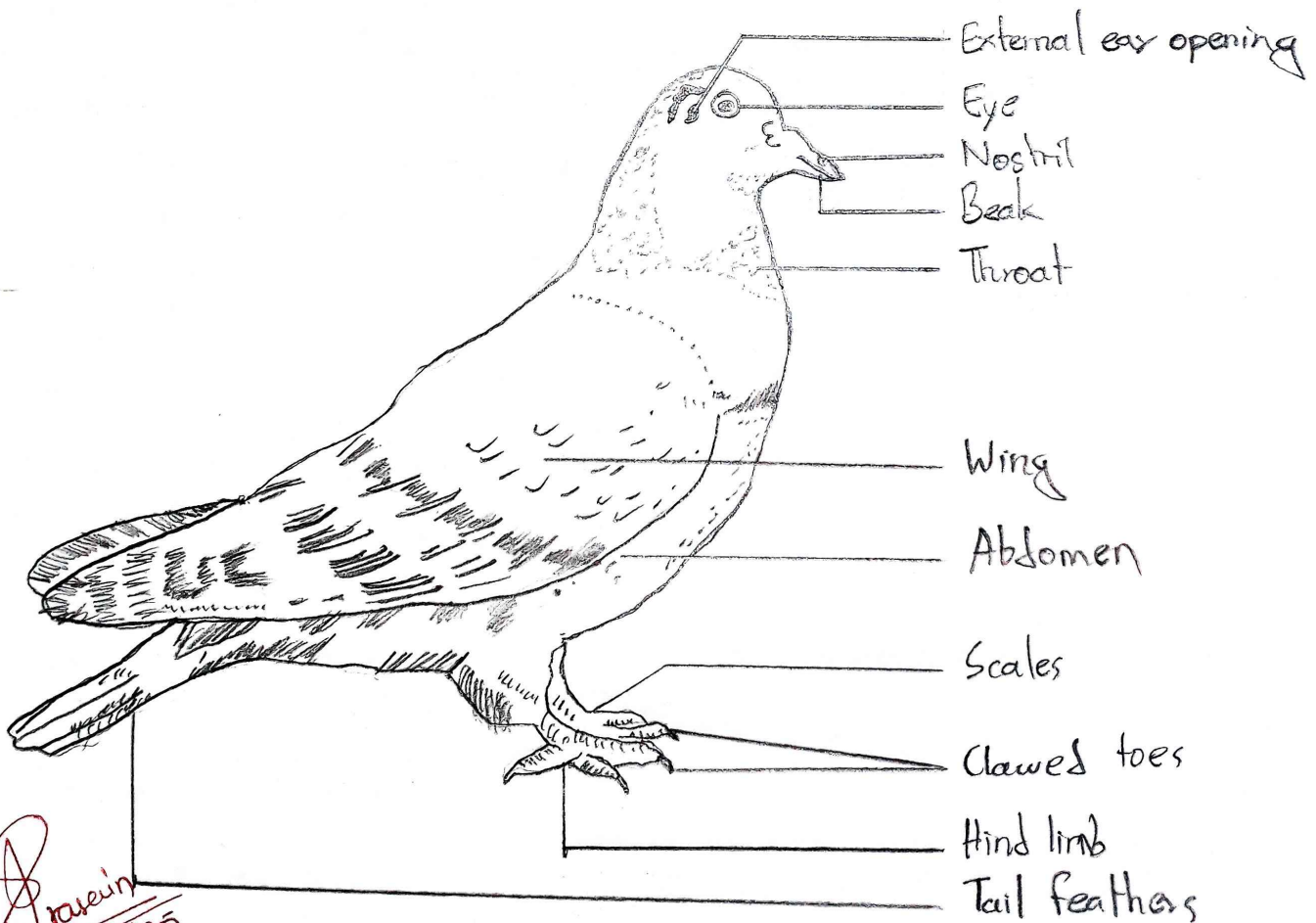
TO STUDY THE MUSEUM SPECIMEN

Roll No.: 11

Date: 20/11/18

Classification

Phylum	- Chordata
Subphylum	- Vertebrata
Group	- Gnathostomata
superclass	- Tetrapoda
Class	- Aves
Genus	- <u>Columba</u>
Species	- <u>livia</u>



Pravein
20/11/18

fig. Columba livia

COMMENTS ON RABBIT

1. *Oryctolagus cuniculus* is commonly called rabbit.
2. It is about 40 cm in length from mouth to anus.
3. Body is covered with thick hair.
4. The body is divided into four parts: head, neck, trunk and tail.
5. The head bears mouth, a pair of external nares, vibrissae, a pair of eyes and a pair of long movable pinnae.
6. Skin has sebaceous and sweat glands.
7. There are 4 to 5 pairs of nipples in females.
8. Fore limbs are shorter and hind limbs are longer and stronger for jumping.
9. Fore limbs bears 5 digits whereas hind limbs bears only 4 digits. The 4 digits are clawed.
10. Tail is short and hairy.

TO STUDY THE MUSEUM SPECIMEN

Roll No.: 11

Date: 20/11/21

Classification

Phylum	- Chordata
Subphylum	- Vertebrata
Group	- Gnathostomata
superclass	- Tetrapoda
Class	- Mammalia
Genus	- <u>Oryctolagus</u>
Species	- <u>cuniculus</u>

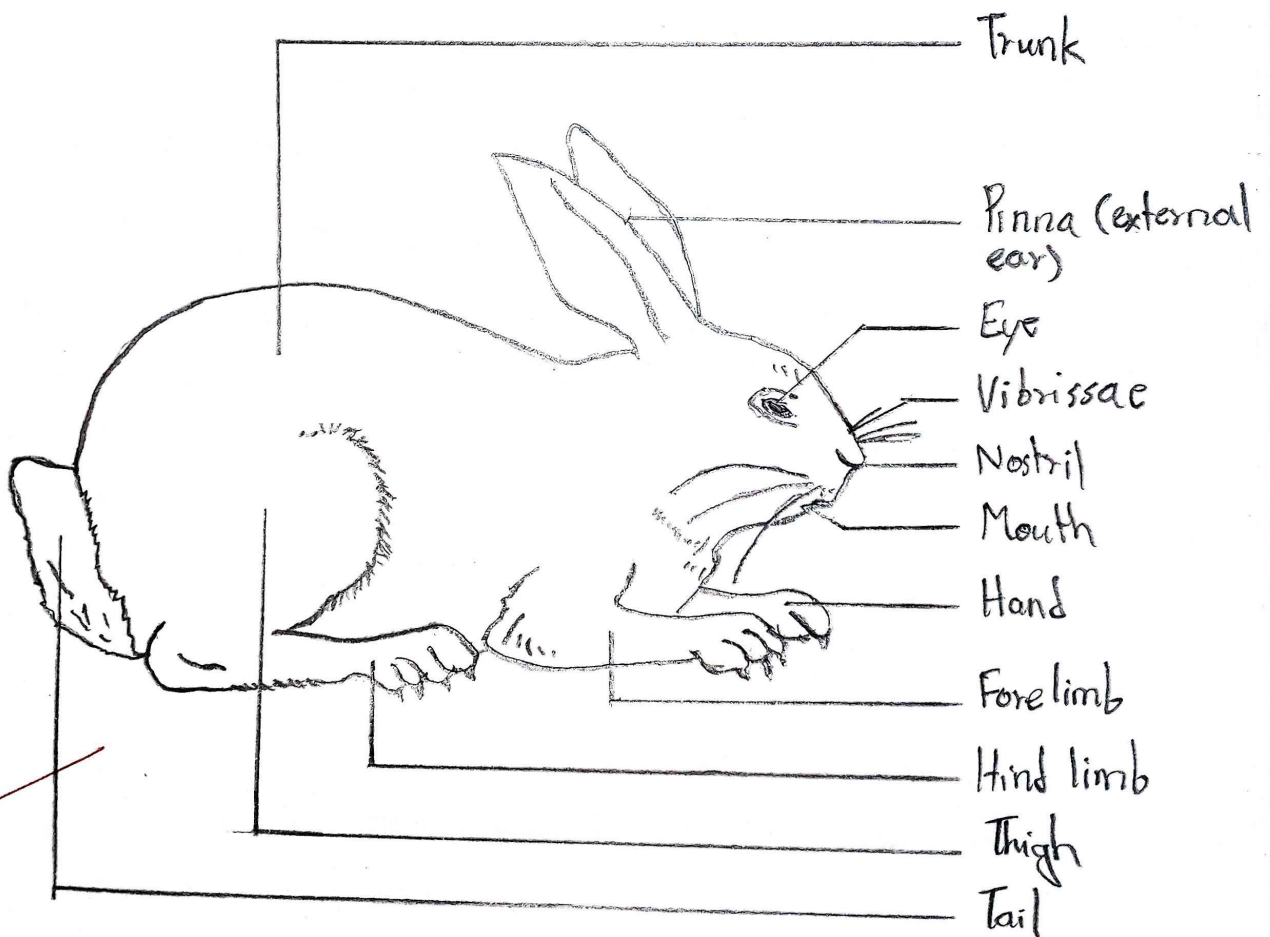


Fig. Oryctolagus cuniculus


Ravi
20/11/21