Aegean's settlers

LEGEND

Land
Laggoon
Volcanoes
Sea
Lake
Subduction zone

mya = million years ago
C>O>H>A: Carnivorous>
Omnivorous>
Herbivorous>
Autotrophus

Funded by the European Society of Evolutionary Biology (ESEB)
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**Neocalchas gruberi**

### Size (length):
Up to 3.5 cm

### Food:
Carnivorous

### Closest cousin:
*Protoiurus kraepelini*  
4 points

### When did the species firstly appear?
36 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It prefers wet places at low altitudes. It is found under large stones, under the litterfall, at the edges of rabbles, etc. It gives birth to babies (not laying eggs). It spends most of its life hidden in its shelter and appears on the surface only during the breeding season, which is usually after the first rains. It lives in Megisti isl. (Katelorizo) and in SW Turkey.
Protoiurus kraepelini
The big black scorpion of Kastelorizo and SW Turkey

Size (length):
Up to 13 cm

Food:
Carnivorous
(C>O>H>A)

Closest cousin:
Protoiurus rhodiensis

When did the species firstly appear?
18 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is the biggest scorpion of Greece. It lives in Megisti isl. (Kastelorizo) and in SW Turkey. It prefers wet places. It is found under large stones, at cave entrances, in ruins of human settlements, around stony walled shafts, etc.. It gives birth to babies (not laying eggs). It spends most of its life hidden in its shelter and appears on the surface only during the breeding season, which is usually after the first rains.
**Protoiurus rhodiensis**
The big black scorpion of Rhodos isl.

**SCORPIONS**

- **Iurus dekanum** (Crete isl.)
  - ~5 mya
- **Iurus dufureious** (Peloponnese, Kythira isl.)
  - ~15 mya
- **Protoiurus rhodiensis** (Rhodos isl.)
  - 18 mya
- **Protoiurus kraepelini** (Megisti isl.)
  - 36 mya
- **Neocalchas gruberi** (Megisti isl.)
- **Calchas spp.** (Turkey)

**Information**

It is endemic to Rhodos isl., meaning that it lives only there and nowhere else in the world. It prefers wet places. It is found under large stones, at cave entrances, in ruins of human settlements, around stony walled shafts, etc. It gives birth to 7-13 babies (not laying eggs). It spends most of its life hidden in its shelter and appears on the surface only during the breeding season, which is usually after the first rains.

**Size (length):**
Up to 13 cm

**Food:**
Carnivorous

**Closer cousins:**
- *Iurus dufoureious* and
- *Iurus dekanum*

**When did the species firstly appeare?**
~15 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)
**Iurus dufoureius**
The big black scorpion of Peloponnese and Kythira isl.

**SCORPIONS**

- **Iurus dekanum** (Crete isl.)
  - ∼5 mya
- **Iurus dufoureius** (Peloponnese, Kythira isl.)
  - ∼15 mya
- **Protoiurus rhodensis** (Rhodos isl.)
  - 18 mya
- **Protoiurus kraepelini** (Megisti isl.)
  - 36 mya
- **Neocalchas gruberi** (Megisti isl.)
- **Calchas spp.** (Turkey)

**Information**

- **Size (length):**
  - Up to 11 cm

- **Food:**
  - Carnivorous

- **Closest cousin:**
  - *Iurus dekanum* (1 point)

- **When did the species firstly appear?**
  - ∼5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

*It is endemic to Peloponnese and Kythira isl., meaning that it lives only there and nowhere else in the world. It prefers wet places. It is found under large stones, at cave entrances, in ruins of human settlements, around stony walled shafts, etc. It gives birth to 7-13 babies (not laying eggs). It spends most of its life hidden in its shelter and appears on the surface only during the breeding season, which is usually after the first rains.*
**lurus dekanum**
The big black scorpion of Crete isl.

### SCORPIONS

- **lurus dekanum** (Crete isl.)
- **lurus dufourieus** (Peloponnese, Kythira isl.)
- **Protoiurus rhodiensis** (Rhodos isl.)
- **Protoiurus kraepelini** (Megisti isl.)
- **Neocalchas gruberi** (Megisti isl.)
- **Calchas spp.** (Turkey)

### Information

**Size (length):**
Up to 11 cm

**Food:**
Carnivorous

**Closest cousin:**
*lurus dufourieus* [1 point]

**When did the species firstly appear?**
~5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is endemic to Crete isl., meaning that it lives only there and nowhere else in the world. It prefers wet places. It is found under large stones, at cave entrances, in ruins of human settlements, around stony walled shafts, etc. It gives birth to 7-13 babies (not laying eggs). It spends most of its life hidden in its shelter and appears on the surface only during the breeding season, which is usually after the first rains.
**Dendarus sinuatus**

Beetle (there is no common name)

**COLEOPTERA (BEETLES)**

- **Dendarus messenius**
  (Mainland Greece and Peloponnese)
  - ~17 mya

- **Dendarus foraminosus**
  (Crete isl.)
  - 4 mya

- **Dendarus rhodius**
  (Rhodos isl.
  Kasos isl.
  Karpathos isl.)
  - ~6 mya

- **Dendarus sinuatus**
  (Cyclades islands)
  - 4 mya

**Information**

It is a wingless beetle. It is found in the soil and below stones. It is active during Spring and Summer. It is resilient to dry conditions, but it will not be found on sandy beaches. It prefers shrublands. It is an omnivorous animal and in particular saprophagous/detritus-feeding, meaning that it eats rotten pieces of plant matter in the soil. It lives in the Cyclades islands.

**Size (length):**
1,5 cm

**Food:**
Omnivorous  
(C>O>H>A)

**Closer cousins:**
*D. rhodius* and  
*D. foraminosus*

**When did the species firstly appear?**
6 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)
**Dendarus rhodius**

Beetle (there is no common name)

**COLEOPTERA (BEETLES)**

- **Dendarus messenius**
  (Mainland Greece and Peloponnese)
  - ~17 mya

- **Dendarus foraminosus**
  (Crete isl.)
  - ~6 mya

- **Dendarus rhodius**
  (Rhodos isl., Kasos isl., Karpathos isl.)
  - 4 mya

- **Dendarus sinuatus**
  (Cyclades islands)

**PLIOCENE**

3.5 million years ago

How was the area when the species started to differentiate?

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**Size (length):**

1 cm

**Food:**

Omnivorous

(C>0>H>A)

**Closest cousin:**

*Dendarus foraminosus*  
3 points

**When did the species firstly appeare?**

4 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

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It is a wingless beetle. It is found in the soil and below stones. It is active during Spring and Summer. It is resilient to dry conditions, but it will not be found on sandy beaches. It prefers shrublands. It is an omnivorous animal and in particular saprophagous/detritus-feeding, meaning that it eats rotten pieces of plant matter in the soil. It lives in Rhodos, Kasos and Karpathos islands. Recently, it has been located on the coast of Asia Minor.
**Dendarus foraminosus**
Beetle (there is no common name)

**COLEOPTERA (BEETLES)**

- **Dendarus messenius**
  Mainland Greece and Peloponnese

- **Dendarus foraminosus**
  Crete isl.

- **Dendarus rhodius**
  Rhodos isl., Kasos isl., Karpathos isl.

- **Dendarus sinuatus**
  Cyclades islands

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**Size (length):**
1 cm

**Food:**
Omnivorous

**Closest cousin:**
*D. rhodius*

**When did the species firstly appeare?**
4 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

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**Information**

It is a wingless beetle. It is found in the soil and below stones. It is active during Spring and Summer. It is resilient to dry conditions, but it will not be found on sandy beaches. It prefers shrublands. It is an omnivorous animal and in particular saprophagous/detritus-feeding, meaning that it eats rotten pieces of plant matter in the soil. It lives only in Crete isl.
**Dendarus messenius**  
Beetle (there is no common name)

**COLEOPTERA (BEETLES)**

- **Dendarus messenius**  
  (Mainland Greece and Peloponnese)
- **Dendarus foraminosus**  
  (Crete isl.)
- **Dendarus rhodius**  
  (Rhodos isl.  
  Kasos isl.  
  Karpathos isl.)
- **Dendarus sinuatus**  
  (Cyclades islands)

**How was the area when the species started to differentiate?**

**LOWER MIOCENE (Lower Burdigalian)**  
20 MILLION YEARS AGO

**Information**

- **Size (length):** 1 cm
- **Food:** Omnivorous  
  (C>O>H>A)
- **Closest cousin:**  
  *D. sinuatus*  
  [3 points]
- **When did the species firstly appeare?**  
  17 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is a wingless beetle. It is found in the soil and below stones. It is active during Spring and Summer. It is resilient to dry conditions, but it will not be found on sandy beaches. It prefers shrublands. It is an omnivorous animal and in particular saprophagous/detritus-feeding, meaning that it eats rotten pieces of plant matter in the soil. It lives in mainland Greece, Turkey and some islands of the Aegean archipelago.
**Mammut americanum**

**Mastodon**

**Information**

- **Size (height):**
  - Female: 2.3m, Male: 2.8m
- **Tusk length:** 5m
- **Food:** Herbivorous
  
  (C>O>H>A)

- **Closer cousins:**
  - L. africana and E. maximus

- **When did the species firstly appear?**
  - 24 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It lived from Miocene to Pliocene, in the north and central America. It could reach as heavy as 4.5 tons! Its body was covered by long, brown hair. It disappeared from North America around 10,500 years ago.
Loxodonta africana
The African bush elephant

**Information**

- **Size (height):** 3.96 m
- **Tusk length:** 3.51 m
- **Food:** Herbivorous
- **Closer cousins:** *P. antiquus* and *P. chaniensis*
- **When did the species firstly appear?** >6 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is the largest terrestrial animal on Earth today, greater than the Asian elephant, with characteristic large ears. It is found throughout the sub-Saharan Africa, but mainly in forests and savannas in the Congo Basin and the coastal East Africa. It is considered as a "vulnerable" species.
**Size (height):**
1,2-1,5 m (dwarf/dwarfism)

**Food:**
Herbivorous (C>O>H>A)

**Closest cousin:**
*Palaeoloxodon chaniensis*  
**1 point**

**When did the species firstly appear?**
~5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

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It is an extinct dwarf species. It lived in Europe and the western Asia. It used to form small herds of 5-15 individuals. The skulls of such extincted from the Aegean region proboscidean animals (e.g. elephants, mammoths, dinotherium), have possibly inspired our ancestors to create the myth of Cyclops: they might have thought that the opening for the proboscis was the opening for the Cylops' eye.
**Palaeoloxodon chaniensis**

**Mastodon**

- **Mammuthus creticus**
- **Mammuthus primigenius**
- **Elephas maximus**
- **Palaeoloxodon antiquus**
- **Palaeoloxodon chaniensis**
- **Loxodonta africana**
- **Mammut americanum**

**How was the area when the species started to differentiate?**

**Information**

- **Size (height):** 1.5-2 m (dwarf/dwarfish)
- **Food:** Herbivorous
- **Closest cousin:** *Palaeoloxodon antiquus* (C>O>H>A)
- **When did the species firstly appear?** Sometime between 5 and 1 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is an extinct dwarf species, that was discovered at Stylos and Vamos in western Crete isl. Close related species have been found in other Mediterranean islands as well. The skulls of such extincted from the Aegean region proboscidean animals (e.g. elephants, mammoths, dinotherium), have possibly inspired our ancestors to create the myth of Cyclops: they might have thought that the opening for the proboscis was the opening for the Cylops' eye.
**Elephas maximus**
The Asian elephant

**Size (height):**
2–3.5 m

**Food:**
Herbivorous

**Closer cousins:**
*M. primigenious* and *M. creticus*

**When did the species firstly appear?**
5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is the largest terrestrial animal on the Asian continent. It lives in India and SE Asia. It is considered as an "Endangered" species. The Asian elephants' community is matriarchal. Males live a solitary life, while females form groups, where their little ones may grow up in safety.
**Mammuthus primigenious**

**Woolly mammoth**

**Size (height):**
- 3 m

**Tusk length:**
- 4.2 m

**Food:**
- Herbivorous

**Closest cousin:**
- *M. creticus* (C>0>H>A)

**When did the species firstly appear?**
- >750000 years ago (check the phylogenetic tree)

**Information**

It disappeared during the early Holocene, 10,000-12,000 years ago. It lived in North Asia, in several places of Europe and parts of North America, during the last glacial period. It could live up to 30 years!
**Mammuthus creticus**

**Size (height):**
1 m (dwarf/dwarfism)

**Food:**
Herbivorous

**Closest cousin:**
*E. primigenius*

**When did the species firstly appear?**
>750000 years ago (check the phylogenetic tree)

It was the smallest mammoth that lived on Earth. It weighed approximately 310 kg. It disappeared around 12,000 years ago. Skulls of proboscidean animals (e.g. elephants, mammoths, dinotherium), like the one in the photo, have possibly inspired our ancestors to create the myth of Cyclops: they might have thought that the opening for the proboscis was the opening for the Cyclops' eye,
Podarcis muralis
Common Wall Lizard

**LIZARDS**

Podarcis cretensis
- 9 mya

Podarcis peloponnesiacus
- 12 mya

Podarcis erhardii
- 5 mya

Podarcis tauricus
- 7 mya

Podarcis ionicus
- 5 mya

Podarcis milensis
- 14 mya

Podarcis muralis
- 3 mya

**Information**

**Size (length):**
15 cm with the tail

**Food:**
Carnivorous

**Closest cousin:**
P. erhardii

**When did the species firstly appear?**
14 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

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It is a diurnal and agile lizard, very skillful in climbing. Its hibernation is very short. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 2–10 eggs, often 2 or 3 times a year. It may be found in a variety of habitats up to 2800m altitude. It lives all over mainland Greece, northern and eastern Peloponnese, central Evia isl., Samothraki isl. and Corfu isl., where it has been imported. It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
Podarcis milensis
Milos Wall Lizard

Lizards

Podarcis cretensis
Podarcis peloponnesiacus
Podarcis erhardii

Podarcis tauricus
Podarcis ionicus
Podarcis milensis
Podarcis muralis

Middle Miocene (Serravallian)
13 - 12 million years ago

Information

Size (length):
15 cm with the tail

Food:
Carnivorous
(C > O > H > A)

Closer cousins:
P. tauricus and P. ionicus

When did the species firstly appear?
7 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is a diurnal and agile lizard, mostly active on the ground surface, although it also climbs on stone walls and rocks. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 1-3 eggs, several times during the reproductive period. It prefers dry habitats with low and sparse vegetation, stone walls, rubble walls, but also dunes. It is also found in residential areas and up to 685m altitude. It lives in Antimilos isl.. It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
**Podarcis ionicus**
*Ionian Wall Lizard*

**LIZARDS**

- **Podarcis cretensis**
- **Podarcis peloponnesiacus**
- **Podarcis erhardii**
- **Podarcis tauricus**
- **Podarcis ionicus**
- **Podarcis milensis**
- **Podarcis muralis**

**Size (length):**
16 cm with the tail

**Food:**
Carnivorous

**Closest cousin:**
*P. tauricus*

**When did the species firstly appear?**
5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

**Information**

It is a diurnal and agile lizard, mostly active on the ground surface, that seldom climbs. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 2-10 eggs, usually twice a year. It may be found in a variety of habitats, but it prefers open and sunny places. It lives in Epirus and Western Greece (west of the Pindos Mountains), Peloponnes, Corfu isl., Paxos isl, Lefkada isl., Kefalonia isl, Ithaca isl., Zakynthos isl, and Arpia Strofaden isl. It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
Podarcis tauricus
Balkan Wall Lizard

LIZARDS

- Podarcis cretensis
- Podarcis peloponnesiacus
- Podarcis erhardii
- Podarcis tauricus
- Podarcis ionicus
- Podarcis milensis
- Podarcis muralis

How was the area when the species started to differentiate?

Information

Size (length):
16 cm with the tail

Food:
Carnivorous (C>O>H>A)

Closest cousin:
P. ionicus

When did the species firstly appear?
5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is a diurnal and agile lizard, mostly active on the ground surface, that seldom climbs. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 2-10 eggs, usually twice a year. It prefers open and sunny places and it may be found up to 2350m altitude. It lives in Evia isl., in Thassopoula isl. and in mainland Greece east of the Pindos mountain range (west of Pindos it is replaced by Podarcis ionicus). It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
**Podarcis erhardii**

**Erhard’s Wall Lizard**

**Lizards**

![Phylogenetic Tree](image)

- **Podarcis erhardii**
- **Podarcis cretensis**
- **Podarcis peloponnesiacus**
- **Podarcis tauricus**
- **Podarcis ionicus**
- **Podarcis milensis**
- **Podarcis muralis**

**Information**

- **Size (length):** 14 cm with the tail
- **Food:** Carnivorous
- **Closer cousins:** *P. peloponnesiacus* and *P. cretensis*
- **When did the species firstly appear?** 9 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is a diurnal and agile lizard, mostly active on the ground surface, but often climbs as well. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 1-5 eggs, in the middle of summer. It may be found in a variety of habitats, up to 1000m altitude, but seems to prefer lower altitudes. It lives all over Greece. It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
**Podarcis peloponnesiacus**

**Peloponese Wall Lizard**

**LIZARDS**

- **Podarcis cretensis**
- **Podarcis peloponnesiacus**
- **Podarcis erhardii**
- **Podarcis tauricus**
- **Podarcis ionicus**
- **Podarcis milensis**
- **Podarcis muralis**

**Size (length):**
14 cm with the tail

**Food:**
Carnivorous

**Closest cousin:**
P. cretensis

**When did the species firstly appear?**
9 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

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It is a diurnal and agile lizard, and a perfect climber. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 1-6 eggs. It prefers a variety of habitats, up to 1600m altitude. It is endemic to Peloponnese, meaning that it lives only there and nowhere else in the world. It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
**Podarcis cretensis**
Cretan Wall Lizard

**LIZARDS**

- **Podarcis cretensis**
- **Podarcis peloponnesiacus**
- **Podarcis erhardii**
- **Podarcis tauricus**
- **Podarcis ionicus**
- **Podarcis milensis**
- **Podarcis muralis**

**Size (length):**
14 cm with the tail

**Food:**
Carnivorous

**(C=O>H=A)**

**Closest cousin:**
P. peloponnesiacus

**When did the species firstly appear?**
5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

**Information**

It is a diurnal and agile lizard, mostly active on the ground surface, but often climbs as well. It feeds on invertebrates. Females lay 1-5 eggs, in the middle of summer. It may be found in a variety of habitats, up to 1000m altitude, but is seems to prefer lower altitudes. It is endemic to Crete isl. and surrounding islets, meaning that it lives only there and nowhere else in the world. It is a harmless reptile, like all lizards in Greece.
**Garidella spp.**

**Garidella**

**PLANTS**

- **Nigella doerfleri**
  - (Crete isl., Cyclades, Isls)
  - 5.5 mya

- **Nigella stricta**
  - (SW Crete isl., Kythira isl.)
  - 3 mya

- **Nigella carpatha**
  - (Kasos isl, Karpathos isl.)
  - ~15 mya

- **Nigella arvensis**
  - (Aegean islands and mainland Greece)
  - ~16 mya

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**Information**

**Size (height):**
30-60 cm

**Food:**
Autotrophus  
(C > O > H > A)

**Closest cousin:**
*Nigella arvensis*  
4 points

**When did the species firstly appear?**
16 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is an upright herbaceous annual plant. It lives on stony slopes, in uncultivated fields and on the borders of cultivations. It is found in Central Greece, Peloponnese, Crete isl., Cyclades Isls, Eastern and North Aegean Isls.
**Nigella arvensis**
Love in a mist of the field

**PLANTS**

- **Nigella doerleri** (Crete isl., Cyclades, isl.)
- **Nigella stricta** (SW Crete isl., Kythira isl.)
- **Nigella carpatha** (Kasos isl., Karpathos isl.)
- **Nigella arvensis** (Aegean islands and mainland Greece)
- Garidella spp.

**Information**

**Size (height):**
30-60 cm

**Food:**
Autotrophus

**(C>O>H>A)**

**Closest cousin:**
*Nigella doerleri*  
3 points

**When did the species firstly appear?**
15 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is an upright herbaceous annual plant. It lives on stony slopes, in cultivated or barren areas and in coastal areas. It is found throughout the Aegean and in mainland Greece.
Nigella carpatha
Love in a mist of Carpathos isl.

PLANTS

- 16 mya
- 15 mya
- 5.5 mya
- 3 mya

Nigella doerfleri
(Crete isl., Cyclades, isl.)

Nigella stricta
(SW Crete isl., Kythira isl.)

Nigella carpatha
(Kasos isl, Karpathos isl.)

Nigella arvensis
(Aegean islands and mainland Greece)

Garidella spp.

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Information

How was the area when the species started to differentiate?

Plioene
3.5 million years ago

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Size (height):
30-60 cm

Food:
Autotrophus

(C>0>H>A)

Closest cousin:
Nigella stricta

1 point

When did the species firstly appear?
3 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

It is an upright herbaceous annual plant. It lives on stony slopes and in shrublands. It is found on the islands of Karpathos and Kassos.
**Nigella stricta**
Upright Love in a mist

**PLANTS**

- **Nigella doerfleri**
  (Crete isl., Cyclades, isl.)

- **Nigella stricta**
  (SW Crete isl., Kythira isl.)

- **Nigella carpatha**
  (Kasos isl, Karpathos isl.)

- **Nigella arvensis**
  (Aegean islands and mainland Greece)

- **Garidella spp.**

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**Size (height):**
30-60 cm

**Food:**
Autotrophus

(C>O>H>A)

**Closest cousin:**
*Nigella carpatha*

1 point

**When did the species firstly appear?**
3 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)

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**Information**

It is an upright herbaceous annual plant. It lives in sand dunes, at SW Crete isl. and Kythira isl..
**Nigella doerfleri**

Doerfler's Love in a mist

**PLANTS**

- **Nigella doerfleri**
  - (Crete isl., Cyclades, isls)
  - ~15 mya

- **Nigella stricta**
  - (SW Crete isl., Kythira isl.)
  - ~15 mya

- **Nigella carpatha**
  - (Kasos isl, Karpathos isl.)
  - 3 mya

- **Nigella arvensis**
  - (Aegean islands and mainland Greece)
  - ~16 mya

- **Garidella spp.**

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**Information**

It is an upright herbaceous annual plant. It lives on stony slopes, in shrublands up to 600 m altitude, in uncultivated fields and at the borders of cultivations. It is found in Crete isl. and the Cyclades isls.

**Size (height):**

- 30-60 cm

**Food:**

- Autotrophus

**Closer cousins:**

- *N. stricta* and *N. carpatha*

**When did the species firstly appear?**

- 5,5 mya (check the phylogenetic tree)
Trump cards game
"Aegean's settlers"

How to play?

Each card has a letter and a number in the upper right corner, corresponding to a group of organisms: S1-S5 for Scorpions, C1-C4 for Coleoptera (beetles), E1-E7 for Elephants and mammoths, L1-L7 for Lizards and P1-P5 for Plants. The game could be played by 2-4 players or groups of players.

**TRUMP card:**
To start the game, shuffle the cards and deal an equal number to each player! First starts the person to the left of the one who dealt the cards. The first player chooses and reads one of the categories! Then, he/she compares it with the other players! The one with the highest value wins the cards and chooses the next term! The player with all the cards in the end, is the winner! In case of tie: shuffle the playing cards and the next winner will take them. Hyper trumps’ card “SUPREME” is the wooly mammoth Mammutthus premigenius. The “SUPREME” card, automatically wins all cards in all categories, unless if someone has a card with the number 1 (S1,C1,E1,L1,P1) Winner is the one who will manage to collect all the cards.

**QUARTET:**
To start the game, shuffle the cards and deal an equal number to each player! First starts the person to the left of the one who dealt the cards. The players can see the cards. The aim of the game is to create as many quartets as possible (set of 4 cards from the same category of organisms). The player asks another player for the card necessary to make a quartet. If the second player has the card, the first one takes the card and keeps asking for cards from other players until someone says no. The player who answered negatively continues, asking for a card from another player of his/her choice, etc. Each time a player makes a quartet, he/she places it on the table. The game ends when there are no more cards left. Winner is the player with the most quartets.