

SUB CLASS (3.) DIAPSIDA

- (i) Two temporal vacuities are present on each side of the skull.
- (ii) Post-orbital and squamosal meet b/w the temporal vacuities.

Order (I) Rhynchocephalia

- (i) Vertebrae are ~~temp~~ amphicoelous.
 - (ii) Ribs have only one head.
 - (iii) Cloacal opening is transverse.
 - (iv) Teeth are acrodont.
 - (v) Quadrate is immovable, mandibles are united by ligament.
- Ex - Sphenodon - popularly called Tuatara.

Order (II) Squamata

- (i) Body is covered with small ~~sto~~ scales.
- (ii) Tail is very long.
- (iii) Vertebrae are procoelous.
- (iv) Teeth are pleurodont.
- (v) Quadrate is movable.
- (vi) Males are provided with copulatory organs.

Sub-order (I.) Lacertilia.

- (i) Limbs are well developed.
- (ii) Eyelids are movable.
- (iii) Tympanum is present.
- (iv) Sternum is present.

Ex:— Crocodilus (muggermacch), Gavialis (Gharial), Alligator.

Sub-class (4) Synapsida.

- (i) Skull with a pair of temporal vacuities, one on either side. Each vacuity is bounded by the post orbital and squamosal above and by the jugal and squamosal below.
- (ii) includes extinct forms.

Eg:— Dimetrodon.