

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> (Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris) is the largest extant rodent in the world (weighing up to 91 kg).	capybara					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the third largest of the rodents (63-91 cm long; 5.4-16 kg), behind the capybara and the beaver.	Porcupines	Porcupine				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Porcupines (spined pigs) are rodents with a coat of sharp spines, or quills, which the animal uses for <input type="text"/> or camouflage from predators	defense	defence				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are normally wild and have relatively longer ears than rabbits and usually larger than rabbits	Hares					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is believed that chordates originated from <input type="text"/>	invertebrates					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Zoogeography is often divided into two main branches: " <input type="text"/> zoogeography" and "historical zoogeography"	ecological					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Zoogeography describes the distribution of <input type="text"/> across the globe	animals	animal				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Chordates, <input type="text"/> is a stiff but flexible rod made up of tightly packed vacuolated cells held in position by a firm sheath.	Notochord					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The home region of urodels (tailed amphibians) is the <input type="text"/> region	Neartic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Apes and monkeys belong to the Order of Mammals called <input type="text"/>	Primata						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rabbits and hares belong to the Order of Mammals called <input type="text"/>	Lagomorpha						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rats, Mice, Guinea pigs belong to the Order of Mammals called <input type="text"/>	Rodentia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Animals that are characterise with webbed feet are called <input type="text"/>	Amphibians	Frogs/Toads					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Animals that are characterise with gills is refered to as <input type="text"/>	Fishes	Pisces					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chordates are animals with with <input type="text"/>	notochord	vertebrate column					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chordates with skull are referred to as <input type="text"/>	Craniates	Craniate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fowls belong to the bird order <input type="text"/>	Galliformes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the hemichordates, the notochord is located in the <input type="text"/>	Proboscis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The body of hemichordates is divided into proboscis, collar and <input type="text"/>	trunk						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The structure that encases the body of urochordates is the <input type="text"/>	Tunic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage at which the notochord in urochordates is found is the <input type="text"/> stage	Tadpole						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gnathostomata refers to jawed <input type="text"/>	vertebrates					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The prefix "cephalo" connote <input type="text"/>	Head					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A marine invertebrate chordate with pointed ends, well-defined notochord, body segmentation and head is a <input type="text"/>	Cephalochordate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tetrapods have <input type="text"/> number of limbs	4	four				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In vertebrates, the notochord has been replaced by <input type="text"/>	backbone					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is aquatic animal that is capable of boring into the body of its prey, devouring all the soft parts and leaving the skin behind as an ordinary empty shell, held by bones.	Hagfish					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chondrichthyes are <input type="text"/> fishes	cartilaginous					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The osteichthyes are <input type="text"/> fishes	bony					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The amphibians are animals that live in <input type="text"/> and land	water					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In adult amphibians, gas exchange takes place through the <input type="text"/> and lungs	skin					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The eggs of amphibians hatch to <input type="text"/>	Tadpoles					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The amniotic membrane protects the <input type="text"/>	embryo					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lizards belong to the reptilian order called <input type="text"/>	Squamata					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In tortoises/turtles, teeth have been replaced by <input type="text"/>	Stomium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vertebrae and ribs of tortoise/turtle have been fused to form <input type="text"/>	Carapace						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major characteristic feature of the Class Aves that distinguishes it from other animals is the possession of <input type="text"/>	Feathers						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Members of the extinct bird Superorder Odontognathae were known for having <input type="text"/> like structures	Teeth						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ratites are birds that have lost the ability to <input type="text"/>	Fly						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tinamous birds are birds that <input type="text"/>	Fly						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bird that symbolizes Nigeria is the <input type="text"/>	Eagle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The national symbol of Australia is represented by a bird called <input type="text"/>	Kiwi						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The world's most dangerous bird is <input type="text"/>	Cassowary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bird that have its wings modified to flippers is called <input type="text"/>	Penguins						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bird that has a human appearance is called <input type="text"/>	Owl						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The largest and the second largest birds in the world are <input type="text"/> and Emu respectively	Ostrich						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Birds described as zygodactylous have two numbers of forward pointing toes and <input type="text"/> number of backward pointing toes	2	two					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Birds described as syndactylous have <input type="text"/> number of forward pointing toes	3	three					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientific name of the domestic chicken is <input type="text"/>	Gallus domestica						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Depending on how mammals are born, mammals can be classified as Monotremes, <input type="text"/> and Placentals	Marsupials						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The young of marsupials is called a <input type="text"/>	Joey						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Humans belong to the mammalian order <input type="text"/>	Primata						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The change in the genetic make-up of a population of organisms from one generation to another leading to the emergence of a new organism (species) is known as <input type="text"/>	Evolution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chordates are believed to have evolved from <input type="text"/>	Urochordates						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The evolutionary retention of juvenile or larval traits in adults is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Pedomorphosis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientific study of the areas where different animals live and the causes and effects of such distribution is called <input type="text"/>	Zoogeography						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The marsupials are well associated with the <input type="text"/> region	Astralasian						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The afro-tropical region is comprised of east, west, south and <input type="text"/> sub regions	malagasys					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	General adaptation, environmental change and Archipelagoes all constitute <input type="text"/> radiation	Adaptive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the largest living species of bird and lays the largest egg of any living bird.	Ostrich					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A marine invertebrate chordate with pointed ends, well-defined notochord, body segmentation and head is a	Fish	Tadpole	Cephalochordate	Hemichordate	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Larvaceans are:	Thaliaceans	Reptiles	Plantonic hemichordates	Planktonic urochordates	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The amniotic membrane is found in:	Birds	Reptiles, birds and mammals	Mammals and birds	Amphibians, reptiles and birds	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vertebrates are considered as:	Protochordates	Hemichordates	Advanced chordates	Protochordates and urochordates	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a feature of the superclass Agnatha?	Lack of jaws	Cartilaginous vertebral spine	Scales body	Head with a cranium	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a feature of vertebrates?	A well defined backbone (cartilaginous/bony)	Complex brain encased by a cranium	Well developed head (cephalization)	One pair of appendages	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ostracoderms are:	Advanced vertebrates	Extinct vertebrates	Heavy jawed vertebrates	Advanced invertebrates	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The name cyclostomata connotes:	Round/circular gill slit	Round/circular mouth and nose	Oval mouth	Round/circular mouth	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gnathostomes are vertebrates	Without jaws	Without teeth	With jaws	With teeth	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The body scales of chondrichthyes can be described as:	Golden	Tabloid	Circular	Placoid	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In chondrichthyes, buoyancy is supported by:	Swim bladder	Lungs	Oil-filled liver	Light bones	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pectoral and pelvic fins of chondrichthyes are:	Bony	Cartilaginous	Calcified	Fleshy	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Class Ostracodermi, now extinct, were characterized for lack of:	Tail and lower jaw	Teeth and upper jaw	Teeth and lower jaw	Mouth and teeth	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The osteichthyes have:	Tabloid body scales	Tooth-like body scales	Cycloid body scales	Spongy body scales	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Class Placodermi, now extinct, were noted for having:	Armoured tail	Armoured mouth	Armoured head and thorax	Cemented head and tail	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The skin of amphibians is:	Moist and scaly	Scaly and glandular	Moist and glandular	Moist and oily	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The eggs of amphibians do not have	Shell and albumin	Yolk and amniotic membrane	Shell and amniotic membrane	Amniotic membrane	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Frogs are better adapted for living on land than toads because they have:	Longer limbs	More efficient lungs	Drier and warty skin	High reproductive potential	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The anurans are amphibians without:	Glandular skin	True tail	Moist skin	True limbs	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the anurans:	All the limbs develop at the same time	The hind limbs develop after the front limbs	The limbs do not develop fully	The hind limbs develop before the front limbs	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The urodeles are amphibians with:	Visible moist body	Visible true limbs	Visible true tail	Visible head	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Amniotic membrane has its genesis in:	Mammals	Reptiles	Amphibians	Snakes	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reptiles are better equipped for life on land than amphibians because they have:	Dry and scaly skin, shelled amniotic eggs and efficient lungs	Dry and scaly skin, and efficient lungs	Dry and scaly skin, and shelled eggs	Scaly skin, shelled eggs and efficient lungs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Using the snout only, distinguish between the crocodile and the alligator	A crocodile has a very long and V-shaped snout, while the alligator's snout is wider and U-shaped	A crocodile has a very long, narrow, V-shaped snout, while the alligator's snout is wider and U-shaped	A crocodile has a very long, narrow, V-shaped snout, while the alligator's snout is narrow and U-shaped	A crocodile has a very long, narrow, V-shaped snout, while the alligator's snout is wider and V-shaped	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How would you distinguish a crocodile from an alligator with the mouth closed:	The upper teeth of crocodile are exposed/visible while that of alligator are not	The bottom teeth of alligator are exposed/visible while that of crocodile are not	The upper and bottom teeth of crocodile are exposed/visible while that of alligator are not	The bottom teeth of crocodile are exposed/visible while that of alligator are not.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an order in the class Reptilia?	Reptiala	Crocodilia	Testudinata	Squamata	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which vertebrates would you find scutes?	Lizards	Chamelions	Snakes	Tortoise/turtles	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Order Rhynchocephalia (Tuatara)?	A scaly loose and soft skin	A third primitive, light-sensitive eye above the brain	A scaly loose and hard skin	A spiny back	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of members of the class Aves?	Bones with large air space	Hard-calcareous shelled eggs with large yolk	Heart of four chambers	Hind-limbs modified to wings	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If members of the extinct subclass Archaeonithes were to be alive today, what major physical feature(s) would you use to identify them?	Large bony wings and tail	Clawed wings and clawed tail	Clawed wings	Clawed wings and long bony tail	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these birds is a ratite?	Pigeon	Dove	Eagle	Ostrich	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a tinamous bird?	Ostrich	Kiwi	Emu	Owl	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a zygodactylous bird?	Dove	Woodpecker	Turkey	Parrot	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a characteristic feature of mammals?	Mammary glands	A pair of pentadactyl limbs	Hairy skin with keratin	Four-chambered heart	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mammals are described as endo-homeothermic, which means that:	Their body heat energy is generated from within to maintain a constant low body temperature	Their body heat energy is generated from outside to maintain a constant high body temperature	Their body heat energy is generated from outside to maintain a constant low body temperature	Their body heat energy is generated from within to maintain a constant high body temperature	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The teeth of mammals are described as heterodontic because they are:	Varied in form	The same in form and function	Varied in form and function	Varied and long in form	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these are mammals that lay eggs?	Therians	Lizards	Protherians	Marsupials	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major feature of the metatherians (marsupials) is the:	Long legs	Long ears	Pouch	Long tail	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a marsupial?	Kangaroo	Opossum	Koala	Rabbit	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Eutherias are noted for having a:	Eterus	Uterus	Mammary gland	Placenta	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Name a mammal capable of true flying.	Ostrich	Kangaroo	Bat	Flying rat	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these animals is the slowest mammal?	Kangaroo	Sloth	Snail	Rabbit	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mammalian order Artiodactyla includes members such as sheep, cattle, antelope, giraffe etc. What do they all have as a major characteristic feature?	Odd number of toes	Even number of toes	Ability to feed on grass	Three toes	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a feature of the mammalian order Cetacea (whales, dolphins)?	They are aquatic	Have flipper-like forelimbs	Have blowholes on their tails	Hindlimbs are vestigial	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not true of hares and rabbits?	Rabbits are born with fur on their body and with closed eyes	Rabbits are born without fur on their body and with closed eyes	Hares are born with fur on their body and with opened eyes	Hares have longer ears than rabbits	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a rodent?	Mouse	Shrew	Rat	Squirrel	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How would you distinguish the rat from the rabbit by looking at their teeth?	Rats have two while rabbits have four continuously-growing chisel-like incisor teeth	Rats have four while rabbits have two continuously-growing chisel-like incisor teeth	Rabbits have wider teeth than rats	Rabbits have wider diastema than rats	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How will you distinguish the apes from monkeys?	Apes are smaller than monkeys, do not have tails and have longer arms than legs	Apes are larger than monkeys, have tails and longer arms than legs	Apes are larger than monkeys, do not have tails and have longer legs than arms	Apes are larger than monkeys, do not have tails and have longer arms than legs	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which chordate is said to have provided an excellent model for the movement of chordates from water to land?	Fish	Swan	Mudskipper	Frog	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these changes did not accompany the advancement of chordates from water to land?	Gills to lungs	Fins to limbs	External to internal fertilization	One to four chambered heart	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the prefix cephalo connote?	Brain	Tail	Skull	Head	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At which stage is the notochord in urochordates found?	Egg stage	Adult stage	Nymphal stage	Tadpole stage	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the name of the structure that encases the body of urochordates?	Cell membrane	Coat	Tunic	Shell	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the hemichordates, the notochord is located in the:	Proboscis	a) Trunk	Anus	Post-anal tail	A	eExam

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