

Using And Making A Biological Key

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Classification is a way of separating a large group of closely related organisms into smaller subgroups. With a classification system, identification of an organism is easy. The scientific names of organisms are based on the classification systems of living organisms. To classify an organism, scientists often use a key. A key is a listing of specific characteristics, such as structure and behavior, in such a way that an organism can be identified.

In this investigation, you will

- use a key to identify fourteen shark families.
- study the method used in making statements of a key.
- construct your own key which will identify organisms appearing on page 136.

Materials

metric ruler

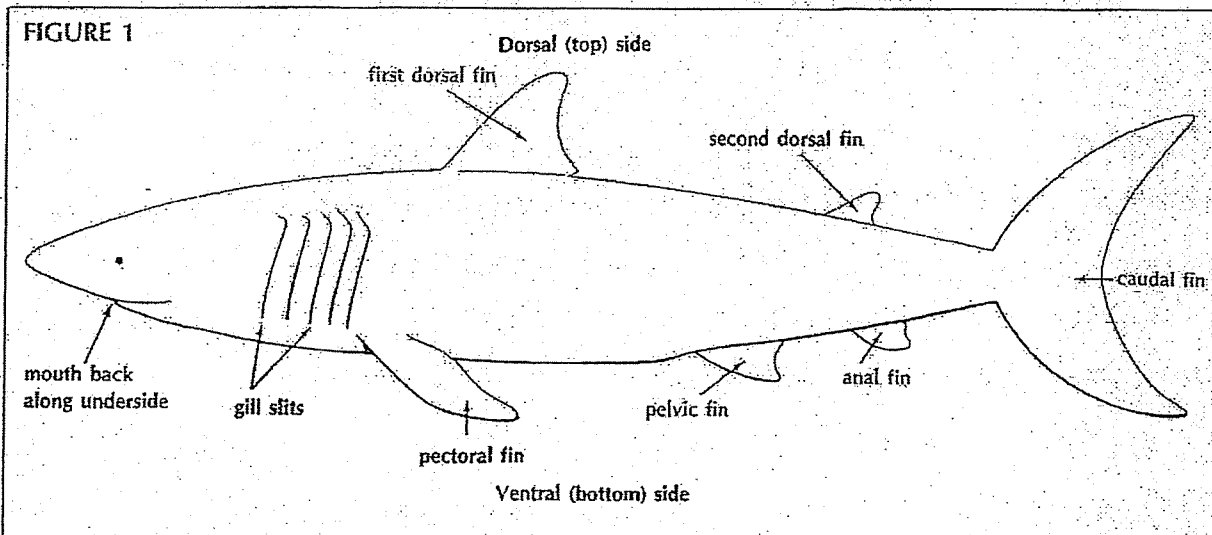
Procedure

• Use Figure 1 as a guide to the shark parts used in the key on page 135.

• Read sentences 1A and 1B of the key. Then study Shark 1 in Figure 2 for the characteristics referred to in 1A and 1B. Follow the directions in these sentences and continue until a family name for Shark 1 is determined.

For example, to key a shark that has an anal fin and a body that is not kite shaped, follow the directions of 1A and go directly to statement 2. To key a shark that lacks an anal fin and has a kite shaped body, follow the directions of 1B and go to statement 10.

• Continue this process with each shark until all animals have been identified. Write the family name on the line below each animal.



Key

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 Isuridae
 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 Dasysatidae

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. _____

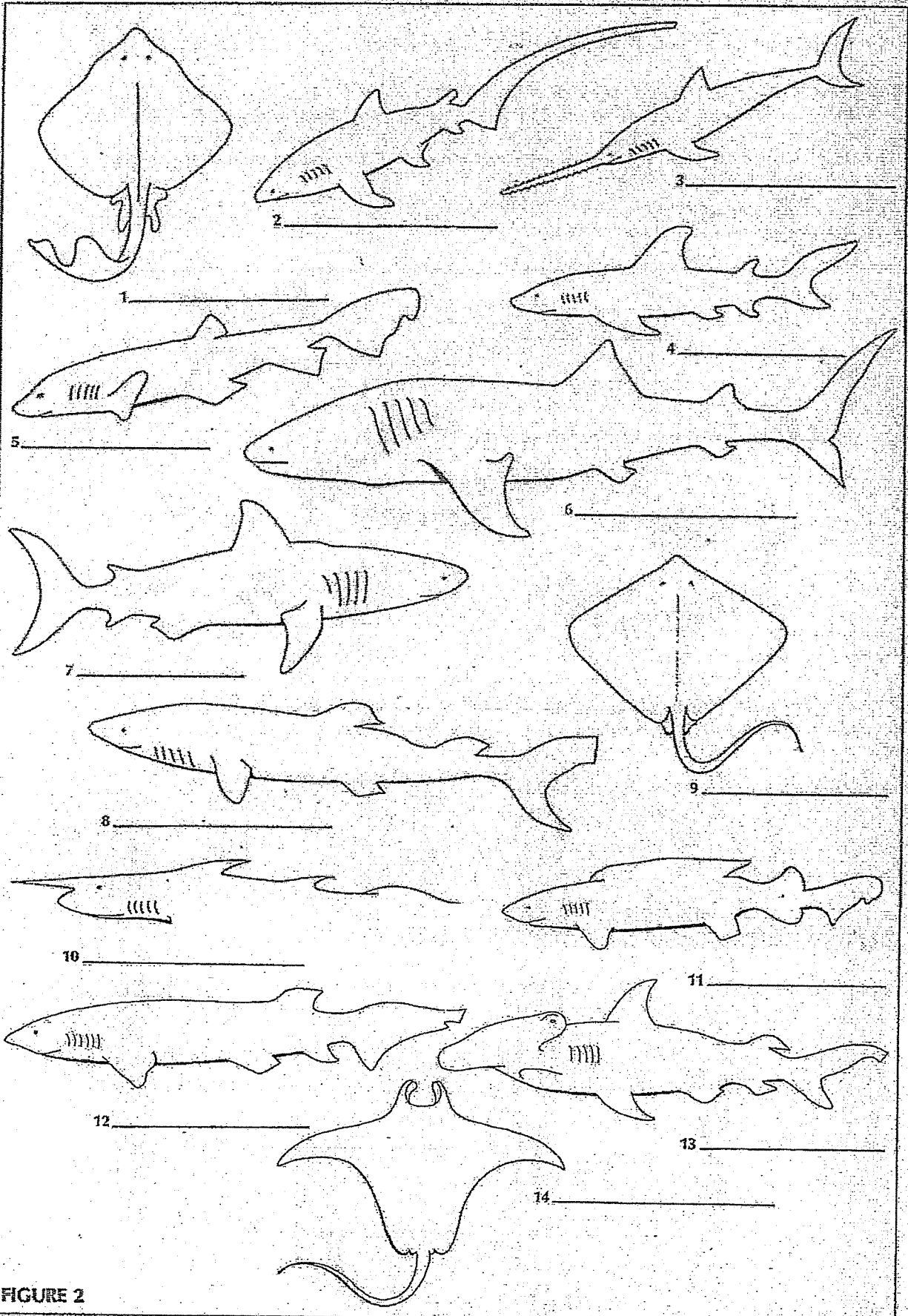


FIGURE 2

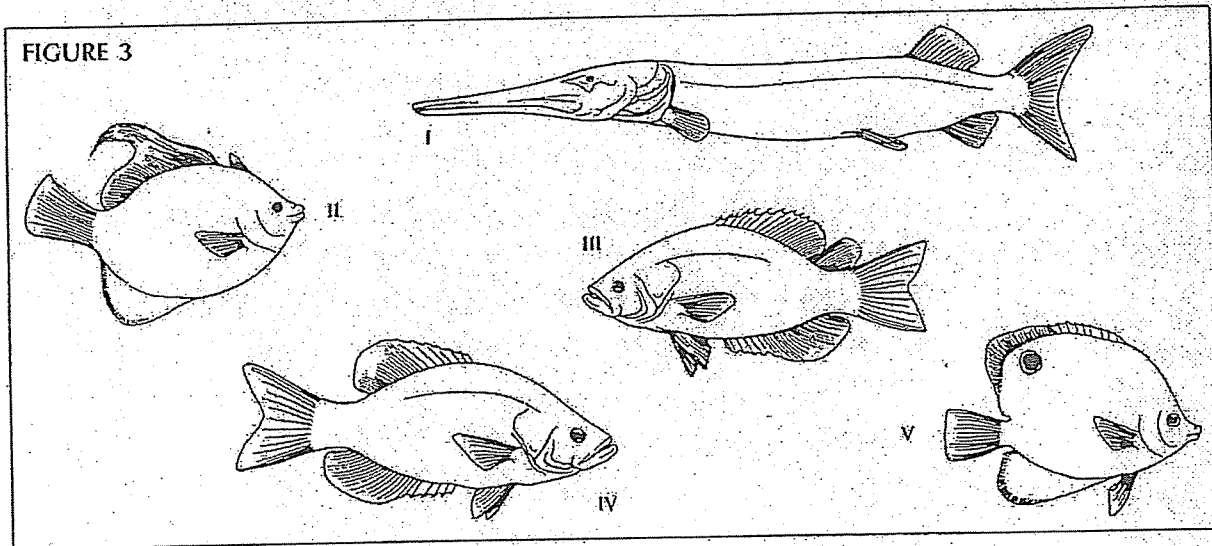
3. (a) What main trait could be used to separate shark 4 from shark 8? _____

(b) What main trait could be used to separate shark 4 from shark 7? _____

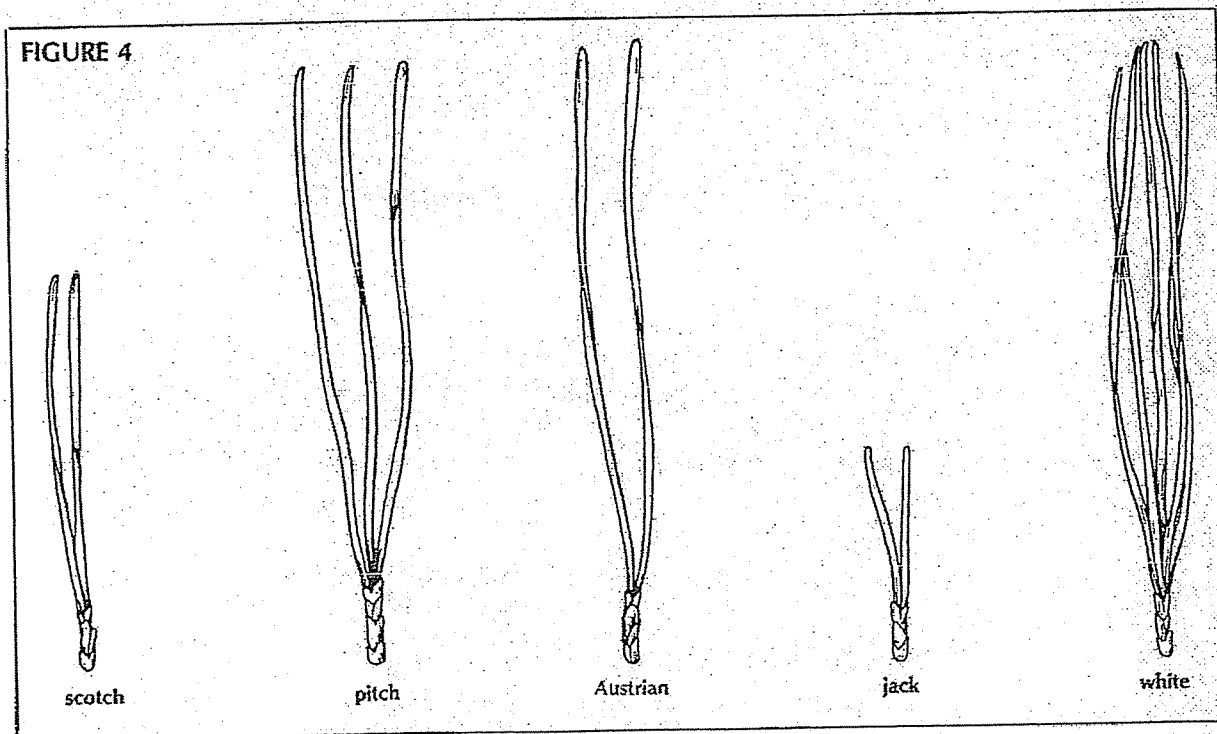
(c) What main trait could be used to separate shark 5 from shark 12? _____

4. Prepare your own key for the five fish in Figure 3. Use the same format as on page 135. The family names to be used are the numbers I, II, III, IV, and V. Your key should correctly use traits that will lead to each fish family. To help you get started, we have given you a suggestion for part of the first statements.

1. A. Fish with long tubelike body
- B. Fish with regular body shape



5. These leaves (needles) in Figure 4 are all from different pine trees and are drawn life size. Note that each bundle contains different numbers and lengths of leaves. Design a key which will classify each tree.



Name: _____

Period: _____

Lab 5: Using and Making a Biological Key

4. Prepare your own key for the five fish in Figure 3. The family names to be used are in the numbers I, II, III, IV, and V. Your key should correctly use traits that will lead to each fish family. To help you get started, we have given you a suggestion for part of the first statements.

1. A. Fish with long tubelike body
B. Fish with regular body shape

2. A. _____
B. _____

3. A. _____
B. _____

4. A. _____
B. _____

5. A. _____
B. _____

5. These leaves (needles) in Figure 4 are all from different pine trees and are drawn life size. Note that each bundle contains different numbers and lengths of leaves. Design a key which will classify each tree.

1. A. _____
B. _____

2. A. _____
B. _____

3. A. _____
B. _____

4. A. _____
B. _____

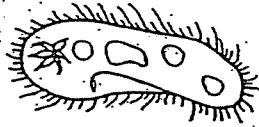
5. A. _____
B. _____

Dichotomous Key To The Protozoan

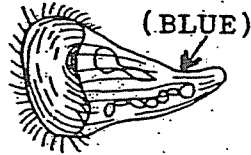
DIRECTIONS: With the help of the key below, run the protozoans through the dichotomous key and write your answer in the blanks.



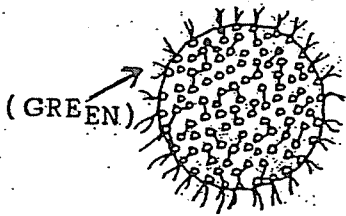
Amoeba



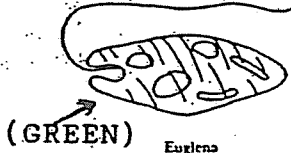
Paramecium



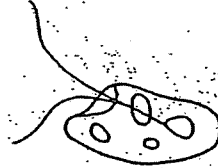
Stentor



Volvox



Euglena

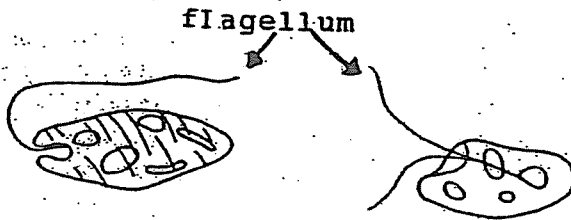
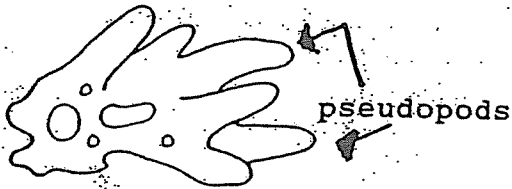


Chilomonas



Paramecium

KEY



1. White or colorless. 2
1. With color. 4
2. Rapid swimming, lacks pseudopodia. 3
2. Slow creeping, shape varies by changing feet (pseudopodia). _____
3. Organ of motion is long whiplike flagellum, no cilia. 6
3. No flagellum, cell covered with short hairlike structures (cilia). _____
4. Green. 5
4. Blue. _____
5. Spherical colony. _____
5. Elongate, single cell. _____
6. Cell elongate with narrowed posterior. _____
6. Elongate with a broad rounded or truncate posterior end during locomotion, highly plastic when stationary often appears to vibrate when in motion. _____