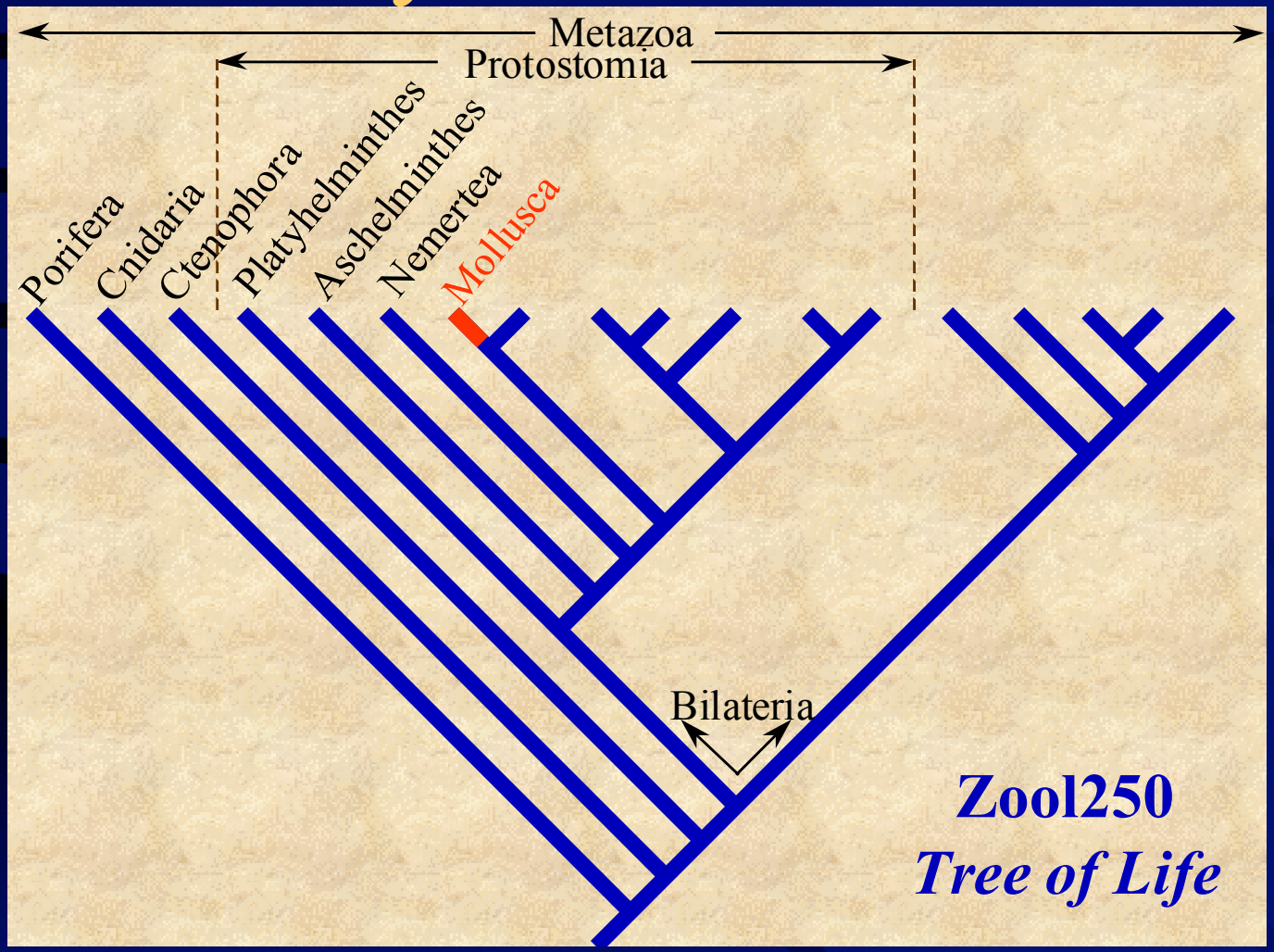
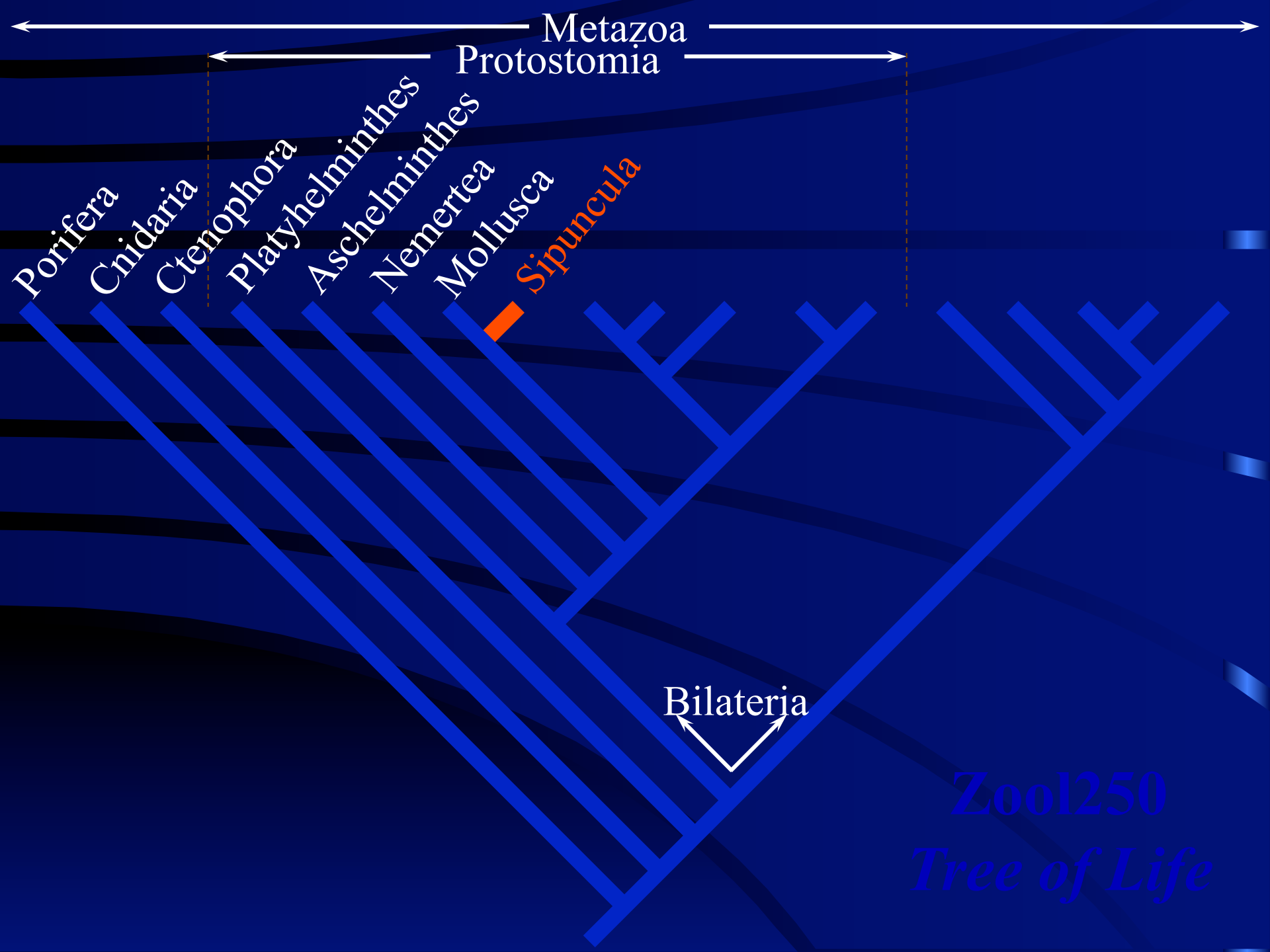
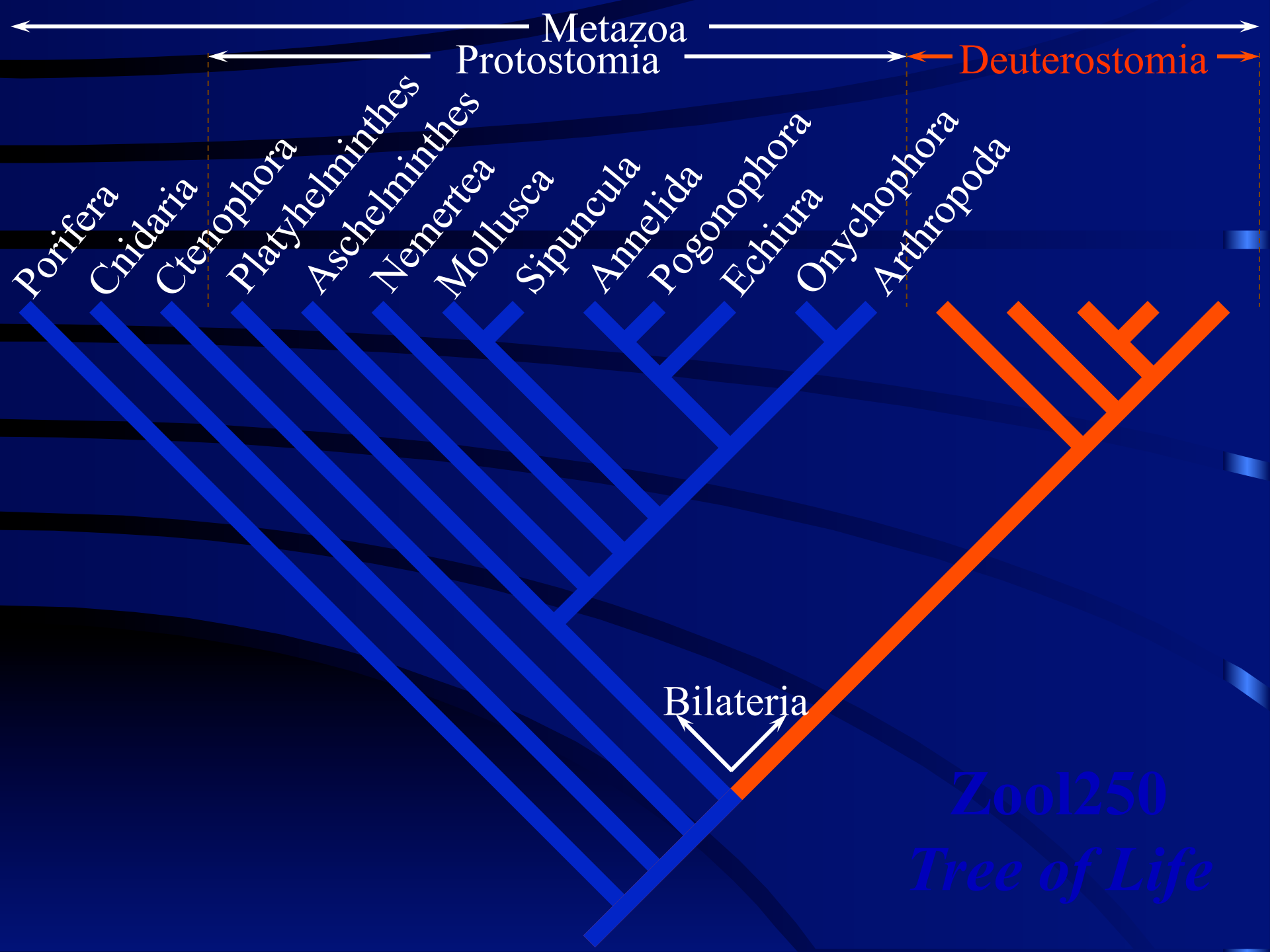
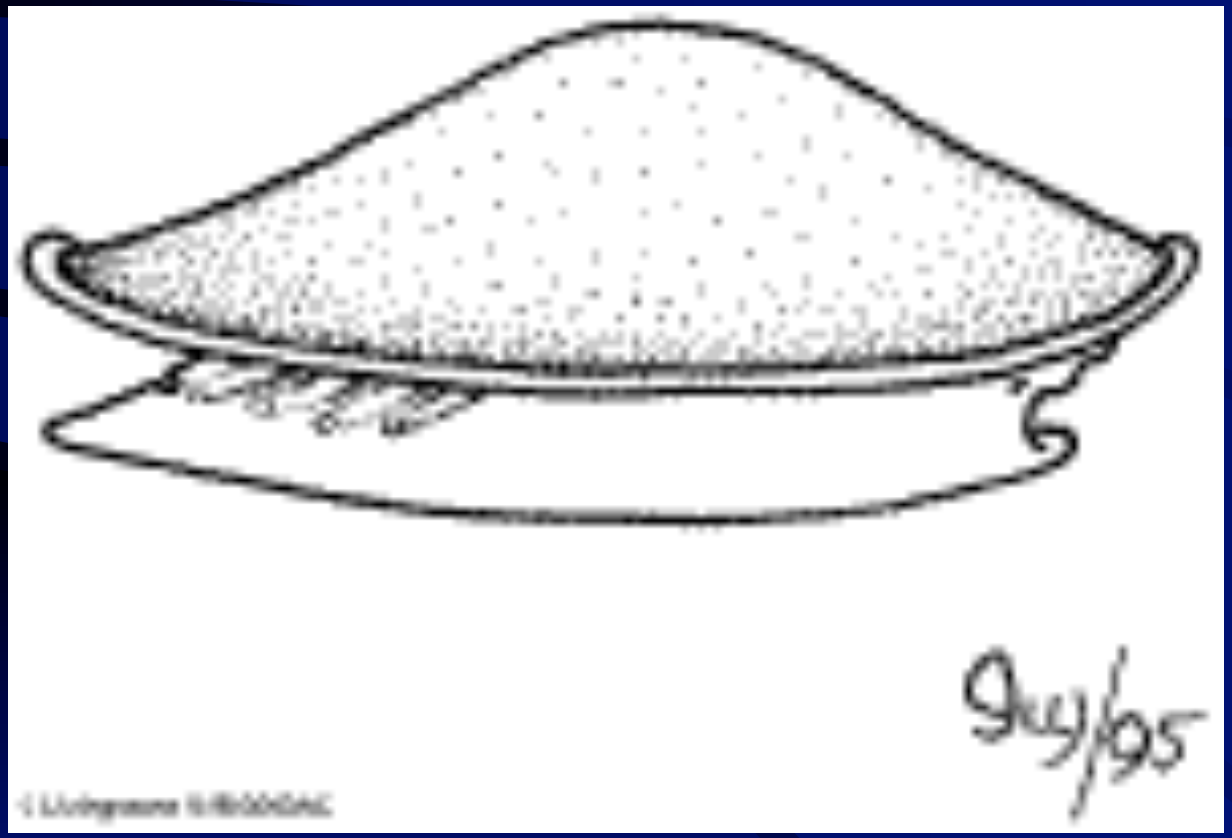
Phylum Molusca



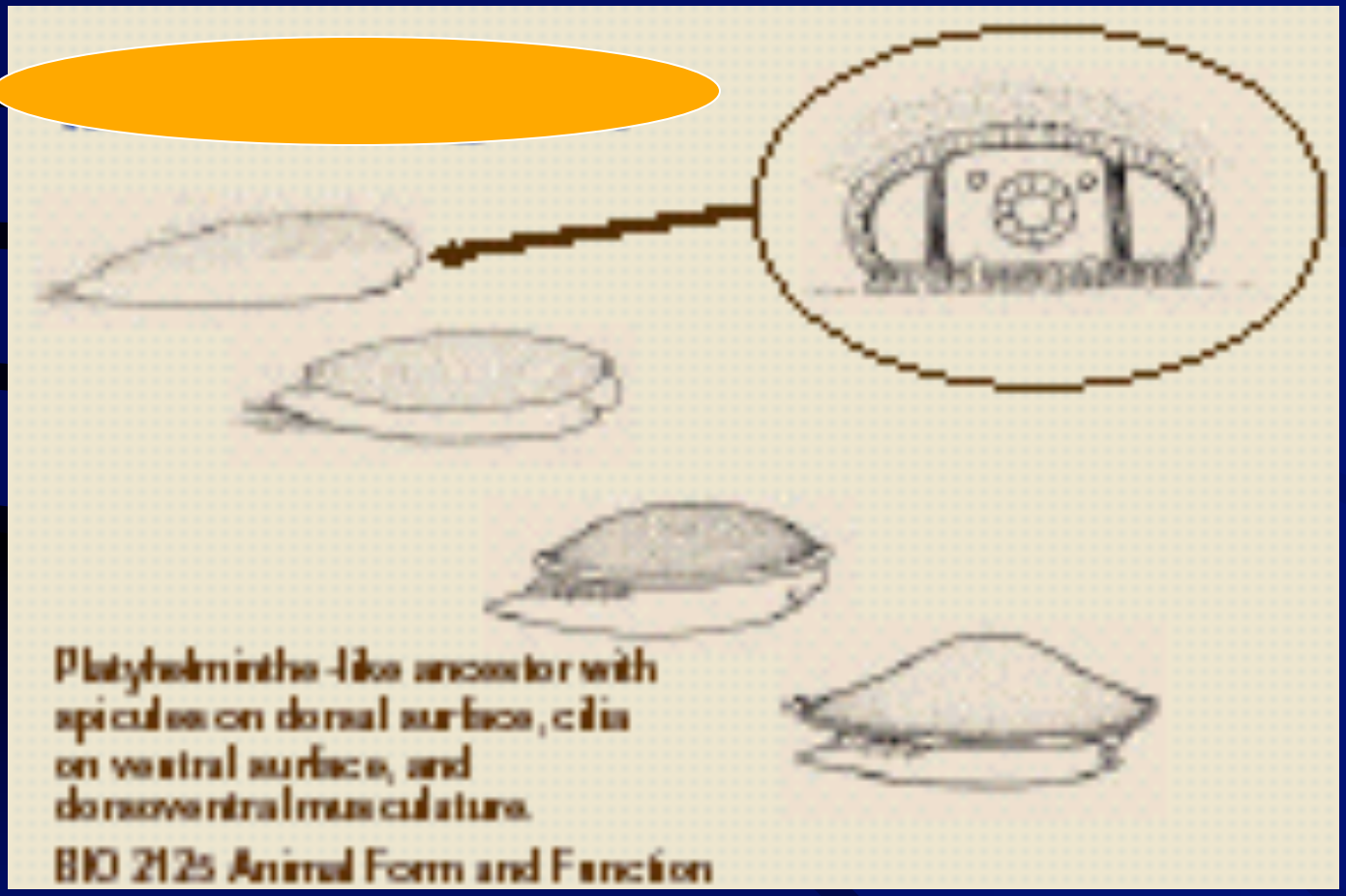

Metazoa
Protostomia
Porifera
Cnidaria
Ctenophora
Platyhelminthes
Aschelminthes
Nemertea
Mollusca
Sipuncula
Bilateria
Zool250
Tree of Life


Metazoa
Protostomia
Deuterostomia
Porifera
Cnidaria
Ctenophora
Platyhelminthes
Aschelminthes
Nemertea
Mollusca
Sipuncula
Annelida
Pogonophora
Echiura
Onychophora
Arthropoda
Bilateria
Zool250
Tree of Life

Molusco ancestral..?

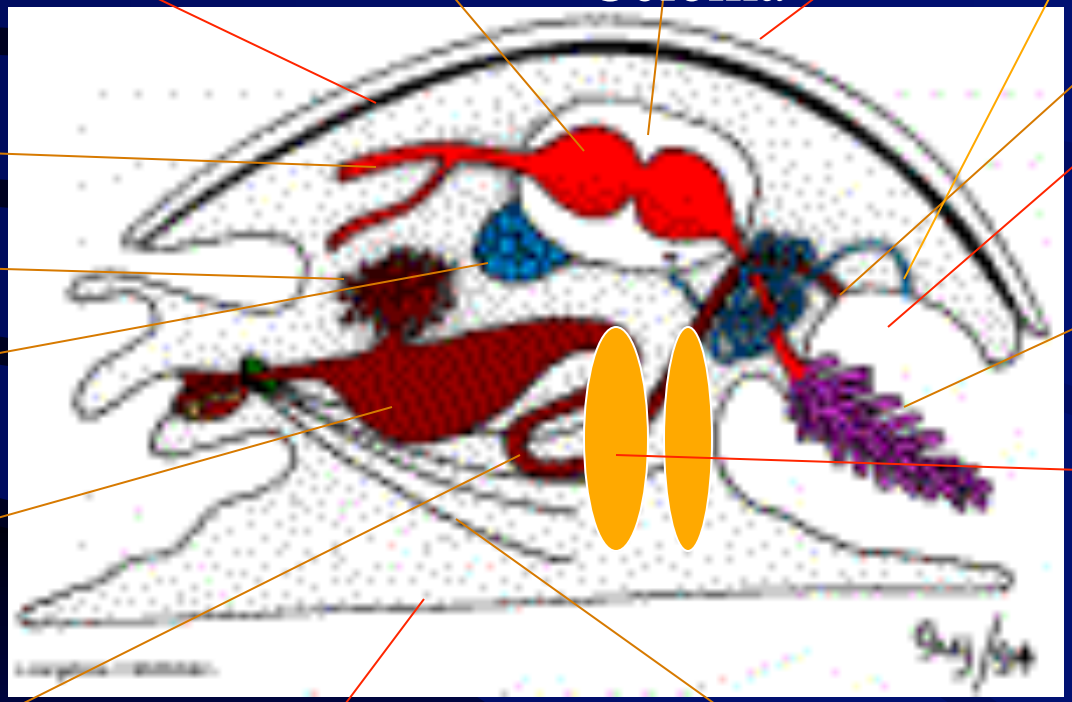


Origen de los moluscos?



Novedades evolutivas del phylum

Molusco generalizado



MANTO

epidermis

Aorta

Glan. digestiva

Gónada

Saco estilo

Intestino

PIE

Corazon bicameral

Celoma

Nefridiop

CONCHA

Ano

Cav. paleal

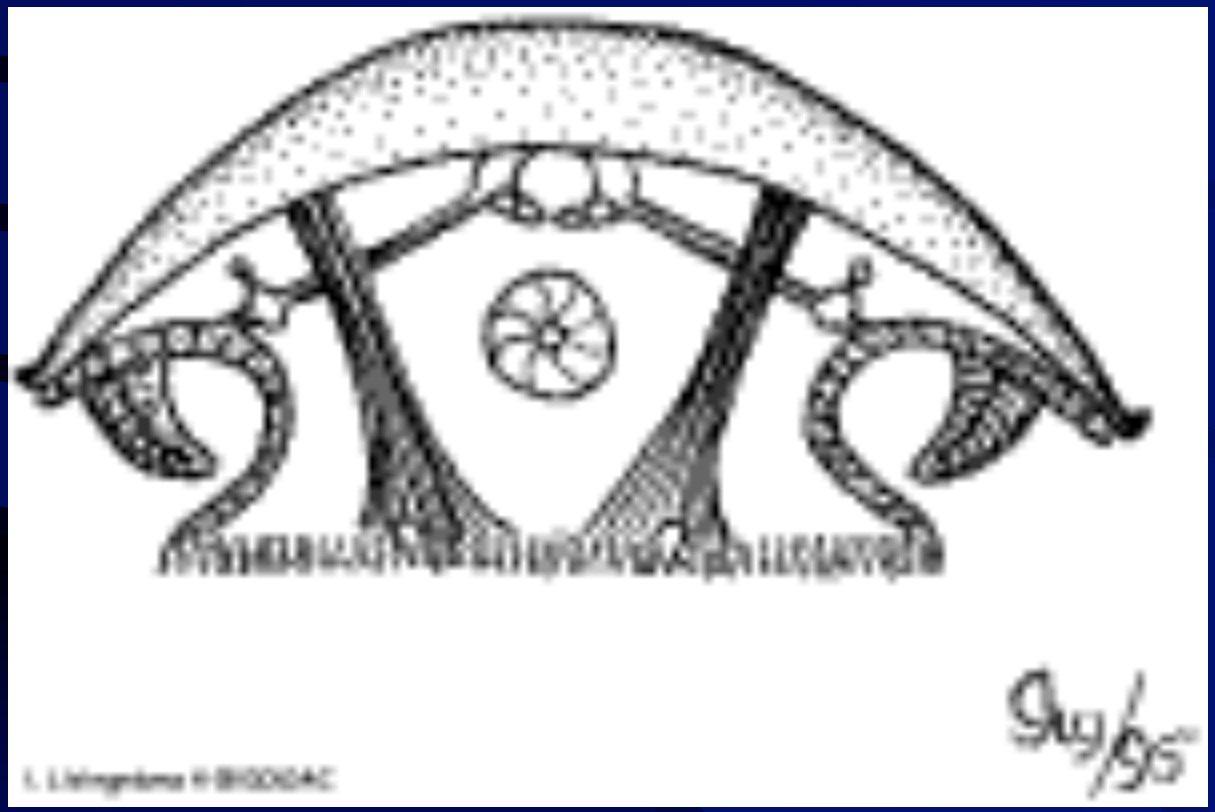
Branquia

Músculos

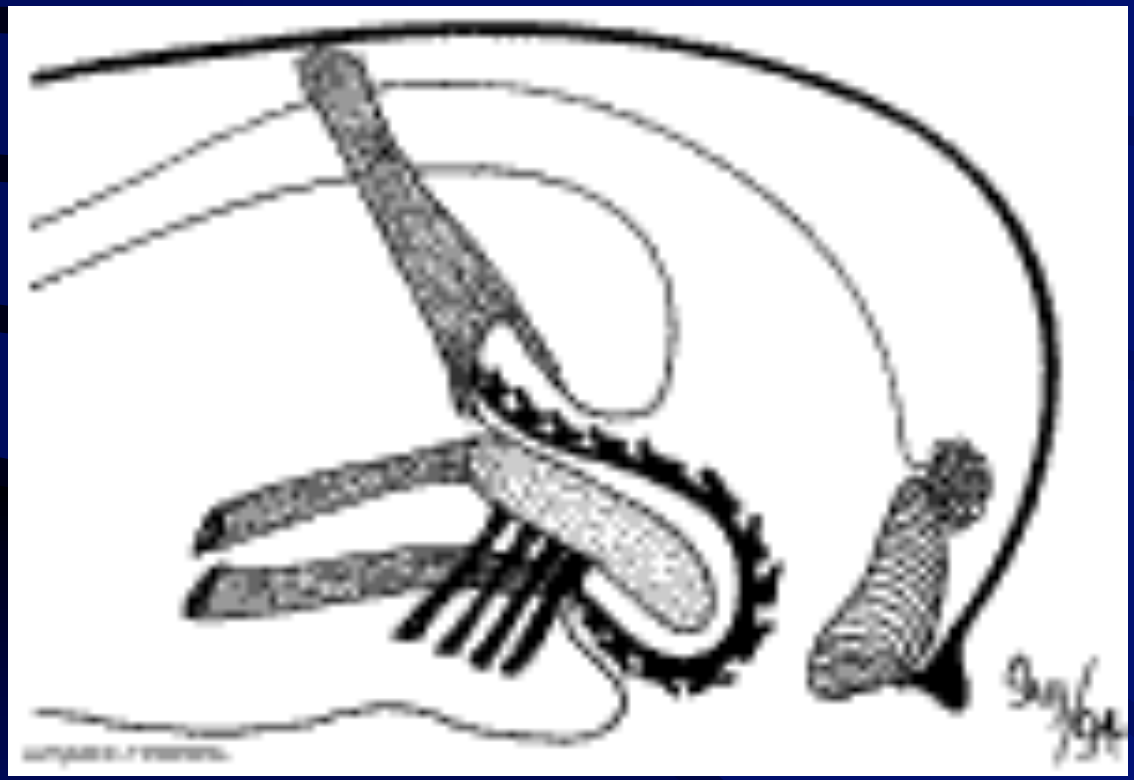
Retractores

Nervios pedales

Músculos retractores: pie-manto

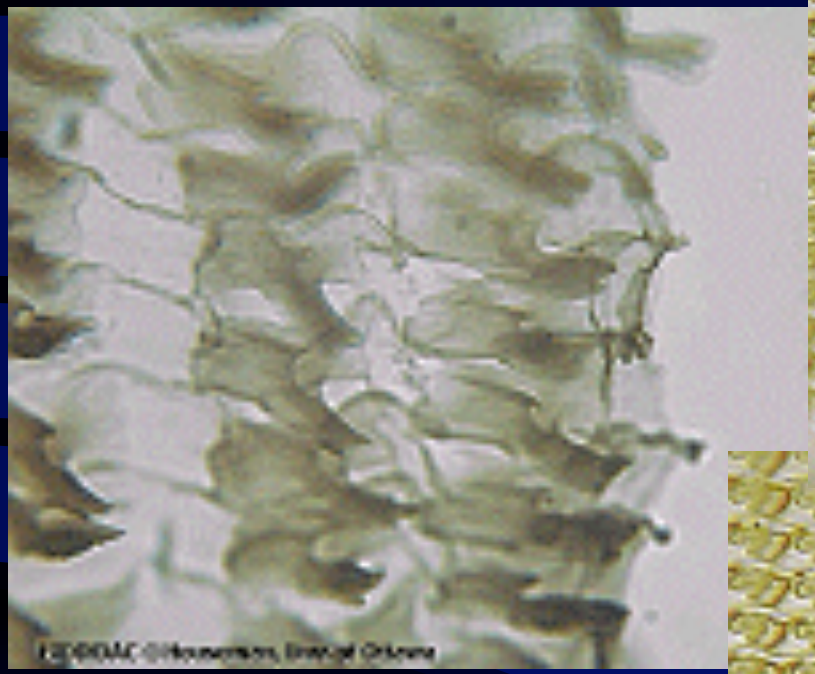


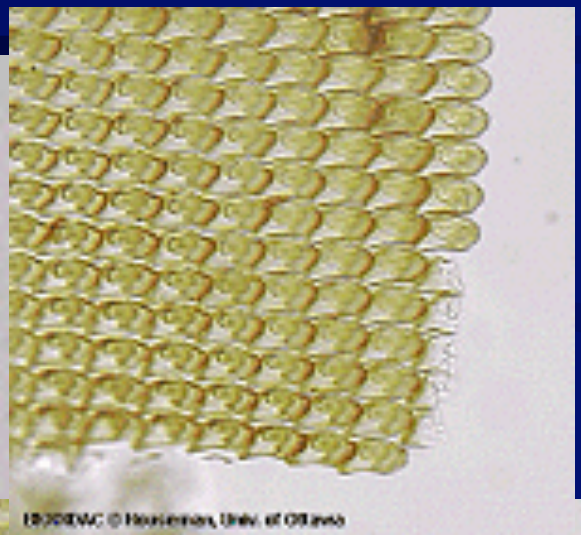
Cabeza con boca-odontoforo-rádula-músculos y glándulas

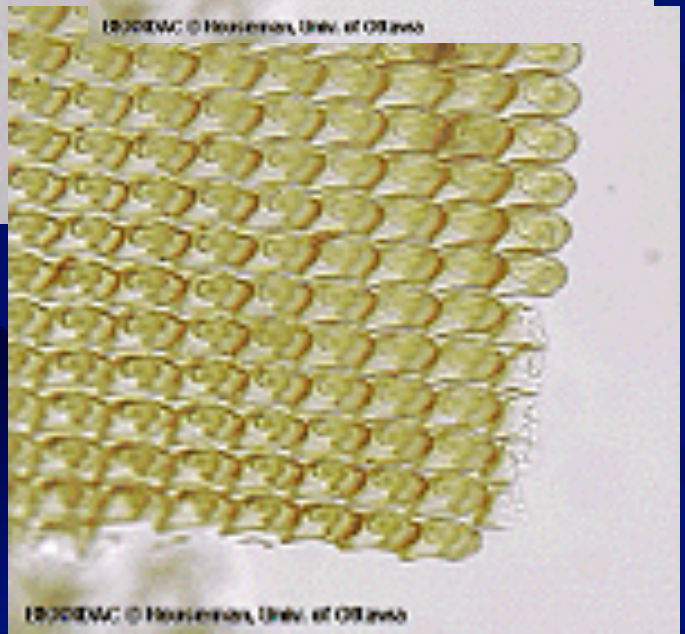


Acción de corte dientes-rádula

Rádula







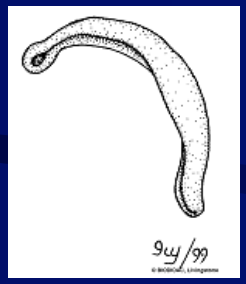
Radula

Larva trocófora

Diversidad dentro del phylum

Monoplacofora

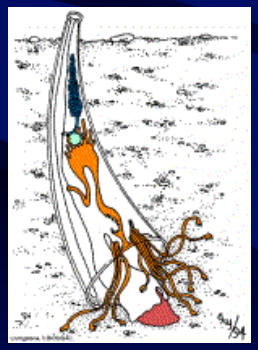
Poliplacofora



Aplacofora

Gastropoda

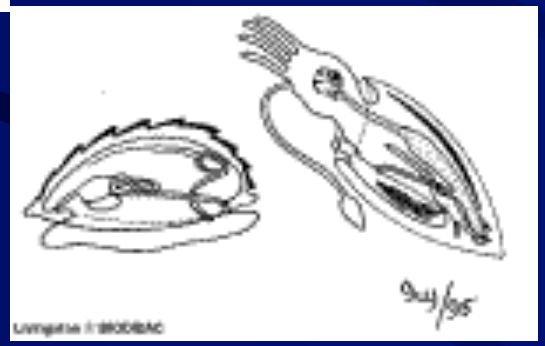
Bivalvia



Scaphopoda

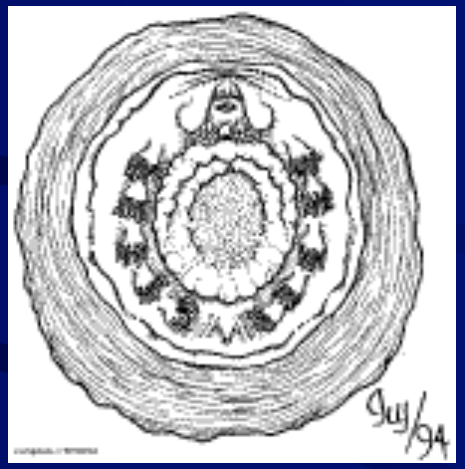
Cephalopoda

Modificaciones a mismo patrón corporal



Clase Monoplacophora

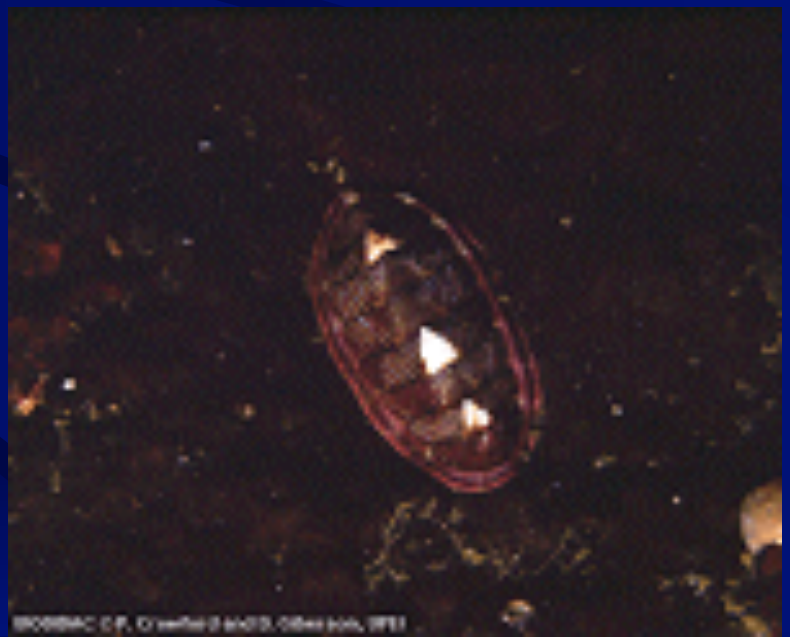
Dorsal



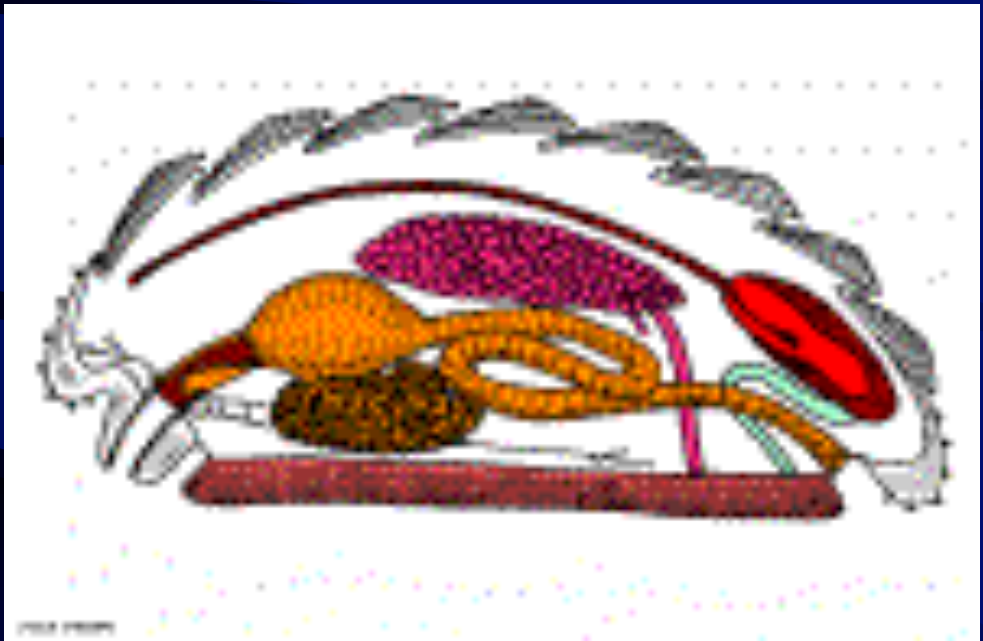
Ventral

Clase Aplacophora

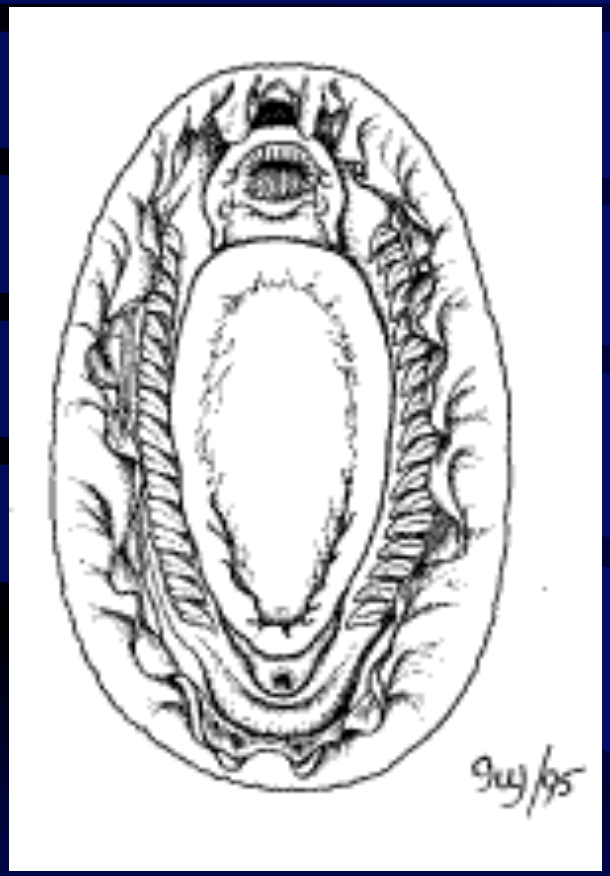
Clase Poliplacophora



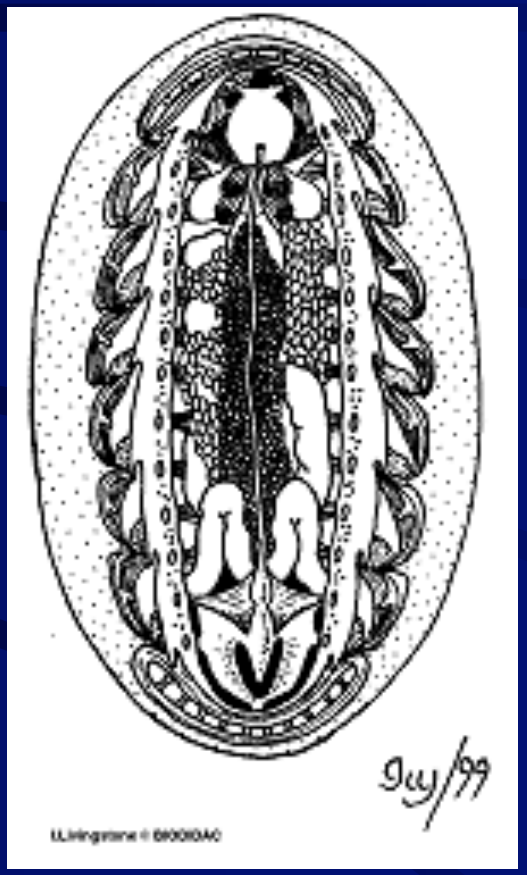
Vista lateral sistemas



Quiton

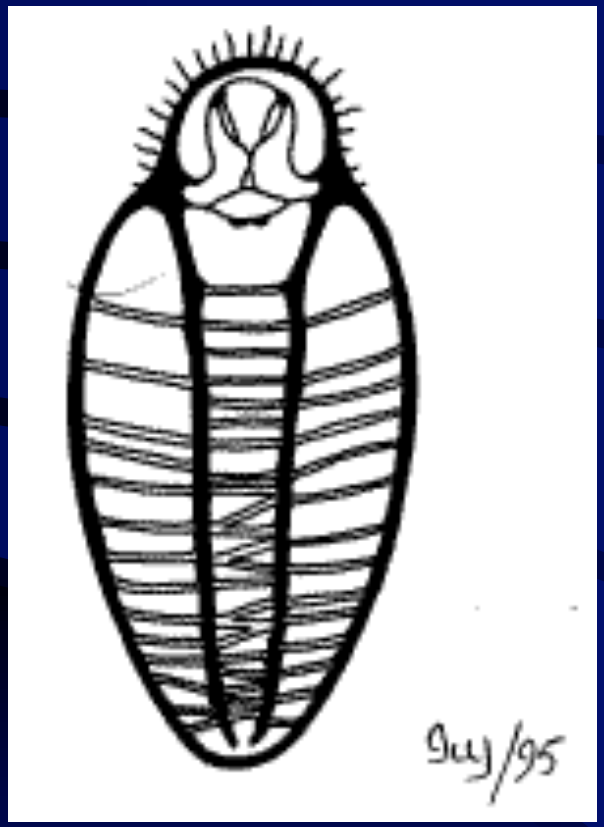


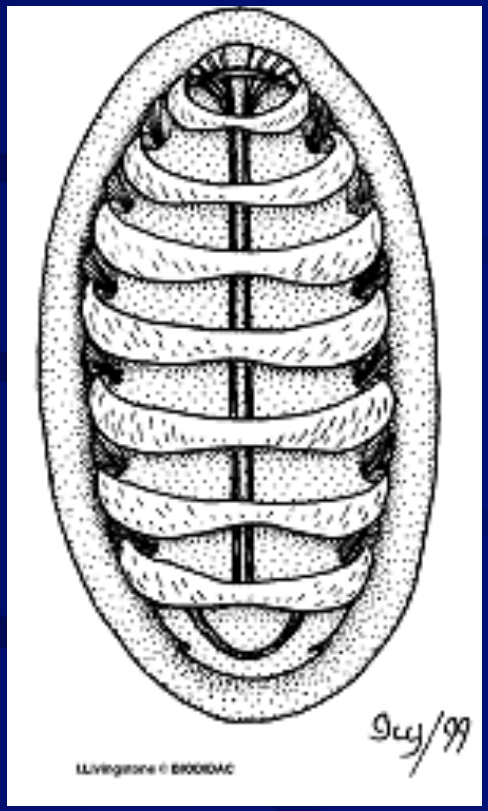
Vista ventral



Dorsal sin ceramas

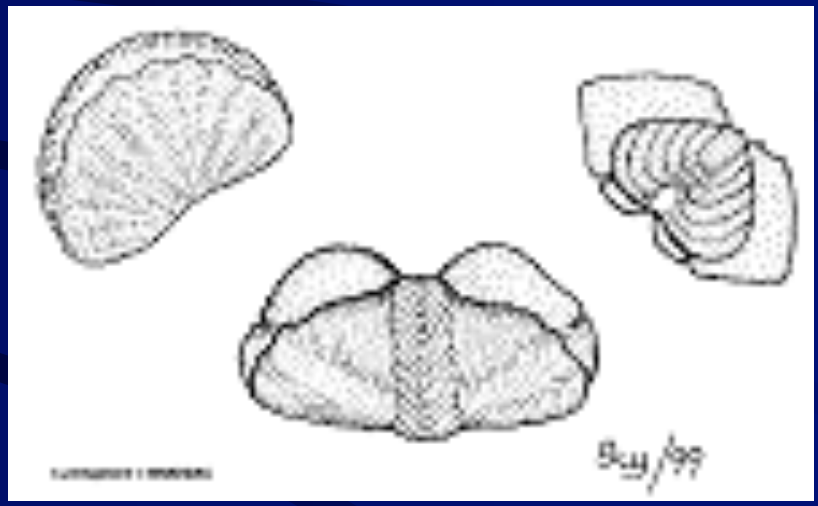
Sistema nervioso- Muscular



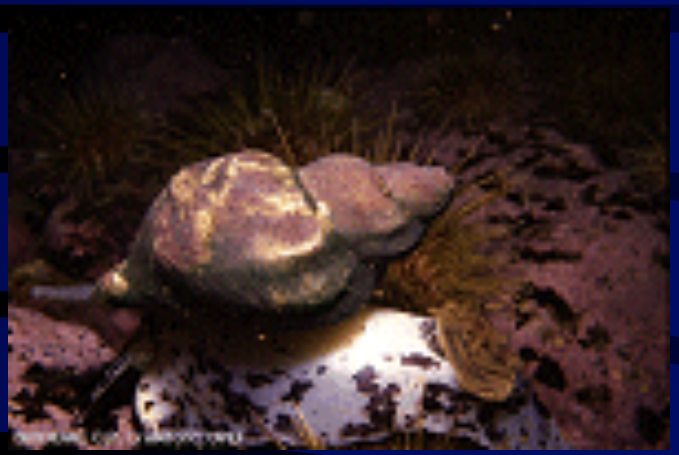


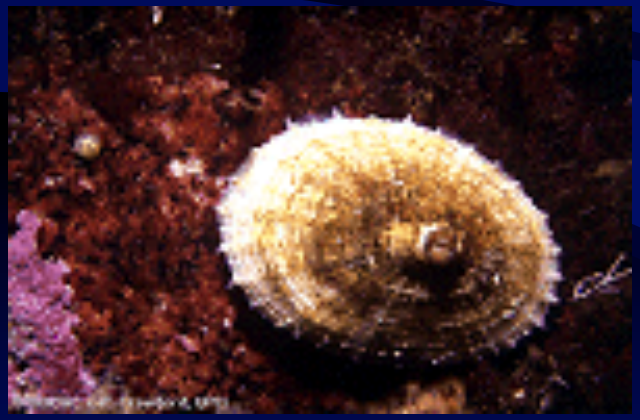
Corte transversal quiton

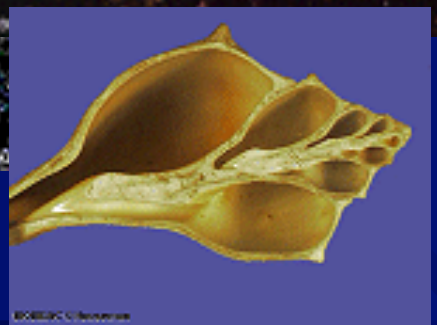
Ceramas generalmente 8



Clase Gasteropoda







GASTEROPODA INCLUYE: LAPAS, LIEBRES DE MAR, BABOSAS DE MAR, CARACOLES TERRESTRES
CON:

30.000 ESPECIES ACTUALES
15.000 ESPECIES FOSILES REPRESENTADAS POR

UN RICO RESGISTRO FÓSIL ININTERRUMPIDO

CAMBIOS EVOLUTIVOS IMPORTANTES:

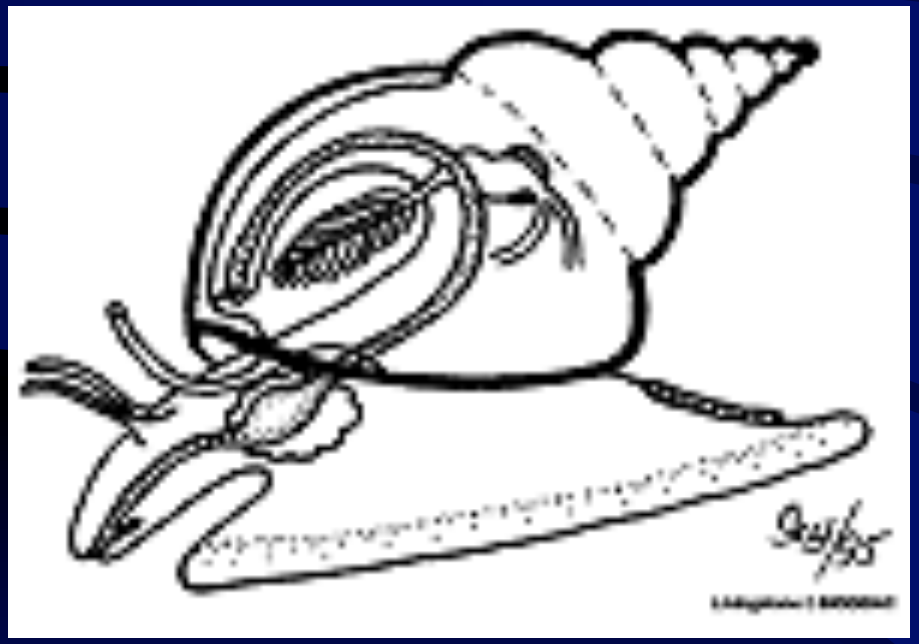
1. **DESARROLLO DE UNA CABEZA**

2. **.ALARGAMIENTO DEL CUERPO (DORSO VETRAL)**

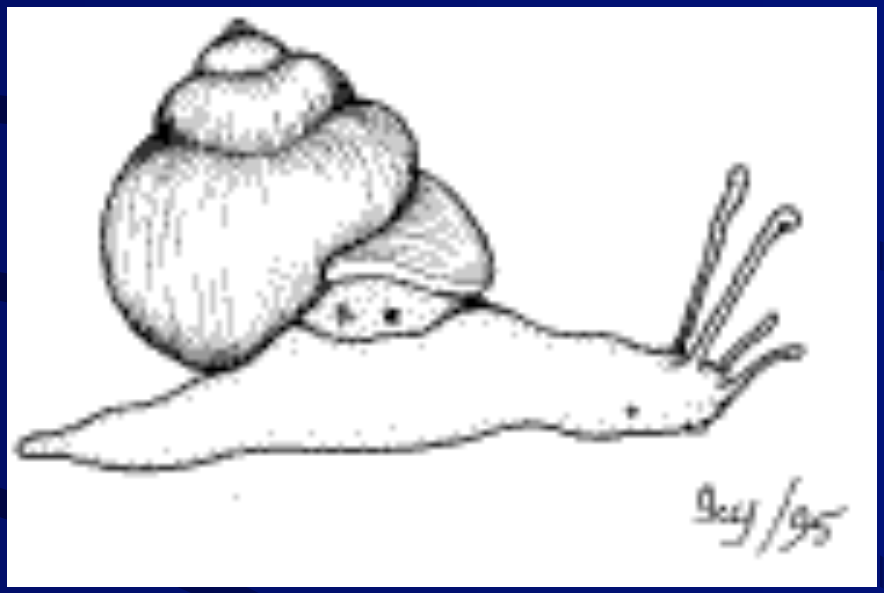
3. **ESPIRALIZACIÓN DE LA CONCHA**

4. **TORSIÓN DEL CUERPO.**

Evolución del grupo
1. Desarrollo de cabeza y alargamiento del cuerpo



Cephalización

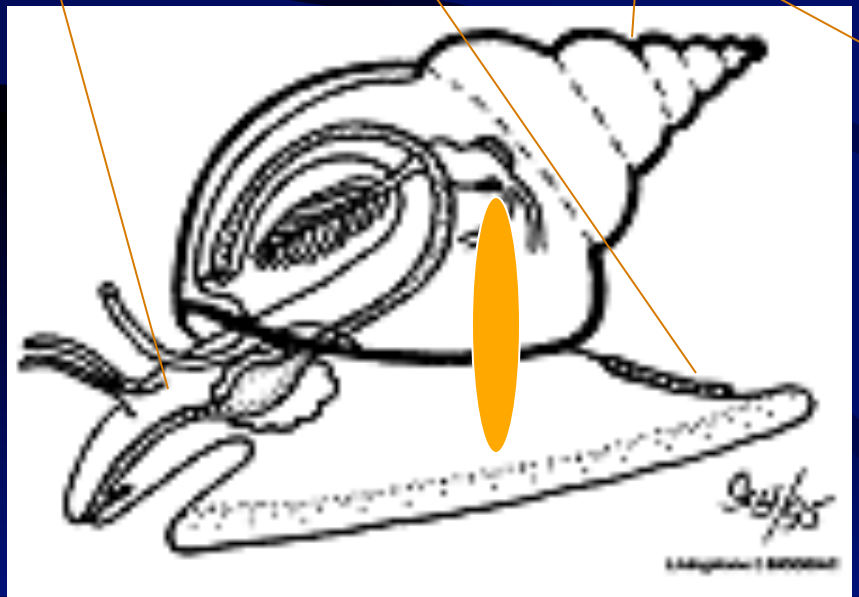


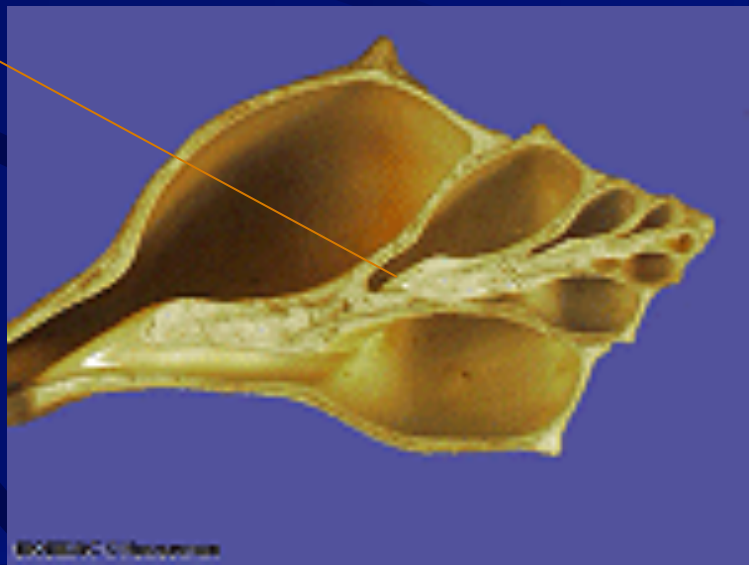
DESARROLLO PRIMITIVO

CABEZA- ESPIRALIZACION CONCHA ASIMETRICA ALREDEDOR DE UNA COLUMELA

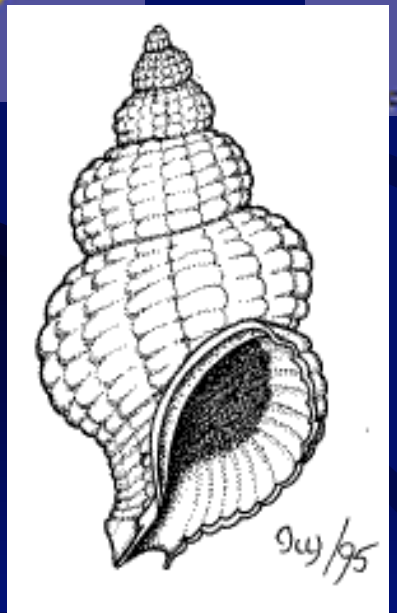
MUSCULO RETRACTOR COLUMELAR

OPERCULO

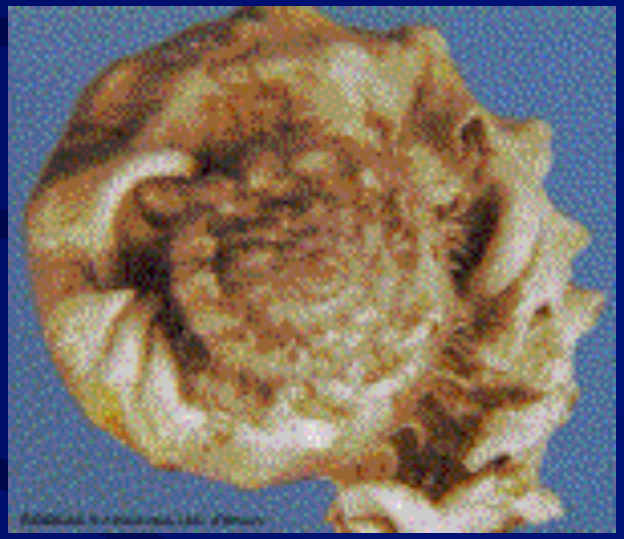




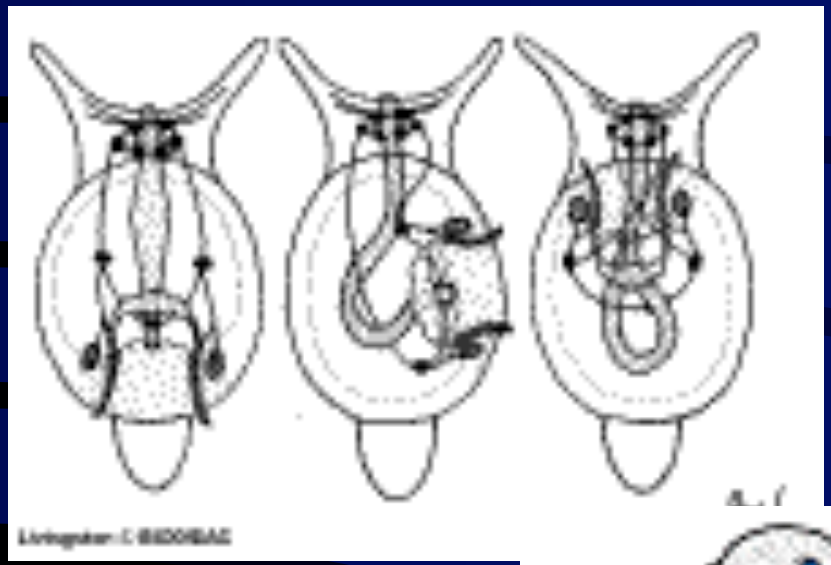
2. Espiralización de la concha

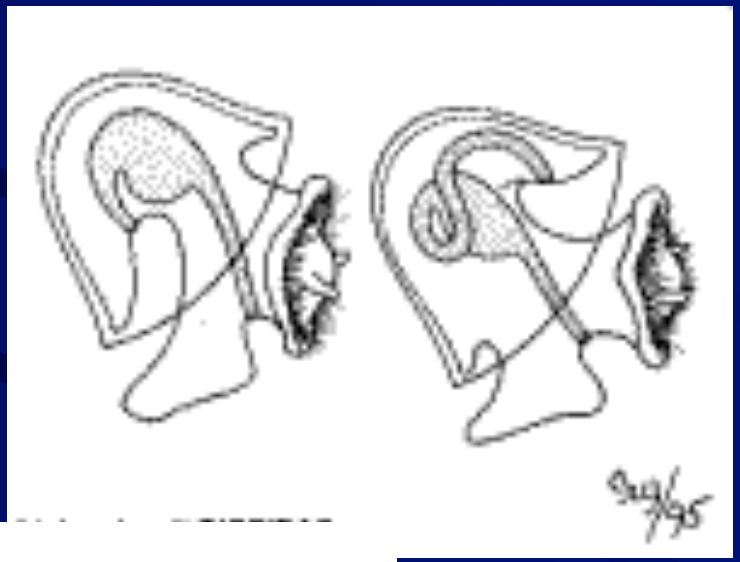


Espiralización abertura

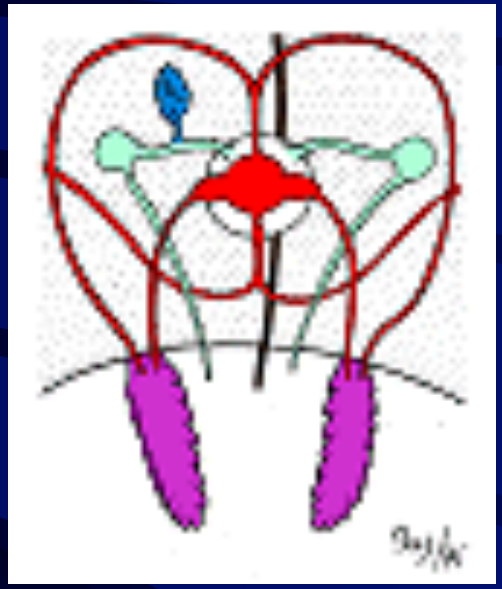


3. Torsión corporal





Sistema circulatorio



Subclases de gasteropodos con base en la circulación del agua e intercambio gaseoso:

1. Prosobranquia
2. Opistobranquia
3. Pulmonata

1. PROSOBRANQUIA: 18.000 ESPECIES

- Respiración por branquias –dos-
- Torsión de 180*
- Conchas con hendiduras como solución a problemas higiénicos de la torsión.
- Sexos separados-dioicos- pocos hermafroditas.

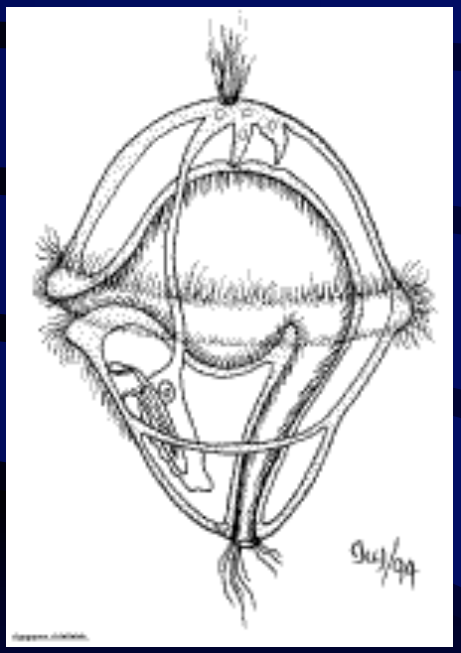
.ARCHEOGASTEROPODA: Con concha hendida DOS BRANQUIAS BIPECTINADAS-MENOR No.

Otros.. BRANQUIAS MONOPECTINADAS-EXCAVADORES-HERVIBOROS,CARNIVOROS **Nerita sp**

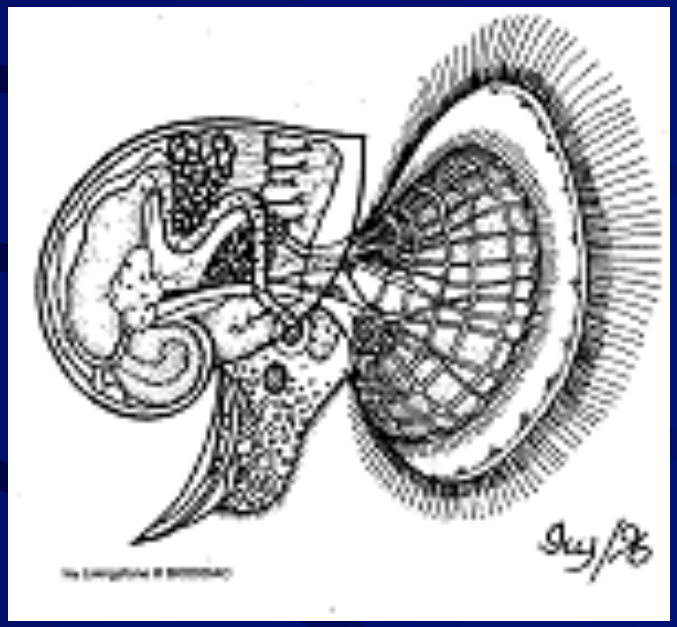
MESOGATEROPODA: Marinos,dulceaquicolas,terrestres con opérculo.

NEOGASTEROPODA: Desarrollo de un sifón inhalante

Larva de arqueogasteropoda



Trocophora



Larva Veliger

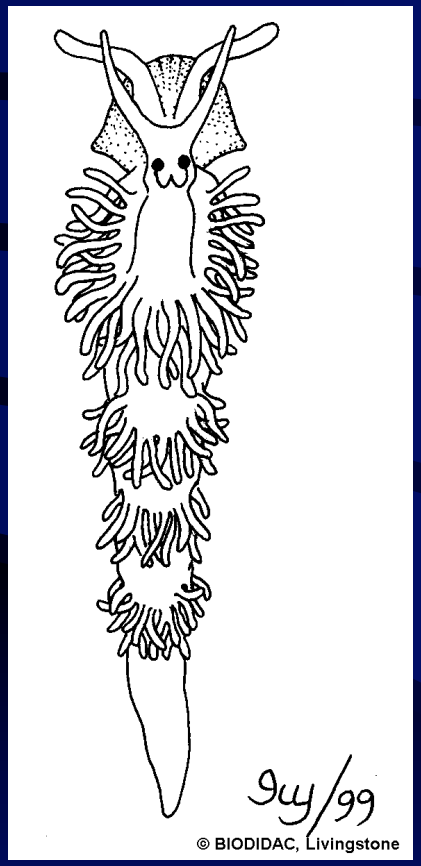
2.OPISTOBRANQUIA

CIERTA DETORSIÓN DEl cuerpo 90* -

HERMAFRODITAS

REDUCCIÓN DE LA CONCHA - MAYOR. MARINOS
BRANQUIAS TIPO PLEGADO
ADULTOS SIN OPERCULO
ORDEN NUDIBRANQUIA : CARNIVOROS
CON CNIDOSACOS

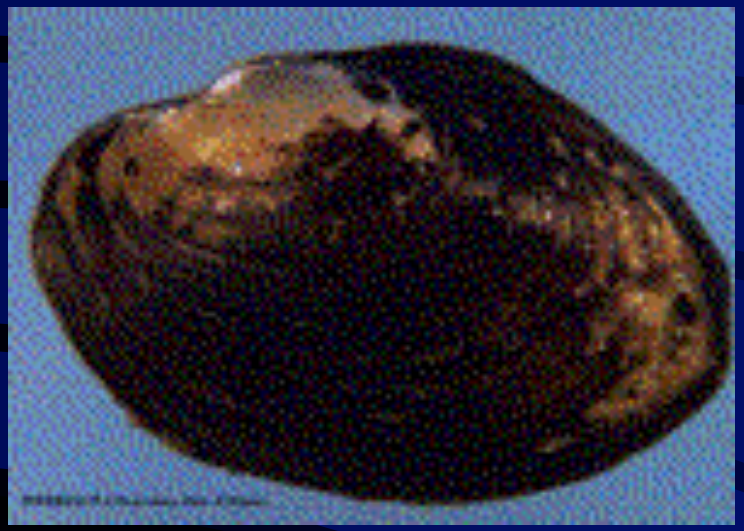
Nudibranquia



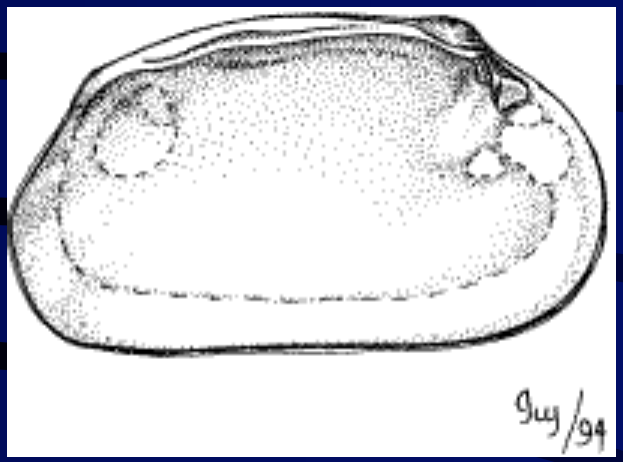
PULMONATA: 16.000ESP.

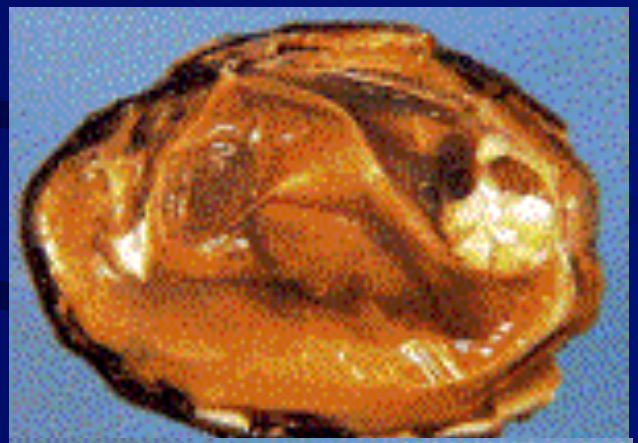
HERMAFRODITAS- DETORSIÓN- CAVIDAD PALEAL TRANSF. EN PULMON-PNEUMOSTOMA- HERVIBOROS.

Clase Bivalvia



Concha : dos valvas simétricas





Antes de la disección

Anatomía interna de bivalvo

Cavid. pericardica

Corazón

Músculo aductor

Ctenidio

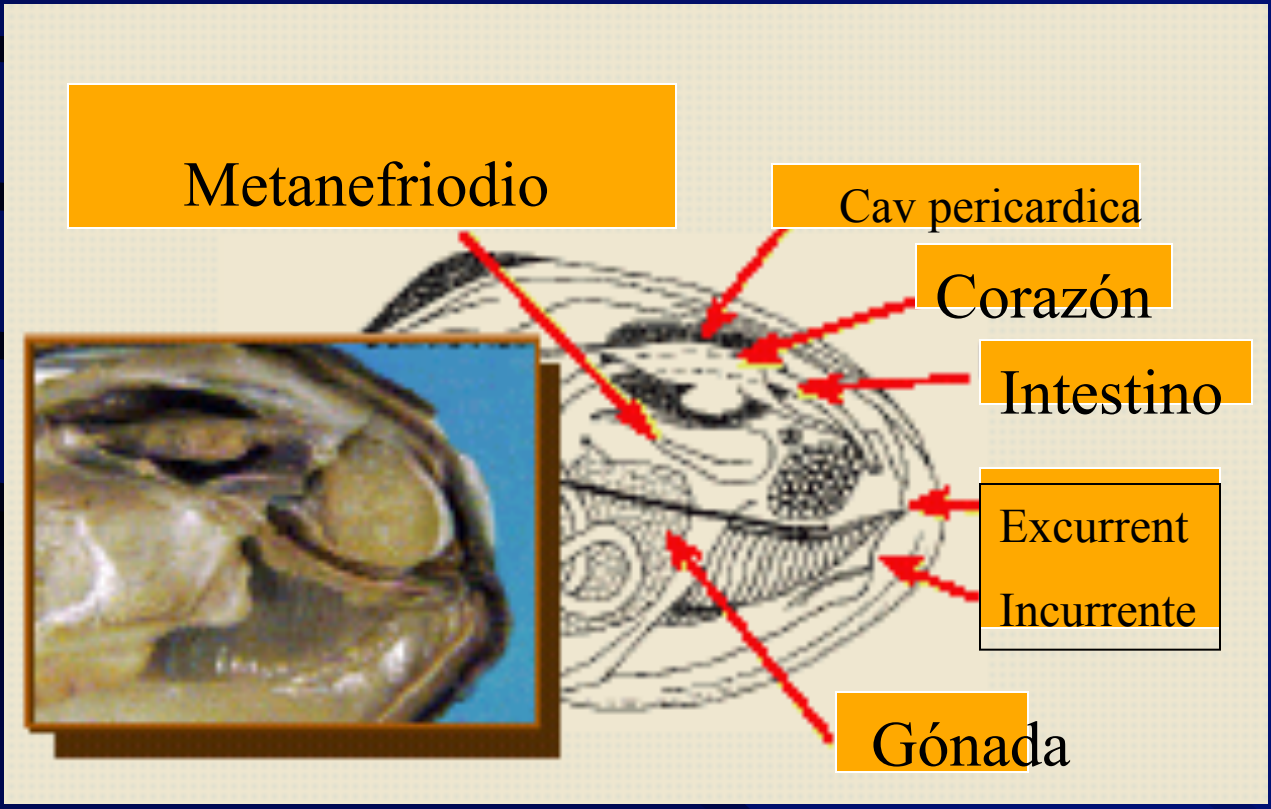
Gónada

Intestino

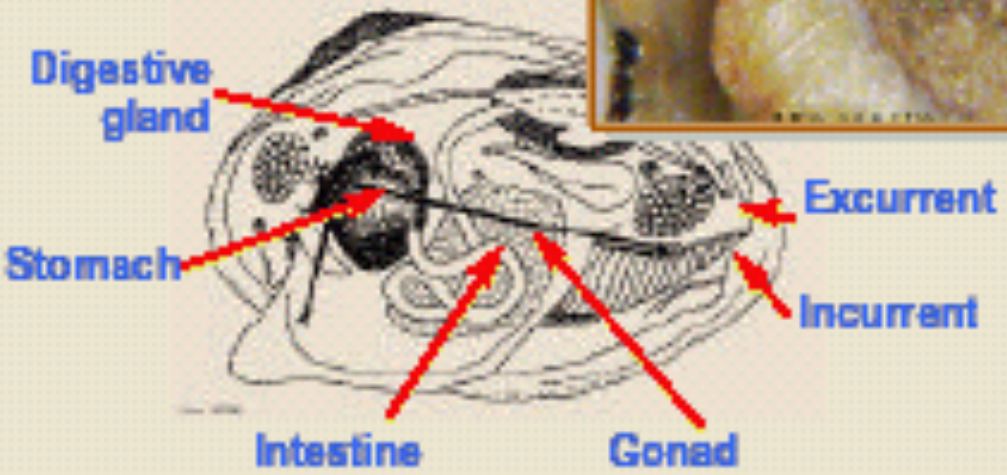
Estómago

Pie

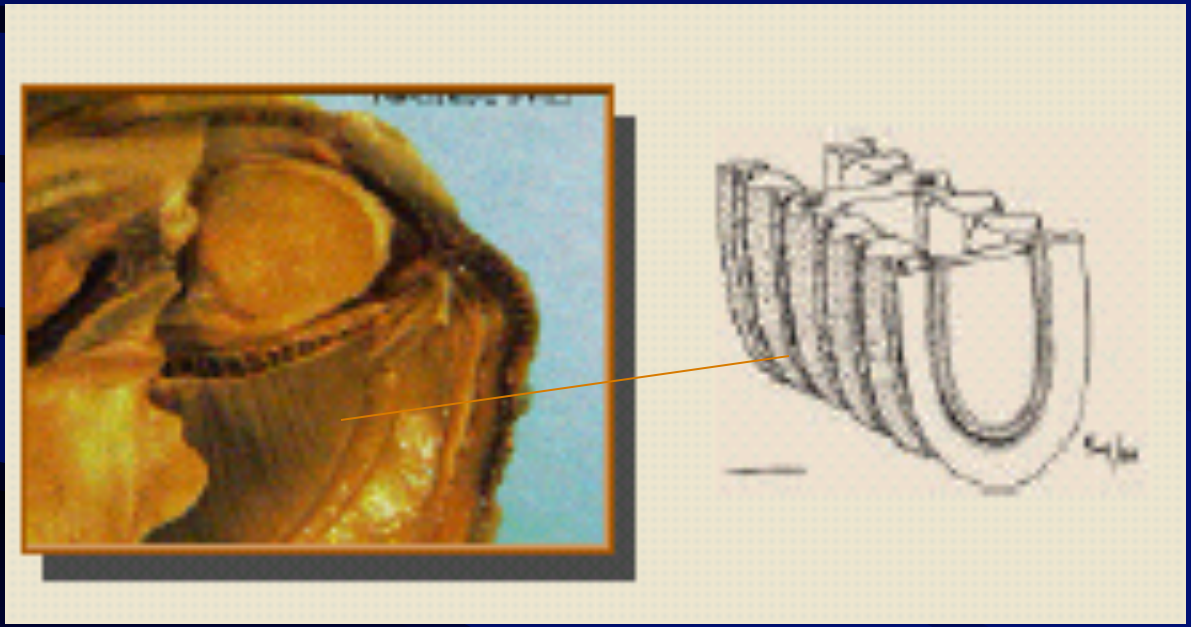
Anatomía bivalvo



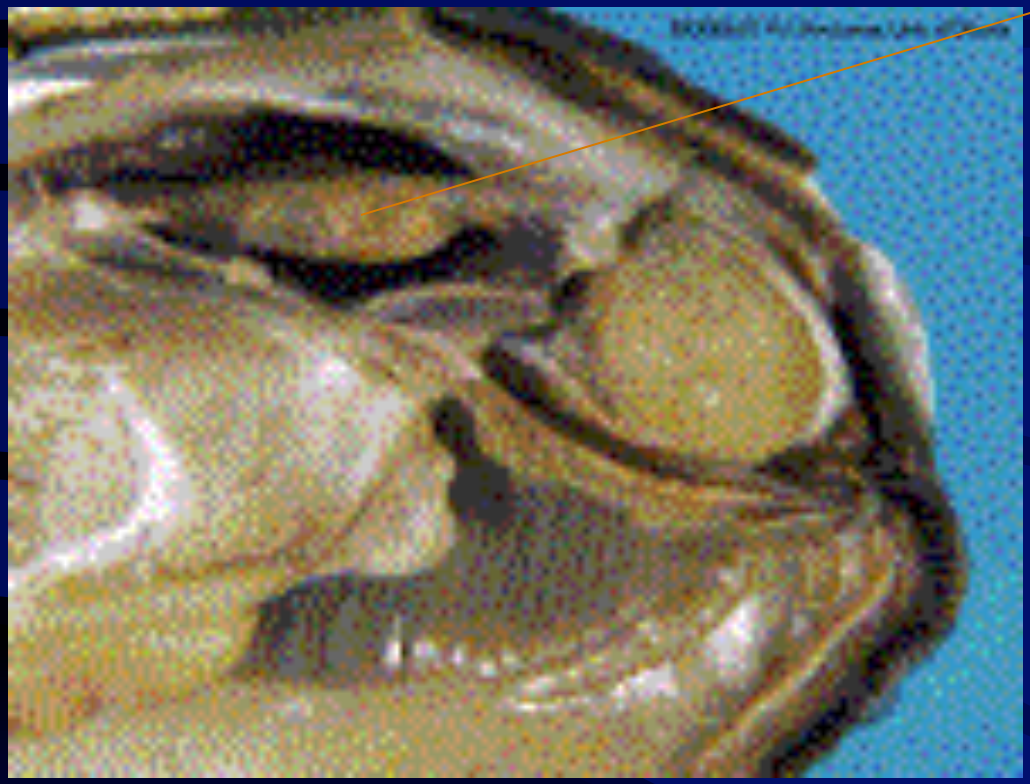
Clam anatomy



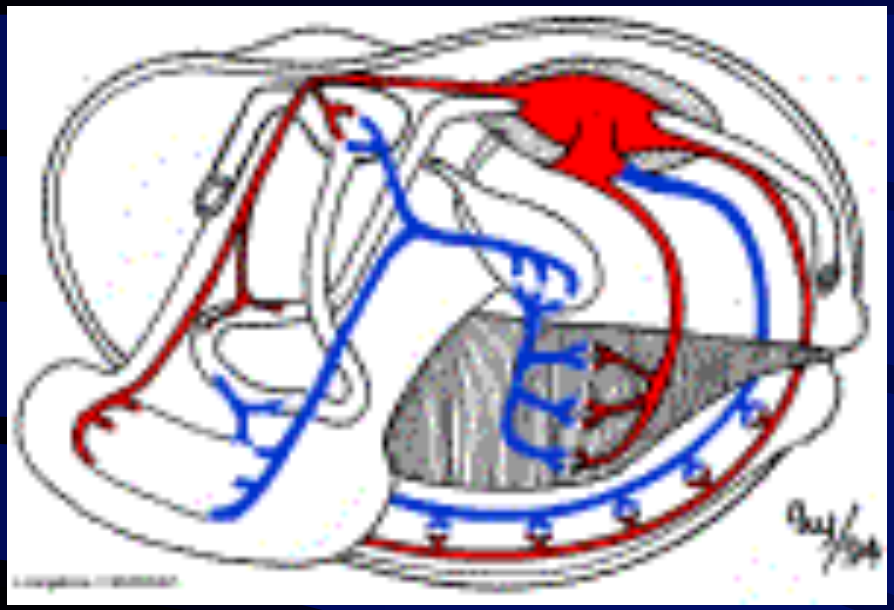
Ctenidios



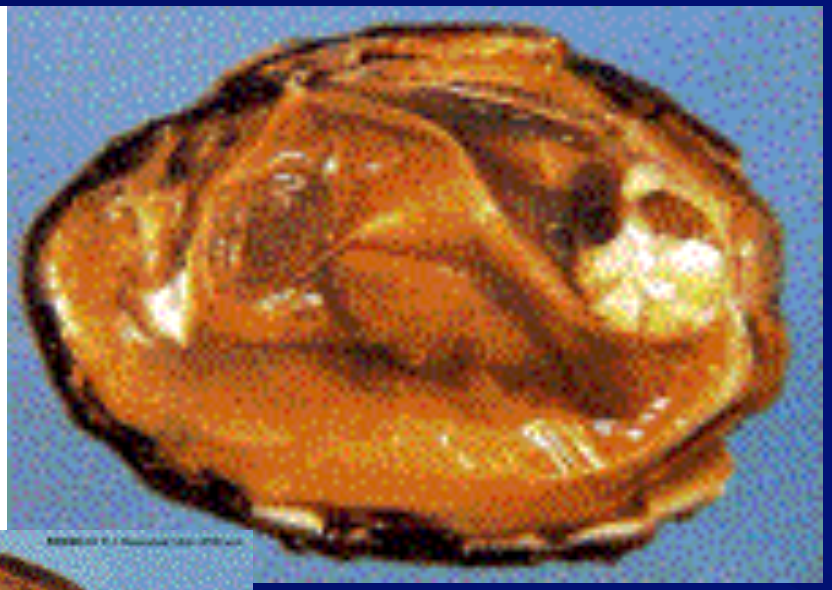
Corazón

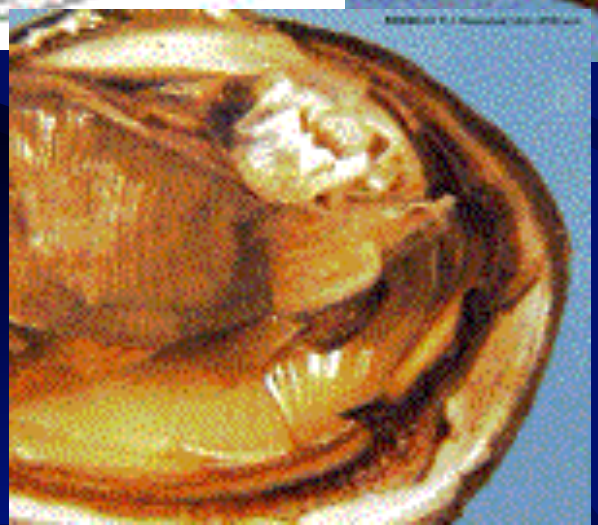


Sistema circulatorio

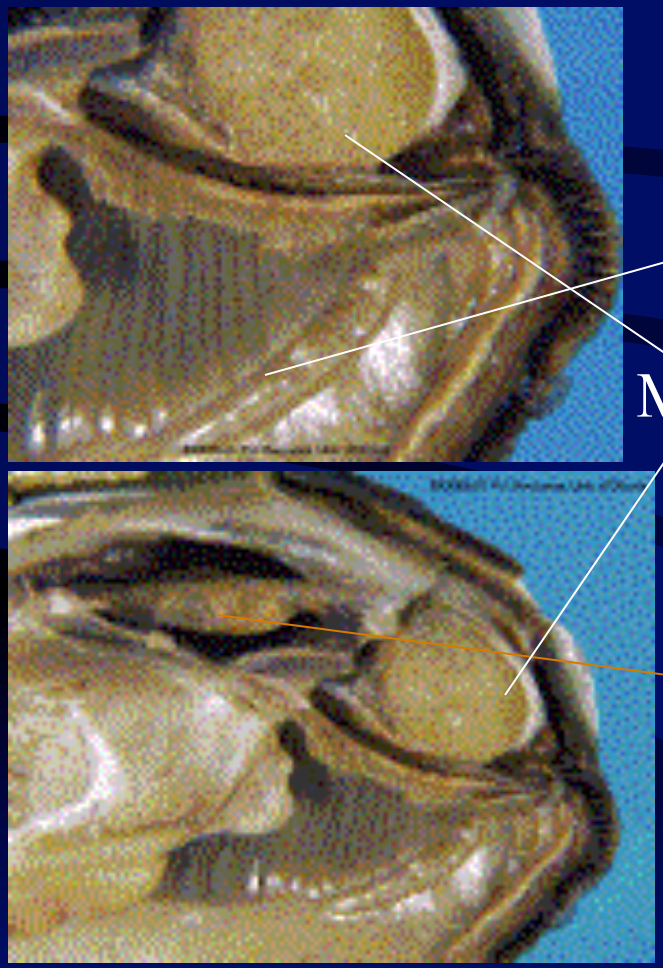


Bivalvos estructura interna

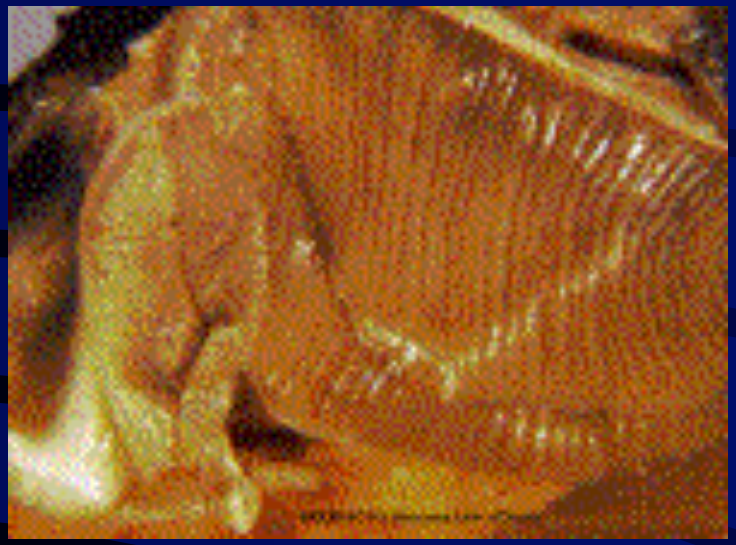


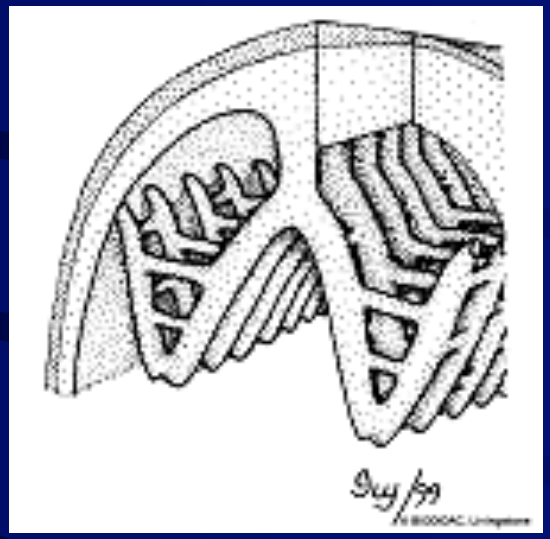


Músculos aductores

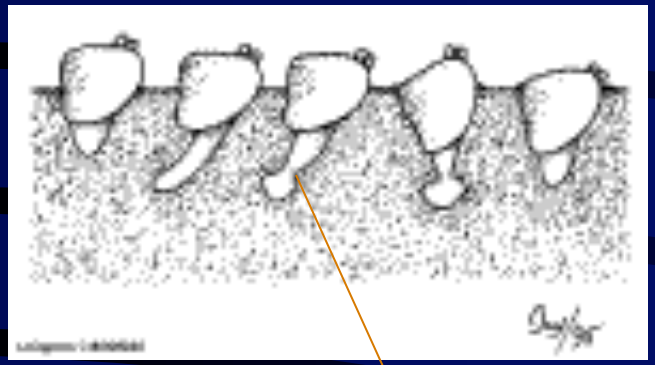


Lamelibranquios filtradores



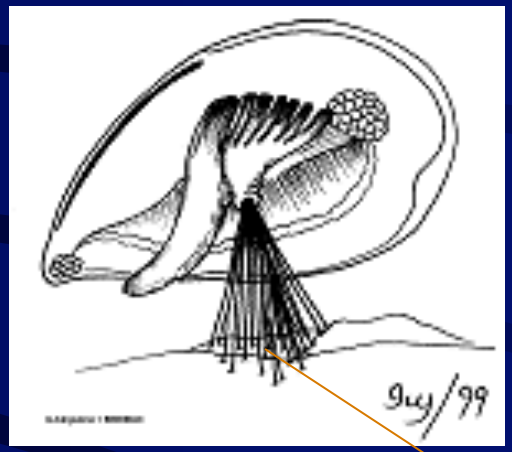


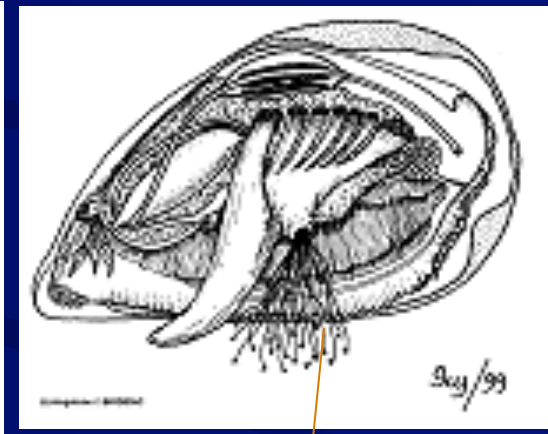
Hábitos y hábitat



Donax sp

Pie
excavador



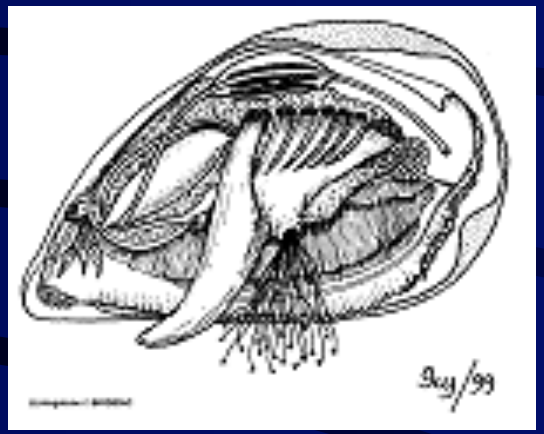


Mytilus: mejillones

Biso

Excavadores de fondos blandos

Mecanismo de filtración



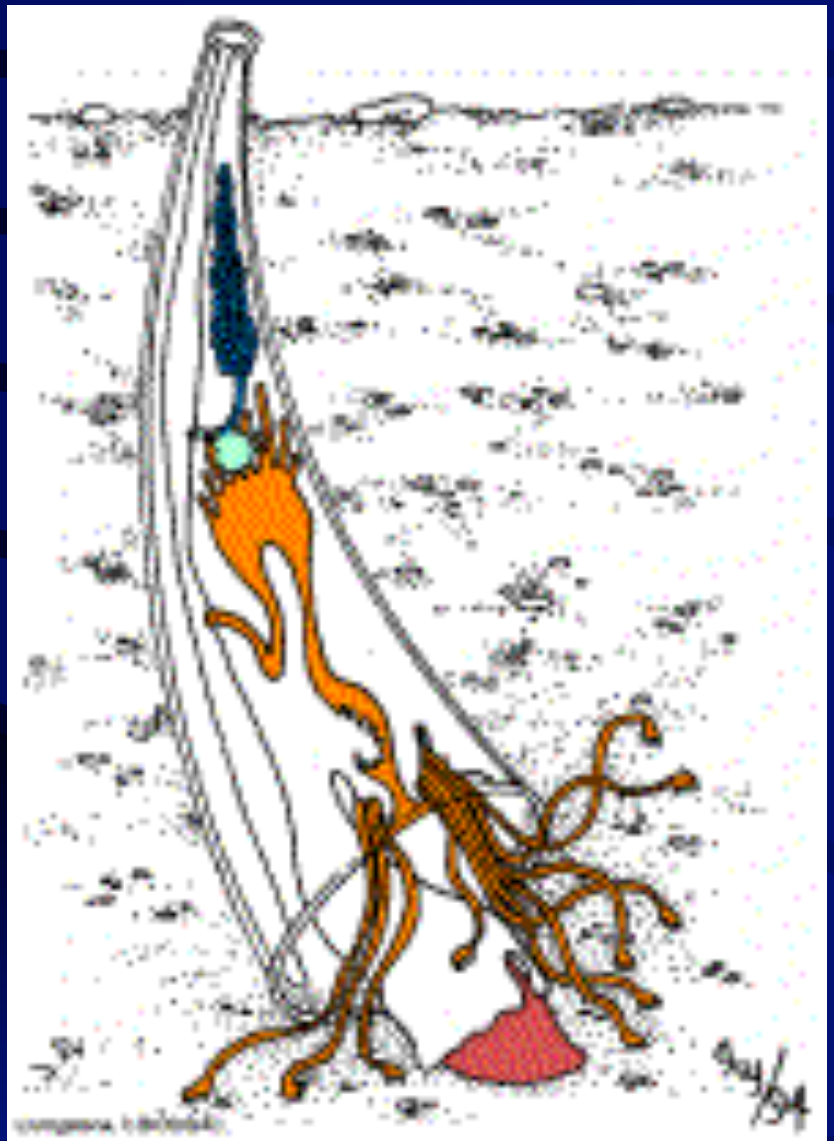
FilibranchBivalve.exe

En excavadores..

Estrategias de reproducción

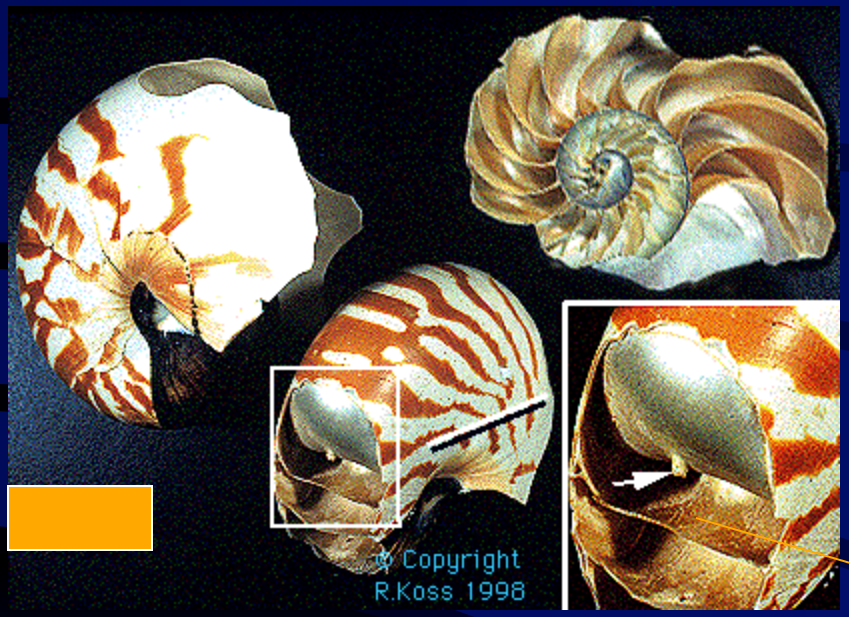
Larva gloquidio

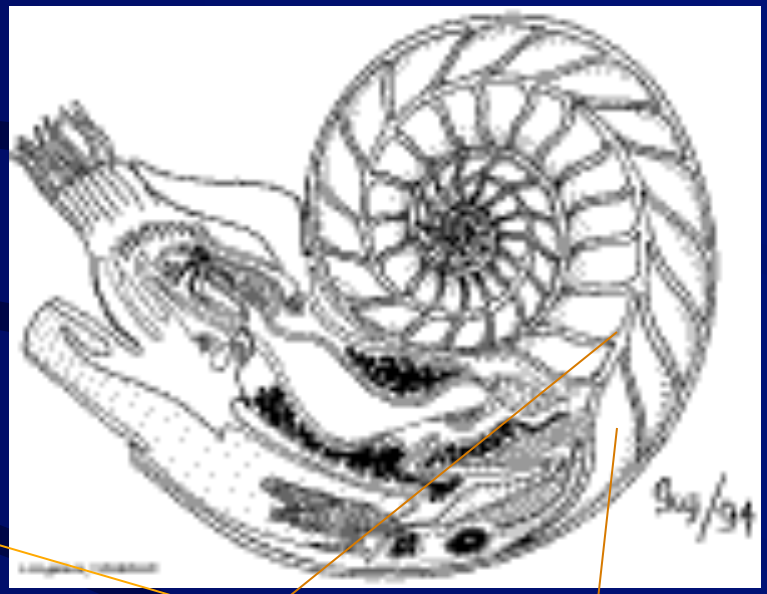
Clase Scaphopoda



Clase Cephalopoda

Nautilodea





Sifúnculo

Cámara