

**REPRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TYPE OF
TANGACHALIS**

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ANNOTATION: The article studies the reproductive and developmental characteristics of reptiles belonging to the order of the Tangachidae. The biological diversity of animals belonging to the order, their reproductive forms such as egg-laying, live birth and parthenogenesis, as well as the stages of embryological development are covered. Their ecological adaptability and reproduction in accordance with their habitat are also studied.

Keywords: Colubridae, snakes, gatoria, parthenogenesis, embryogenesis, amnion, chorion, allantois.

Squamata is the largest and most diverse order of reptiles. It includes lizards (Lacertilia), snakes (Serpentes), and bipedal lizards (Amphisbaenia). They are widespread throughout the world and live in different climatic zones. Representatives of this group have various biological adaptations in reproduction and development. These features determine their evolutionary success. Unlike amphibians, reptiles do not have a larval period, and the young hatch from eggs live in the same conditions as their parents. With the exception of the Hatteria, all reptiles have a mating organ. Their activity increases during the mating season. Most reptiles lay eggs covered with leathery or hard calcareous shells. Reptile eggs are larger than amphibians. Since reptile eggs contain a large amount of nutrients, their embryos develop without metamorphosis. Reptiles lay far fewer eggs than amphibians. This is due to the fact that most reptiles show care for their offspring (burying their eggs in the ground, building nests) and the development of a thick eggshell

1. Reproduction: Animals belonging to the order of the spongiform encephalopathies reproduce mainly by internal fertilization. After mating, fertilization occurs using the male's copulatory organ, the hemipenis.

Reproduction forms are divided into the following types according to their biological diversity:

*Oviparous species - Female animals in this group lay eggs. The eggs develop in the external environment for a certain period of time, from which a fully formed young emerge. For example, many lizards and some snakes are examples of this.

*Viviparous species - in such animals, the fertilized egg develops inside the mother's body and gives birth to fully formed, active young. This condition occurs in some snakes and lizards that live in cold climates.

*Ovoviviparous species - in this case, the eggs develop inside the mother's body, but the young develop inside the egg and emerge at birth. Such development occurs in specific ecological conditions, not completely related to plants.

*Parthenogenesis (reproduction without fertilization) - some congeners, for example, Lizards of the genus *Darevskia* reproduce by parthenogenesis, in which females give birth without fertilization, meaning that offspring are genetically identical to the parent organism.

2. Embryological development

In the egg of ciliates, embryonic membranes such as amnion, chorion, and allantois form. These membranes create the necessary conditions for the embryo: amnion - protection, allantois - waste collection and gas exchange, and chorion is involved in gas exchange and nutrition.

The duration of development depends on the biology of each species, its habitat, and temperature. For example, in lizards living in warm climates, hatching occurs within 30-60 days.

Summary

The reproduction and development of representatives of the order of ants is complex.

They have biological and ecological adaptations. Their reproductive strategies, such as egg-laying, live birth, and parthenogenesis, play an important role in their geographic distribution and successful survival in the wild. Also, the unique features of the embryonic development process distinguish them from other reptiles. This makes them stand out as an evolutionarily successful group.

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