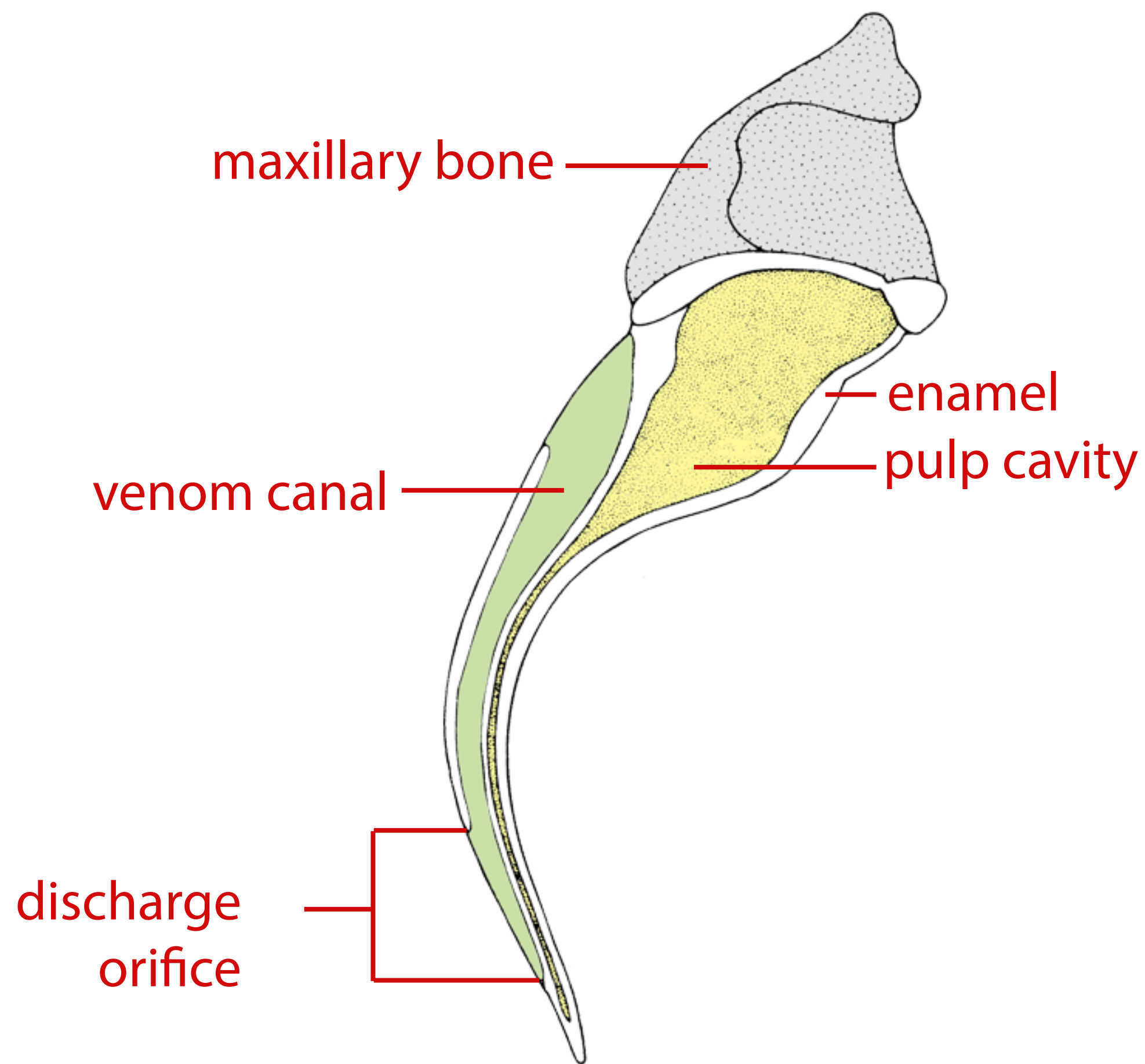
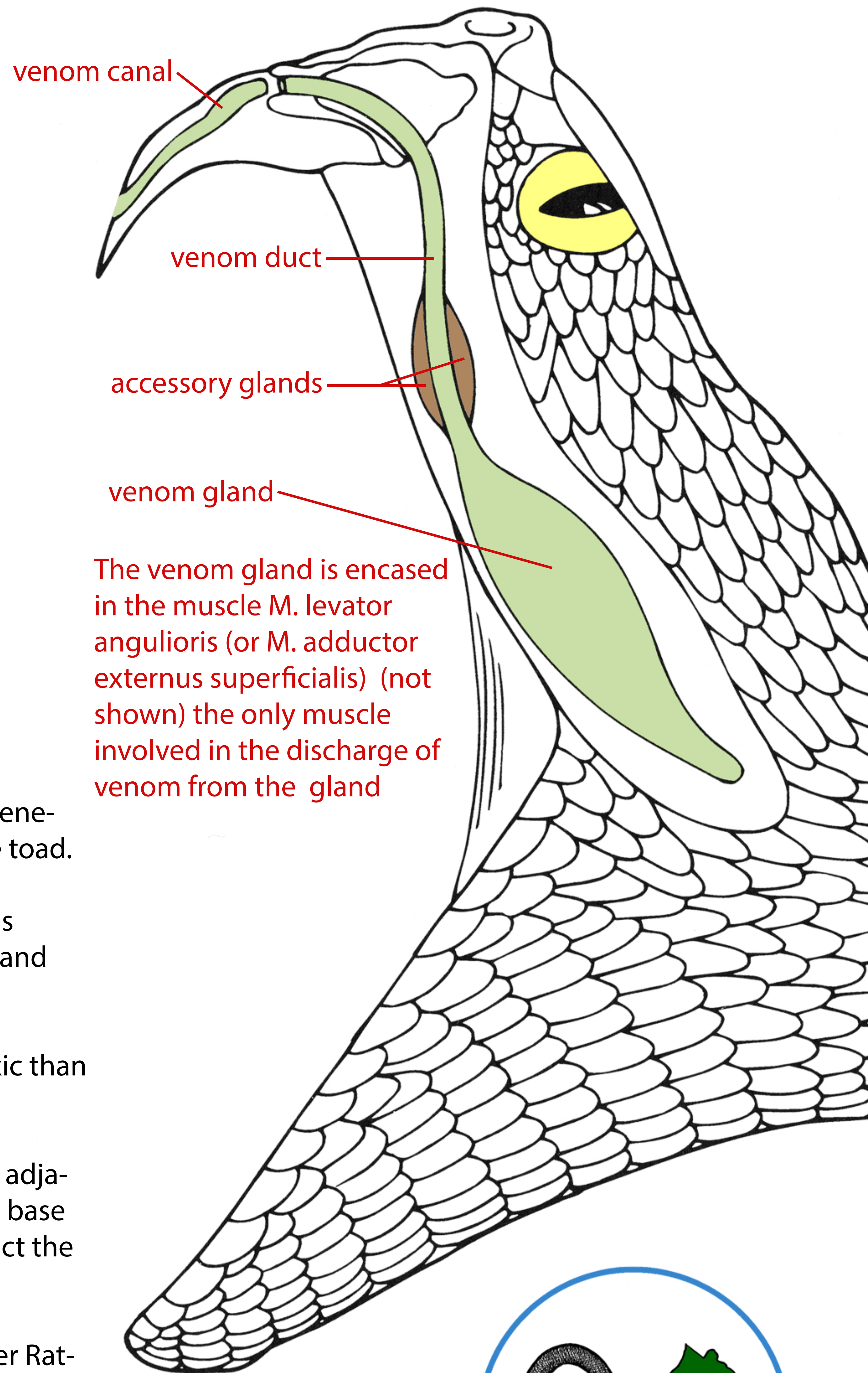


The structure of a fang (longitudinal section).



True or False

1. The elongated rear teeth of the Eastern Hog-Nosed Snake penetrate the toad's body wall and puncture its lungs, deflating the toad.
2. The heat sensing pits found on our native Virginia venomous snakes are 5 to 10 times more sensitive than those of pythons and some boas.
3. Venom extracted directly from the venom gland is more toxic than venom drawn from the fang.
4. The venom duct does not enter the fang, but instead opens adjacent to it within a sheath of connective tissue surrounding the base of the fang. This sheath acts as a seal around the fang that direct the flow of venom into the fang.
5. The Eastern Copperhead, Northern Cottonmouth and Timber Rattlesnake all lay leathery eggs (oviparous).
6. The venom of neonates and small juveniles is more potent than that of adults of their own species.
7. The venom for littermates can vary in chemistry and potency.



The venom gland is encased in the muscle *M. levator angulioris* (or *M. adductor externus superficialis*) (not shown) the only muscle involved in the discharge of venom from the gland

