Animals 5

- send answer to iClicker Question 20A now.
- Starfish II
- Chordates
 - in general
 - phylogeny
 - trout
- iClicker Question 20B

Due in lab next week:

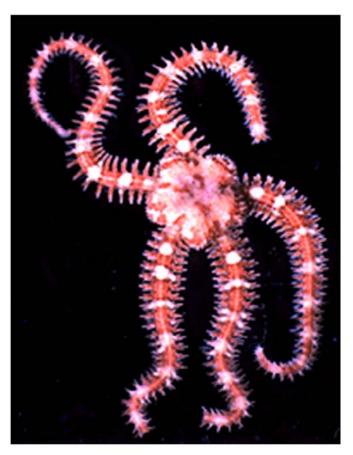
- ⇒ Animal Diversity Pre-lab (Lab manual page 103 & on-line)
- ⇒ Plant Diversity Lab report

Don't forget the Phylogenetic Collection Lab

Exam 2: Monday (info in Animals 3 handout)

- Last names A G in McCormack Cafe
- Last names H Z here (1 bonus point for going to correct place!) Final Exam Wednesday May 19 11:30 2:30

Starfish



Starfish, continued

motion = tube-feet & water-vas cular system (also does circulation)

respiration: tube-feet used as gills

reproduction: asexmal - can re-grow arms; sometimes disc

sexual of spawn: seasonal conditions trigger mass release of egs: spern into the profestilization

life cycle: Zygote ___ swimming __metamorphosis jurenile grows adult

Chordates - bilateral symmetry e 4 distinguishing characteristics:

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O notochord - cartilage running along dorsal side (NOT a backbone)
major & urochordata - notochord only in larva
groups . cephalochordata - notochord only
. uer tebrata = notochord + backbone around 2

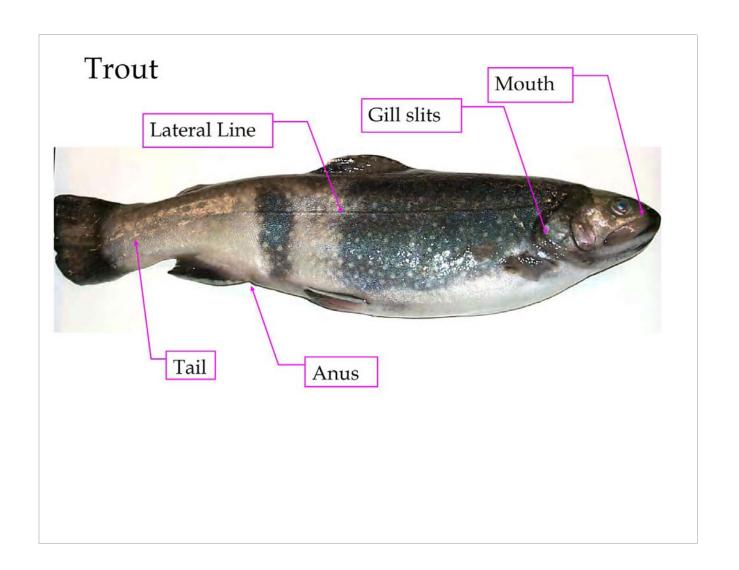
- @ single dorsal nerve cord
- 3 post-anal tail = anus not at tip of tail
- Depharangeal gill slits ("breathe thru mouth")

 ex. in fish dorsal view looking down & inside

mouth the anus digestive tract

most the operation pharangeal gill shits

* closed in land-dwelling chard ates



Bio 112 Handout for Animals 5

This handout contains:

- Today's iClicker Questions
- Handout for today's lecture

iCliker Question #20A - before lecture

Which of the following are true?

- (A) All chordates have a backbone made of bone and cartilage.
- (B) All chordates have a dorsal nerve cord.
- (C) All chordates have a backbone made of bone and/or cartilage.
- (D) More than one of the above.
- (E) None of the above.

iCliker Question #20B - after lecture

Which of the following animals eats (ingests food) and breathes (takes in air or water for respiration) through their mouth?

- (A) trout
- (B) squid
- (C) caterpillar
- (D) planarian
- (E) more than one of the above

Beaming in your answers

- Figure out your answer and select the appropriate letter (A-E).
 Turn on your iCliker by pressing the "ON/OFF" button; the blue "POWER" light should come on. If the red "LOW BATTERY" light comes on, you should replace your batteries soon.
- 3. Transmit your answer as follows:
 - a. Press the button corresponding to the answer you've selected (A thru E).
 - b. The "STATUS" light will flash green to indicate that your answer has been received. If the "STATUS" light flashed red, your answer was not received; you should resend it until you get a green "STATUS" light.

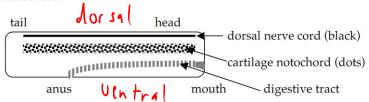
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Notochord, backone, etc.

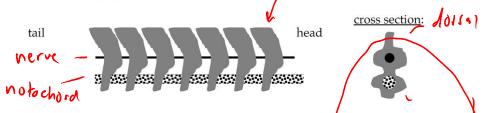
These terms can be confusing as these structures are highly modified in advanced vertebrates like us.

There are two parts of the primitive chordate (for example, a cephalocordate) to keep track of:

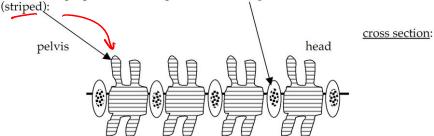
- the nerve cord
- the notochord



In more advanced chordates, like a shark, cartilage 'vertebrae' (gray) begin to wrap and protect the nerve cord and the notochord like this (a small section of the backbone):



In terrestrial vertebrates like us, the notochord only provides structural support during embryonic development. In mature terrestrial vertebrates, the notochord has been reduced to the nucleus pulposus - a small part of the cartilage discs that sit between each vertebral bone (attribute).



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