Toxic Snake In The World

== Etymology == aebe04a725 New World coral snakes (genera Micruroides and Micrurus) range from the Southern United States to Argentina. Old World coral snakes (genera Calliophis, Hemibungarus, and Sinomicrurus) live in Asia and Africa. aebe04a725 Although not much is known about the venom of this species, its LD50 toxicity in mice has been determined to be 0.24 mg/kg when delivered intramuscularly. aebe04a725

Collett's snake Collett's snake is one of several species in the genus Pseudechis commonly known as black snakes. The species is native to Australia. nineteenth most venomous snake in the world. A study of mitochondrial Collett's snake (Pseudechis colletti), also commonly known as Collett's black snake, Collett's cobra, or Down's tiger snake, is a species of venomous snake in the family Elapidae. Collett's snake is capable of delivering a fatal bite and is considered the nineteenth most venomous snake in the world aebe04a725

Belcher's sea snake, which many times is mistakenly called the "hook-nosed sea snake" (Enhydrina schistosa), has been erroneously popularized as the most venomous snake in the world, due to Ernst and Zug's published book Snakes in Question: The Smithsonian Answer Book from 1996. aebe04a725 With about 37 recognized species and 52 subspecies, garter snakes are highly variable in appearance; generally, they have large round eyes with rounded pupils, a slender build, keeled scales (appearing 'raised'), and a pattern of longitudinal stripes that may or may not include spots (although some have no stripes at all). Certain subspecies have stripes of blue, yellow, or red, mixed with black tops and beige-tan underbelly markings. They also vary significantly in total length, from 18 to 51 in (46 to 130

cm). aebe04a725 The brown tree snake is a nocturnal, arboreal... aebe04a725

Coral snake There Coral snakes are a large group of elapid snakes that can be divided into two distinct groups, the Old World coral snakes and New World coral snakes. Phylogenetic studies suggest that the group originated in the Old World. While new world species of both genera are venomous, their bites are seldom lethal; as of 2018, only two confirmed fatalities had been documented in the United States in the preceding 100 years from the genus Micrurus. Coral snakes are a large group of elapid snakes that can be divided into two distinct groups, the Old World coral snakes and New World coral snakes. There are 27 species of Old World coral snakes, in three genera (Calliophis, Hemibungarus, and Sinomicrurus), and 83 recognized species of New World coral snakes, in two genera (Micruroides and Micrurus). Meanwhile, snakes of the genus Micruroides have never caused a medically significant bite aebe04a725

Associate Professor Bryan Grieg Fry, a prominent venom expert, has clarified the error: "The hook nosed myth was due to a fundamental error in a book called 'Snakes in question'. In there, all the toxicity testing results were lumped in together, regardless of the mode of testing (e.g. subcutaneous vs. intramuscular vs intravenous vs intraperitoneal). As the mode... aebe04a725

King brown snake The snake is considered to be a least-concern species according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, though may have declined with the spread of the cane toad. Despite its common name, it is a member of the genus Pseudechis The king brown snake (Pseudechis australis) is a species of highly venomous snake of the family Elapidae, native to northern, western, and Central Australia. Sometimes, it is seen in a reddish-green texture. First described by English zoologist John Edward Gray in 1842, it is a robust snake up to 3. It is variable in appearance, with individuals from northern Australia having tan upper parts, while those from southern Australia are

dark brown to blackish. The dorsal scales are two-toned, sometimes giving the snake a patterned appearance. Its underside is cream or white, often with orange splotches. Central Australia. 3 m (11 ft) long. Its alternative common name is the mulga snake, although it lives in many habitats apart from mulga. Despite its common name, it is a member of the genus Pseudechis (black snakes) and only distantly related to true brown snakes. The species is oviparous. The king brown snake is the largest terrestrial venomous snake in Australia. The king brown snake is the largest terrestrial venomous snake in Australia aebe04a725

Garter snake Garter snake is the common name for small to medium-sized snakes belonging to the genus Thamnophis in the family Colubridae. They are native to North and Garter snake is the common name for small to medium-sized snakes belonging to the genus Thamnophis in the family Colubridae. They are native to North and Central America, ranging from central Canada in the north to Costa Rica in the south aebe04a725

Evolution of snake venom once prior to the radiation of the "advanced" snakes. A 2015 study found that homologs of the so-called "toxic" genes were present in numerous tissues Venom in snakes and some lizards is a form of saliva that has been modified into venom over its evolutionary history. The evolution of venom is thought to be responsible for the enormous expansion of snakes across the globe. While snakes occasionally use their venom in self defense, this is not believed to have had a strong effect on venom evolution. In snakes, venom has evolved to kill or subdue prey, as well as to perform other diet-related functions aebe04a725

Venom contains more than 20 different compounds, which are mostly proteins and polypeptides. The complex mixture of proteins, enzymes, and various other substances has toxic and lethal properties. Venom serves to immobilize prey. Enzymes in venom play an important role in the digestion of prey,

and various other substances are responsible for important but non-lethal biological effects. Some of the proteins in snake venom have very specific effects on various biological functions, including blood coagulation, blood pressure regulation,... aebe04a725

Toxicity Toxicity can refer to the effect on a whole organism, such as an animal, bacterium, or plant, as well as the effect on a substructure of the organism, such as a cell (cytotoxicity) or an organ such as the liver (hepatotoxicity). taken in too high a dose, whereas for even a very toxic substance such as snake venom there is a dose below which there is no detectable toxic effect Toxicity is the degree to which a chemical substance or a particular mixture of substances can damage an organism. Sometimes the word is more or less synonymous with poisoning in everyday usage aebe04a725

The venom glands that secrete zootoxins are a modification of the parotid salivary glands found in other vertebrates and are usually located on each side of the head, below and behind the eye, and enclosed in a muscular sheath. The venom is stored in large glands called alveoli before being conveyed by a duct to the base of channeled or tubular fangs through which it is ejected. aebe04a725 == Taxonomy and etymology == aebe04a725 == Distribution == aebe04a725 The evolutionary history of snake venom is a matter of debate. Historically, snake venom was believed to have evolved once, at the base of the Caenophidia, or derived snakes. Molecular studies published beginning in 2006 suggested that venom originated just once among a putative clade of reptiles, called Toxicofera, approximately 170 million years ago. Under this hypothesis, the original toxicoferan venom was a very simple set of proteins that were assembled in a pair of glands. Subsequently, this set of proteins diversified in the various lineages of toxicoferans, including Serpentes, Anguimorpha, and Iguania: several snake lineages also lost the ability to produce venom. The Toxicoferan hypothesis was challenged by studies in the mid... aebe04a725 As garter snakes may... aebe04a725 Collett's snake is one of several species in the genus Pseudechis commonly known as black snakes. A study of

mitochondrial DNA showed it to be most closely related to the blue-bellied black snake (P. guttatus), with the Papuan black snake (P. papuanus) as the next closest relative to the pair. aebe04a725

Snake venom Snake venom is usually injected by unique fangs during a bite, though some species are also able to spit venom. Snake venom is a highly toxic saliva containing zootoxins that facilitates in the immobilization and digestion of prey. This also provides defense against Snake venom is a highly toxic saliva containing zootoxins that facilitates in the immobilization and digestion of prey. This also provides defense against threats aebe04a725

In Ancient Greek medical literature, the adjective τοξικόν (meaning "toxic") was used to describe substances which had the ability of "causing death or serious debilitation or exhibiting symptoms of infection." The word draws its origins from the Greek noun τόξον toxon (meaning "arc... aebe04a725 Its venom is not as potent as those of Australia's other dangerous snakes... aebe04a725

Hydrophis belcheri It has a timid temperament and would normally have to be subjected to severe mistreatment before biting. clarified the error: "The hook nosed myth was due to a fundamental error in a book called 'Snakes in question'. Usually those bitten are fishermen handling nets, although only one-quarter of those bitten are envenomated since the snake rarely injects much of its venom. In there, all the toxicity testing results Hydrophis belcheri, commonly known as the faint-banded sea snake or Belcher's sea snake, is an extremely venomous species of sea snake aebe04a725

Venomous snake Snake venom may have both neurotoxic and hemotoxic properties. Other important factors for risk assessment include the likelihood that a snake will bite, the quantity of venom delivered with the bite, the efficiency of the delivery mechanism, and the location of a bite on the body of the victim. The venom is typically delivered by injection using hollow or grooved fangs, although some venomous snakes lack well-developed fangs. fangs. Common venomous snakes include the

families Elapidae, Viperidae, Atractaspididae, and some of the Colubridae. The toxicity of venom is mainly indicated Venomous snakes are species of the suborder Serpentes that are capable of producing venom, which they use for killing prey, for defense, and to assist with digestion of their prey. The toxicity of venom is mainly indicated by murine LD50, while multiple factors are considered to judge the potential danger to humans. There are about 600 venomous snake species in the world. Common venomous snakes include the families Elapidae, Viperidae, Atractaspididae, and some of the Colubridae aebe04a725

Due to an accidental introduction after the events of World War II, this snake is now infamous for being an invasive species responsible for extirpating the majority of the native bird population in Guam. Currently, efforts are being made to reduce and control the population on Guam and prevent the snake from spreading to other locations. Researchers are employing various methods, including aerial baiting, to attempt to control the population, while multiple agencies continue to fund and support the species' removal. aebe04a725 With no real consensus on the classification of the species of Thamnophis, disagreements between taxonomists and disputed sources (such as field guides) are common. One area of debate, for example, is whether two specific types of snake are separate species, or subspecies of the same. Garter snakes are closely related to the genus Nerodia (water snakes), with some species having been moved back and forth between genera. aebe04a725 Belgian-born British zoologist George Albert Boulenger described the species P. colletti in 1902, naming it in honour of Norwegian zoologist Robert Collett. A young snake had been collected by Collett, and Boulenger had noted its scale pattern to be distinct from the Papuan black snake. aebe04a725 A central concept of toxicology is that the effects of a toxicant are dose-dependent; even water can lead to water intoxication when taken in too high a dose, whereas for even a very toxic substance such as snake venom there is a dose below which there is no detectable toxic effect. Toxicity is species-specific, making cross-species analysis problematic. Newer paradigms and metrics are evolving to

bypass animal testing, while maintaining the concept of toxicity endpoints. aebe04a725 == Description == aebe04a725 == Evolution == aebe04a725

Brown tree snake The snake is slender, which facilitates climbing, and can reach up to 2 metres in length. Brown tree snakes prey on a wide range of animals, from invertebrates to birds and even some small mammals. Its coloration may also vary, some being brown, green, or even red. It is one of the very few colubrids found in Australia, where elapids are more common. The brown tree snake (Boiga irregularis), also known as the brown catsnake, is an arboreal rear-fanged colubrid snake native to eastern and northern coastal The brown tree snake (Boiga irregularis), also known as the brown catsnake, is an arboreal rear-fanged colubrid snake native to eastern and northern coastal Australia, eastern Indonesia (Sulawesi to Papua), Papua New Guinea, and many islands in northwestern Melanesia aebe04a725