

## BIOLOGY OF INVERTEBRATES AND CHORDATES

## PROTOZOA - GENERAL CHARACTERS

- \* Protozoans are the simple and primitive organisms.
  - \* They are minute and microscopic.
  - \* They are free living or parasitic.
  - \* All the free living forms are aquatic.
  - \* They are asymmetrical, They are unicellular (acellular).
  - \* They have protoplasmic grade of organization.
  - \* All the activities are carried out by the protoplasm of a single cell. Digestion is intracellular.
  - \* Tissues and organs are absent from protozoans.
  - \* Locomotion is effected by flagella, cilia or pseudopodia.
  - \* Nutrition is holophytic, holozoic, saprozoic or parasitic.
  - \* Respiration occurs by diffusion.
  - \* Excretion occurs by diffusion.
  - \* In freshwater protozoans, osmoregulation is carried out by the contractile vacuoles.
  - \* Encystment is a common phenomenon.
  - \* Reproduction occurs by asexual and sexual methods.
  - \* Protozoan first formed animals. About 50,000 species of protozoans are known. All protozoans are grouped into five classes.
1. Flagellata - Examples. Euglena, Volvox, Chlamydomonas.
  2. Rhizopoda - Amoeba, Globigerina, Entamoeba, Elphidium.
  3. Ciliophora - Paramecium, Vorticella, Stentor, Epistylis.
  4. Sporozoa - Plasmodium, Monocystis, Eimeria.
  5. Mycetozoa - Physarum, Dictyostelium.

## PORIFERA - GENERAL CHARACTERS :-

- \* Porifera includes pore-bearing animals. They are commonly called sponges. All the sponges are aquatic.
- \* They are sedentary in habit.
- \* They are asymmetrical or radially symmetrical.
- \* They are the first multicellular organisms.
- \* They have cellular grade of organization.
- \* They are diploblastic. The body wall is formed of two layers, namely an outer ectoderm and an inner endoderm.
- \* The endoderm is formed of flagellated cells called choanocytes.
- \* The body is perforated by numerous minute pores called ostia.
- \* The ostia open into a large cavity called spongocoel.
- \* The spongocoel opens to the outside by a large opening called osculum.
- \* The sponges possess an endoskeleton in the form of calcareous spicules.
- \* Excretion and respiration occur by diffusion.
- \* They have greater power of regeneration.
- \* Reproduction takes place by asexual or sexual methods.
- \* Asexual reproduction is by budding or gemmule formation.
- \* Development is indirect or direct. The common larval forms are parenchymula, amphiblastula etc.
- \* Poriferans are grouped into three classes.
  1. Calcarea - Leucosolenia, Sycon, Leucilia
  2. Hexactinellida - Ferrea, Euplectella, Pheronema, Hyalonema
  3. Demospongiae - Synops, Spongilla, Cliona, Euspongia.

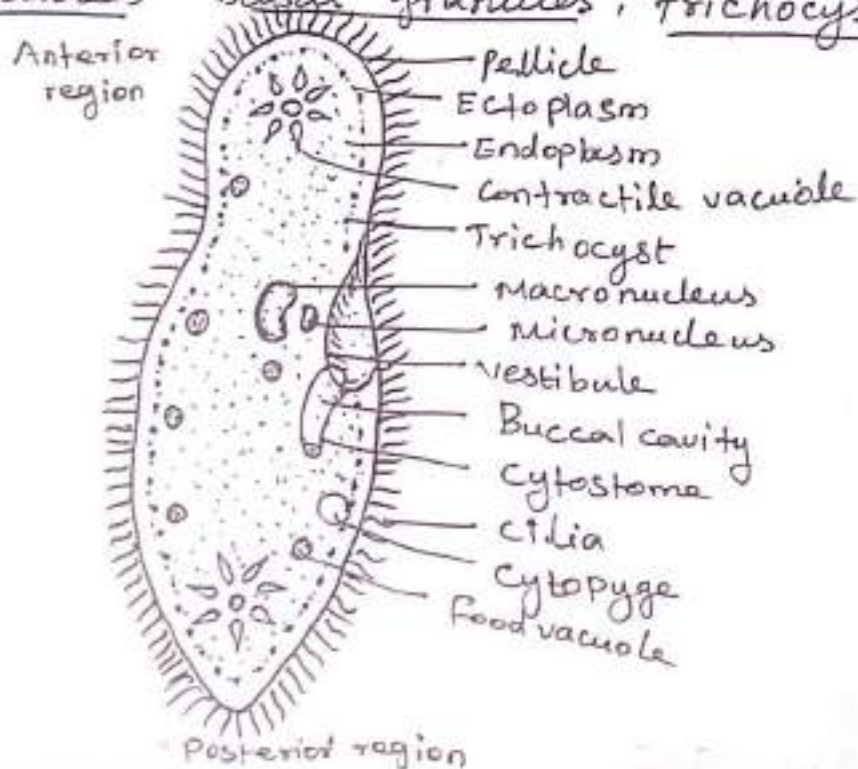
## COELENTERATA - GENERAL CHARACTERS

- \* Coelenterata are multicellular organisms.
- \* They have tissue-grade of organization.
- \* The body is radially symmetrical.
- \* All the members of this phylum are aquatic.
- \* They are solitary or colonial.
- \* Coelenterata are radially symmetrical animal with a diploblastic body wall, nematocysts and a gastrovascular cavity.
- \* Two types of individuals occur in the lifecycle. They are Polyps and medusa.
- \* The body wall made up of only two layers of cells, namely the ectoderm and the endoderm with a non-cellular layer called mesoglea in between.
- \* Nematocysts or stinging cells are present for offense and defence.
- \* Coelom is absent. Mouth is present, but anus is absent.
- \* Digestion is extracellular as well as intracellular.
- \* Respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems are absent.
- \* Nervous system is diffuse-type formed of nerve-nets.
- \* Reproduction is by asexual and sexual methods.
- \* Development is indirect as there are one or two larval forms.
- \* Life history has alternation of generations or metagenesis.
- \* Coelenterata are grouped into three classes.
  1. Hydrozoa — Hydra, Velella, Physalia, Tubularia, Obelia
  2. Scyphozoa — Aurelia, Charybdea, Periphylla, Lucernaria
  3. Anthozoa — Tubipora, Telesto, Heliopora, Pennatula, Actinia, Zoanthus, Antipathes.

## PARAMECIUM

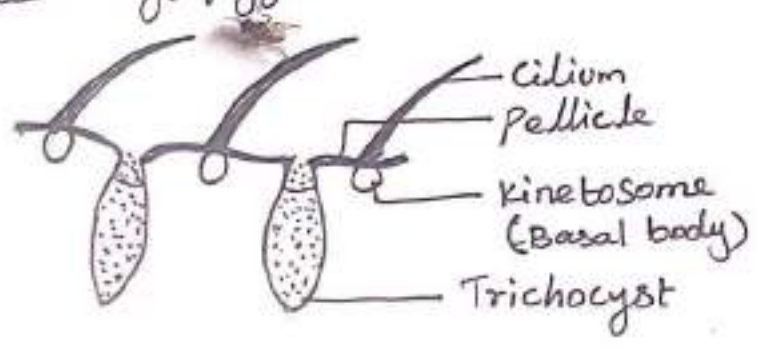
Paramecium is a unicellular or a cellular animalcule. Hence it is included in the phylum protozoa. It moves with the help of cilia. Hence it is included in the class ciliata or ciliophora. Paramecium lives in freshwater formations like ponds, pools, ditches, rivers, lakes and so on. It swims freely in the water. It is omnivorous in habit.

Paramecium looks like a slipper. Hence it is called slipper animalcule. It has a distinct anterior end, a posterior end, a dorsal side and a ventral side. The anterior end is blunt; the posterior end is pointed; the ventral side has an oral groove. Paramecium is smaller in size. It is minute and microscopic. It has a length of 0.17mm to 0.29mm. Paramecium is covered by a thin, elastic membrane called pellicle. The pellicle bears hair-like structures called cilia. The body is filled with cytoplasm. The cytoplasm contains nucleus, contractile vacuole, food vacuoles, basal granules, trichocysts, etc.



The body of the Paramecium is filled with a colloidal substance called cytoplasm. The cytoplasm is formed of two regions, namely ectoplasm and endoplasm. Ectoplasm is located just below the pellicle. It is a denser fluid. It contains basal granules and trichocysts. The central part of the cytoplasm is called endoplasm. It is less dense. It contains a nucleus, contractile vacuoles and food vacuoles.

On the ventral side, there is a groove called oral groove. The oral groove leads into a funnel-like structure called vestibule. The vestibule leads into buccal cavity. The buccal cavity is followed by a small opening called cytostome. The cytostome opens into short tubular structure called cytopharynx. The cytopharynx ends in the cytoplasm where new food vacuoles are formed. Just behind the cytopharynx there is a temporary opening called cytopyge or cell anus or anal spot.



Cilia are the hair-like locomotory structures situated on the body of Paramecium. They are arranged in longitudinal rows and are uniformly distributed on the body. This type of arrangement is called holotrichous. Each cilium arises from a spherical body, called basal granule or

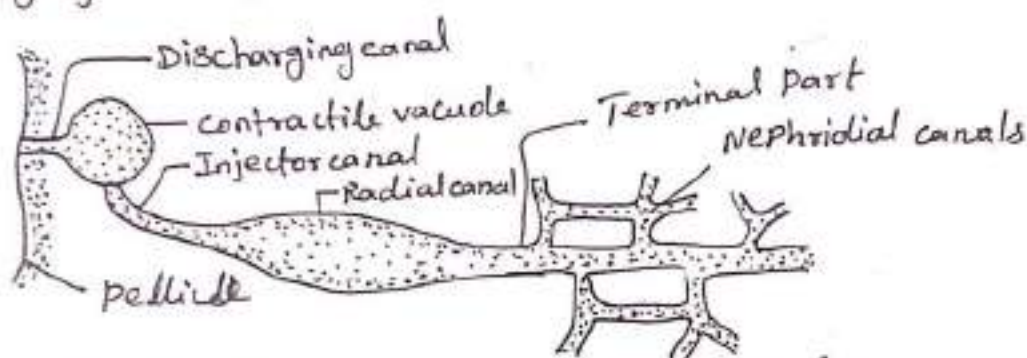
Kinetosome. The basal granule lies inside the cytoplasm. Each cilium is covered by a thin covering called cytoplasmic sheath. The substance of the cilium is called matrix. The matrix contains 9 double longitudinal fibres. These fibres are arranged along the periphery of cilium. Hence these fibres are called peripheral fibres and central fibres. Cilia are used for swimming and feeding.

Trichocysts are conical bag-like structures located in the ectoplasm of paramecium. They are formed from basal granules. The inner end has a capsule. The capsule is filled with a gelatinous refractive fluid. When the paramecium is disturbed the trichocysts shoot out. The main function of the trichocysts is offence and defence.

The endoplasm of paramecium contains two nuclei. The larger nucleus is called macronucleus. It is bean-shaped or kidney shaped. It controls all the vegetative functions of the body. The smaller nucleus is called micronucleus. It is located in the depression of the macronucleus, it is reproductive in function.

Two contractile vacuoles are found in paramecium. They are located one at each end of the body. They exhibit contraction (systole) and relaxation (diastole). Each contractile vacuole has a covering of thin, elastic and semipermeable membrane. Each contractile vacuole opens to the outside on the dorsal side through a short discharge canal. Each contractile vacuole is

Surrounded by six to ten elongated canal called radial canals. Each radial canal is formed of three regions, namely a proximal injector canal, opening into the contractile vacuole, a middle ampulla and a distal terminal part. The terminal part is connected with a network of minute tubules called nephridial canals ramifying the cytoplasm.



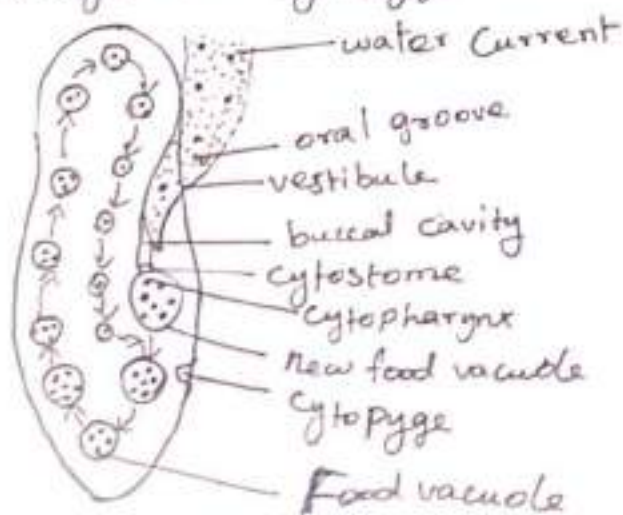
The contractile vacuole has two functions, namely osmoregulation and excretion.

#### NUTRITION:

Nutrition include oral apparatus: food, mode of feeding, digestion, absorption and egestion. Paramecium swallows the solid food. It is called holozoic. Paramecium feeds on bacteria, diatoms, algae, small protozoans and small pieces of animals and plants. It is a omnivorous. Paramecium is a filter feeder. Paramecium feeds when it is at rest. It moves to a place where there is plenty of food. The cilia of the oral apparatus beat vigorously. This causes a water current. The water current along with food particles passes through the oral groove and vestibule - The cilia of the vestibule direct the

food particle into the cytopharynx through the cytostome. The food particles are collected at the tip of the cytopharynx in a membranous vesicle. When sufficient amount of food particles are collected, it is separated from the cytopharynx as a vesicle. This vesicle is called food vacuole. The food vacuole is a drop of water containing food particles. The food vacuole is formed every 1 to 5 minutes.

The food vacuole moves in the endoplasm in a definite direction. It moves backwards along the ventral side. After reaching the posterior end it moves forwards along the dorsal side. After reaching the anterior end, again it moves backwards along the ventral side. Finally it reaches the cytopyge. This cyclical movement of food vacuole is called cyclosis. Cyclosis is caused by the streaming movement of cytoplasm. During cyclosis, the food materials are killed, digested and absorbed. As digested food materials are absorbed into the cytoplasm during cyclosis size of the food vacuole gradually decreases. These waste products are eliminated through the cytopyge.

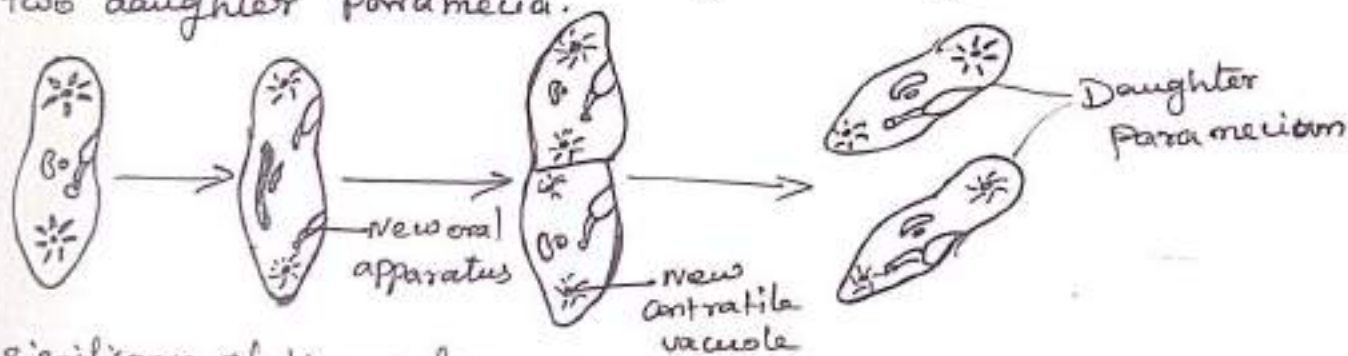




### REPRODUCTION :

Paramecium exhibits a sexual reproduction and sexual reproduction. In asexual reproduction, offspring are produced without the involvement of gametes. It exhibited by paramecium is binary fission, where a fully grown paramecium is equally divided into two offsprings.

It occurs during favourable seasons. During binary fission, the paramecium stops feeding, oral apparatus disappears, The micronucleus elongates and becomes divided into two daughter micronuclei by mitosis. The macronucleus also elongates and becomes divided into two daughter macronuclei by amitosis. At the same time a transverse constriction appears in the middle of the body. This constriction deepens gradually and finally, the body is divided into two daughter paramecia.



Significance of binary fission :

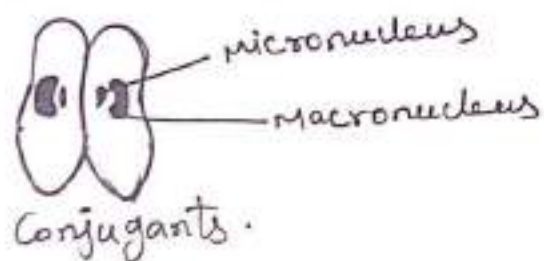
- (i) It occurs during favourable season.
- (ii) It produces a large number of offspring within a limited duration.

### SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

1. Conjugation
2. Autogamy
3. Endomixis
4. Hemixis and
5. cytogamy

## CONJUGATION :

Conjugation is the temporary union of two individuals of the same species for the purpose of nuclear exchange. They stop feeding and their oral apparatus disappears. In conjugation two paramecia of different mating types come closer and contact with their ventral surfaces. These paramecia are called conjugants. The conjugants are connected by a cytoplasmic bridge called conjugation canal. The micronucleus divides by meiosis. As a result four haploid daughter nuclei are produced in each conjugant. Then three nuclei in each conjugant disappear. The remaining nucleus unequally divides into two nuclei called pronuclei. Zygotic nucleus is diploid. After the formation of zygotic nucleus the two conjugants separate. The separated conjugants are called exconjugants. Thus each conjugant produces 4 daughter paramecia.



Significance : (i) Conjugation maintain the vigour.

- (ii) The old macronucleus is replaced by a new macronucleus
- (iii) The nuclear materials of two different mating types are exchanged
- (iv) Conjugation produces  $4+4=8$  daughter paramecia.
- (v) conjugation brings about the recombination of genetic material
- (vi) It produces genetic variations.

## AUTOGAMY :

Autogamy is self fertilization. It is the fertilization within the same individual. It is similar to conjugation. Meiosis occurs, gametes are formed,

Synkaryon develops; But it occurs in a single individual.

- (i) A new macronucleus is produced from micronucleus
- (ii) New micronucleus are produced.
- (iii) Two daughter Paramecia are produced.
- (iv) Homozygosity is maintained.

#### ENDOMIXIS:

In endomixis, reorganization of nuclear material occurs in a single individual. It does not involve gamete fusion and meiosis. Endomixis produces four daughter individuals from a single paramecium. Micronuclei are refreshed.

#### HEMIXIS:

The micronucleus remains inert. The macronucleus divides into many fragments, certain fragments are absorbed into the cytoplasm. The remaining fragment becomes the macronuclei. This is followed by binary fission. New macronucleus is produced. Two daughter individuals are produced.

#### CYTOGAMY:

Cytogamy is the fusion of cytoplasm. Two individuals temporarily fuse and then separate without any nuclear exchange. It is a self-fertilization. Further divisions are similar to that of conjugation.

Two paramecia come together by their ventral surfaces. These two paramecia are called cytogametes. Four daughter individuals are produced from each cytogamete. New macronucleus is produced, micronucleus is replaced.

Dr. K. Geetha Lakshmi





சீவனீயூரட்டா (குடியுடலிகள்) - பொதுப்பண்புகள்:-

- \* பல சென் உயரிகள், சிறு அளவிடலான உடலமைப்பு கொண்டது.
  - \* சணைத்து விவந்தகாலம் நீளம் குந்திரோ அந்நகு காணலியாகலேன வடிக்கின்றன.
  - \* உடல் புறப்படை, அகப்படை கொண்டிருக்கிறது. திவற்றுகக்கடைடலுட சிணையந்தி லெனின் மீகோகிலியா எண்ப்படுக்கிறது.
  - \* சீரகமச்சிர் கொண்டவை. அகப்படும் செங்கள் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.
  - \* உடற்குடி திண்ணை. எண்கல திவ உடற்குடி சிற்றவை எண்ப்படுக்கிறது.
  - \* காஸ்ப்டிரோ வண்ப்புலவர் குடி அந்நகு மத்திய உடற்குடி கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.
  - \* வாய் காண்ப்படுக்கிறது, மனவாய் திண்ணை.
  - \* சென் வெளிச்சென்மணைம், சென் உள்சென்மணைம் கொண்டவை.
  - \* சிவாசு, சிற்றுகூடல் கடியுடிக்கா மண்ப்புலவர்கள் திண்ணை.
  - \* நறம்பு வணயாக சிணையந்தி பரவலான நறம்பு மண்ப்புலம் காண்ப்படுக்கிறது.
  - \* பறந்து, பறலியா திண்ப்படுக்க சிணையர்கள் கொண்டவை.
  - \* பறப்பீ, எடகலா எறும் திடு உலுவ உயரிகள். திசுண் வடிக்கந்த சிமற்றியல் காண்ப்படுக்கின்றன. (கடு உலுவ உயரிகள் - dimorphic)
  - \* வடிக்கந்த சிமற்றியல் தண்ப்புணற மறற்றம் அந்நகு எடட்டா ஜெனிசிஸ் காண்ப்படுக்கிறது.
  - \* வளர் சூக்கத்தின்போது சூன்று அந்நகு கிரண்டு வளர்வறக்கம் தோற்றியுடிக்கப்படுவதும் வளர் சூக்கம் மணறகுகமணாது.
  - \* சீவனீயூரட்டா உயரிகள் சூன்று வகுப்புகளாக பங்கிக்கப்படுகின்றன.
1. சைலப்டிரோகோவா - சைலப்டிரா, சைபகலியா, ஜுபீலியா, வீவெல்லா, டியூயுகலியா.
  2. வ்ணகலோகோவா - சூரிலியா, சைகோகோலோம, டலோயா.
  3. சிசுத்திரோகோவா - காலி சிர்க்கிள், டியூயுகோறா, வுபீலியோகோறா, சிவ்ணகலோகோலியல் வெண்ப்புலா.

### பாருமீதியம்

இளம், சூட்டை போன்ற எண்ணெய் நிறைகொண்ட வளங்கொடுக்க. பாக்கியியாக்கள், கையாடல்கள் நிகராகக் கிடங்குகளில் குறிப்பாக தாவரங்கள் அங்குக் கிடங்கும் பருத்திகளில் காணப்படுகின்றன. சித்திரை நுண்ணொள்கி உதவியால் மட்டுமே காண தியையும். பாது அணிவழியத்திற் அமைந்த அமைர் 0.25 மி.மீ நீளம் கொண்ட பாருமீதியம் பாது அணி மூண்டிவளங்கு (Slipper animalcule) எனக் குறிப்பிடப்படுகிறது. உடலின் முன்புறத்தை மெருக்கியவாறும் பின்புறத்தை உட்கையாகவும் உள்ளது. வலதுபுறப்பகுதும் வாய்வாய்ப்பள்ளம் காணப்படுகிறது. உடலின் சிறுபகுதும் தெளிவான வெளிக்கிளர் அமைந்திருக்கி அருவகி விரியும் சூழ்வு உள்ளது. நிறையாண வடிவம் கொண்டது.

உடம்பு பரப்பு முழுவதும் புழுவினம் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன. நுண்ணிய குற்றிணைகளும் வெளியே நீட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இவ்வாறு குற்றிணையும் குற்றிணை வடிவிலும் ஒரு குடியினத்தினால் வெளிப்படுகிறது. வெளிக்கிளர்க்கக் கீழ்க்கு பல் உதவிவழியினமற்ற உடல்கள் உட்குக்கி கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பாருமீதியம் தெள்கிறவு நெய்யும் குறைந்த அளவுகளில் பல் புறக்கிளர்களிடிகள் சிறிதளவு வெளிப்படுத்தும் படுகின்றன. இவ்வாறு வெளிப்படும் புறக்கிளர் திண்டுகள் உடலின் சிறுபகுதி ஒரு வகை போன்ற அமைப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளன.

புறக்கிளர்களிடிகள் பருமியில் உட்குக்கிக்கும் படிப்படுவது - தாக்க குறிப்பிடப்படுகின்றன. அருப்பலகத்தில் அடியினமற்ற அகப்பிளாசுமீ நுணு போன்ற ஒரு அமைப்பைத் தருகிறது. அகப்பிளாசுமீ அக்டைம் திரவத் தண்டமயுடனும், தூசுகள்கள் கொண்டிருக்கும் உள்ளது. இத்தூசுகள்கள் அகப்பிளாசுமீ சிறுபகுதியில் சிறுபகுதியில் அறியப்படுகின்றன. அகப்பிளாசுமீ சிறுபகுதி வடிவிலமைந்த ஒரு பெரிய உட்குக்கியும் (Mauronulcus) காண வடிவிலமைந்த





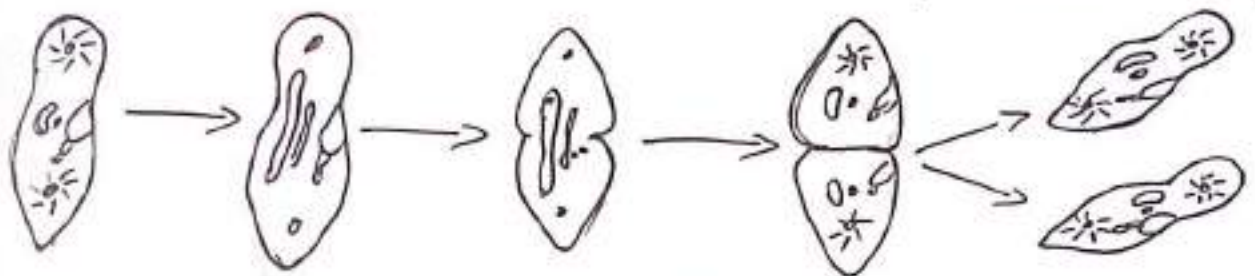
உடலின் குறுக்குவாட்டின் தாமந்த குற்றினைகள் ஆகிய  
 நேரத்தில் தியக்கம் இயங்குகின்றன. கிதந்து  
கிட்டுருணை தியக்கம் என்னும் வயிர். குற்றினைகள்  
 அடித்தளத்தில் கிணைய நாற்காணம் கிணைக்கப்பட்டு  
 நெம்பியக்க மண்டலத்தை (newer motor system) இயற்றுவதற்காக.  
 ஆடு திருகின் தியக்கம் போன்ற சிவன் பணியால் செய்கிறது.  
 பற்றுமீதியம் முன்னோக்கி சென்றதும் தாமத அடித்தளத்தை  
 சிற்றியவாறு நகரீகின்றது.

பற்றுமீதியம் ஹிஸ்டோசிசுரை (holozoid) அல்லது வானந்த  
 சிசுரை உணவுபடி இயங்குகின்றது. உடலின் வயற்றும்  
 பக்கம் முன்புறத்தை அருகிலிருந்து சுவைக்க பின்புறாகீகியவாறு  
 சாய்வாக ஆடு வாய்ப்பள்ளம் காணப்படுகிறது. கிடு வாய்க்கூடியவாய்  
-யன்றம் (peristome) - திவ்வாய்ப்பள்ளம் செவ்வாய் அல்லது  
 சாட்கூடாடாபேம் எனும் சுவையால் சூழவடைகின்றது - கிடு  
 சூடையான சுவை வடிவவையந்த உணவு குடிப்டு செலி  
 தெண்ணையால் சூழவடைகிறது. செலி தெண்ணைய அகப்பிளாத  
 - திணை சுவைக்கவே செலிக்கிறது. செவ்வாய் வடிவமாக  
 உட்கொண்ட உணவுக்கூகங்கள் அனைவற்றி தியக்கசூறையால்  
 செலி தெண்ணையால் அடைகிறது.

செலி தெண்ணையால் அடிப்பக்கத்தில் ஆடு கிடுக்கி  
 - டியவாய்ப்பள்ளாக உணவுக்கூகங்கள் சுவைக்கப்படுகின்றன.  
 கிடுக்கிவசையால் நினைந்து காணப்படும உணவுக்கூகங்கள் செலி  
 தெண்ணையால் அருகிலு வரவாத்து செலிப்டி அகப்பிளாதக்த்வுகள்  
 ஆடு உணவு குடிவடிவாக வடிவகின்றது. அகப்பிளாதக்த்வுகள்  
 கிடுக்கிய உணவு குடிவடிவாக அடித்தளத்து வரவாக்கப்பட்டு  
 ஆடு தொடர்ந்து சிவந்தியை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றன. திவ்வைய  
 சிவந்தி சாக்கிளோதிஸ் எனப்படுகின்றன. உணவு செலிப்படி  
 செலிக்கப்பட்டு உட்கிரகிக்கப்படுகிறது. நினைவான மலப்பண  
 கிடுக்கி - செலிக்கப்படாத உணவுக்கூகங்கள் செவ்வாய்க்கூடம்,  
 உடல் பின்புறத்தை சூழவடிவ பற்றுமீதியத்தில் அடிப்படுகிறது



மகம்மன் ஸ்பம்ஸ (amitosis) கிரண்டாக மாணவகற்கு. ப்ரணஸ் திரிய உடகடு மணமுதகமடுமன் ஸ்பம்ஸ (mitosis) பரிவகற்கு. பரிவ ரிஸ்வாய் மடுவே த்ரண்துவதஸ் ரிஸ்வாய் கிரண்டாகம் பரிவகல்கற்கு. சிருக்கம் ச்ரடிமலலதஸ் கிரு உயர்கள் த்ரண்துவக்கப்படுகின்றன. உயர்கள் ஓவ்வண்தும் ஓவ்வரிய உட்கடு -யம் த்ர திரிய உட்கடுயம் ஓடு சிருவ்கு மண்துமடியும் ஓகண்தடுக்கின்றன. பரிவணை ஓதடற்கு ஓமும் ஓடு சிருவ்கும் மண்துமடி ஓவ்வாடு பரிவகியத்தும் த்ரண்துவக்கப்படுகற்கு.



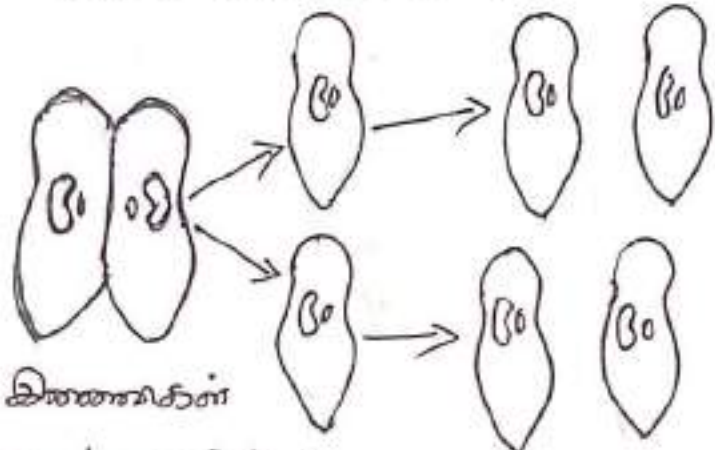
**புணர் கிரண்டுகம் (Sexual Reproduction) :-**

புணர் கிரண்டுகம் முணாயல் காலபடுகள் த்ரண்துவக்கப்படுகின்றன. பரிவகியத்தல் கிரண்பு முணா, சிககாலணி, கட்டபுணா கிரண்பு, த்ரடுகர்க்கை சிகய முணாகளில் ஓமடுகண்படுகற்கு.

**கிரண்பு முணா (Conjugation) :-**

கிரண்பு ஓடு கிரு உயர்கள் சிவற்றிஸ் வயற்றூப்பிஸ் ஓடுக ரபாடுக்த் சிவகிரண்பு. ஓடுககிள் உடகற்கு சிகப்பணாடும் ஓடுகடுக ஓடுகிரண்பு. த்ரடுகடுக கிரண்புயர்கள் கிரண்புகள் (Conjugants) கிரண்டுகின்றன. ஓடுகடுக கிரண்புயரும் ஓடுகடுக உட்கடு மண்தும்கின்றன. த்ரடுக்த் திரிய உட்கடு கிரண்டாகவும், பரிவகற்கவும் பரிவகல்கின்றன. கிரண்பு ஓடுகடுக உயர் வகடுகின்றன. மற் ஓடுகடுக உட்கடுகவும் மண்தும்கு வடுகின்றன. கடுகடுக உட்கடுக ஓடுகடுக கிரண்டாக பரிவகற்கு, சிவின் ஓடுகடுக மடுகடுக முண்பு உட்கடுக (migratory Paramecium) ஓடுகடுக மற் கிரண்பு கிரண்பு உட்கடுக (stationary Paramecium) கிரண்டுகற்க.

ஆவ்வாறு திண்ணையான் குட்டும் பூண்டுமை உபகருவும்  
 சிந்தித்து யார்க்கு எட்டு உட்கருக்களைத் தோற்றுவிக்கின்றது.  
 உட்கரு மைட்டாசிஸ் முறையால் கிண்டலாக யார்க்கு உபகரு  
 தொடர்ந்து திண்ணையான் கிருஞ்சு உயார்க்கு யார்க்கு உபகரு  
 ஆவ்வாறு கேம் உயாடியும் ஆடு வாரிய உபகருமையும், ஆடு திநிய  
 உபகருமையும் தொண்டு சமைக்கின்றது - திண்ணைவி முறையால்  
 ஆடு முறையால் சூண்டு கேம் உயார்க்கு உபகருக்கின்றது.



சிகக்கலயம் (Endomixis) :-

உட்கரு, எட்டுமண் சூகிய கிருவரும் பரும்தியம்  
 சிலையா திண உயார்க்கின் கிம்முறையாக் கண்டளிர்க்குள் - கிண்டியும்  
 கிரு திநிய உபகருக்களும், ஆடு வாரிய உபகருமும்  
 கண்டிப்பலகா. கிரு வாரிய உபகருமும் பரும்தியம் உபகருக்கின்றது.  
 கிரு திநிய உபகருக்களும் கிருமுறையு பரும்தியம் எட்டு  
 உபகருக்களை தோற்றுவிக்கின்றது. சுவற்றின் சூறு உபகரு  
 பரும்தியம் உபகருக்கின்றது. சூறுமுள்ள கிரு திநிய உபகருமும்  
 கிரு திநிய உயார்க்கின் ஆவ்வாண்கு யார்க்கு திண்ணையும்.  
 கேம் உயாடியால் உண்ட உட்கரு கிண்டி, நுண்காக யார்க்கு  
 கிண்டி வாரிகளாக் கிரு வாரிய உபகருவாகவும் கிண்டி  
 கிண்டி திநிய உபகருவாகவும் தொண்டு கிரு உயாடியாக  
 யார்க்கின்றது. ஆவ்வாறு உயாடியும் கிண்டலாக யார்க்கு  
 ஆவ்வாண்கும் கிரு திநிய உபகருக்களும் ஆடு வாரிய  
 உபகருமும் கண்டிப்பலகாது. சிகக்கலயம் கிருதயால்  
 தொடுத்தும் நுண்டு உயார்க்கு தோற்றுவிக்கின்றது.

சைடோபிளாஸ்டிக் கிணைய (Cytogamy) :-

சைடோபிளாஸ்டிக் கிணையின் போது உட்கருப் பொருள்கள் மூலப்படுகின்றன. உயிரிகள் முதிர்ச்சியடைந்த கிணைய கொள்வனவுகள். சிறிய உட்கரு முதுவல் பிளவுற்று திரண்டுகொடும், நுண்ணகலம் பரிவடைந்து, கிவற்றல் சீரமைவு சீரமைந்து மறைந்து விடுகின்றன. எந்திரிய ஒன்று கிணைய பிளவுற்று கிணையத்தின் உட்கருக்களைத் தோற்றுவிக்கின்றன. கிணைய கிணையம் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட கிணைய உட்கரு திரண்டாக பிளவுற்று உயிரிகள் தனித்தனியே சாகின்றன. சைடோபிளாஸ்டிக் கிணையம் மூலப்படுகின்றன.

ஆதாரகிணைய (Autogamy) :

கிணைய முற்றும் ஒத்த கிணையத்தினால் ஒரு உயர் மூலப்படுகின்றன. கிணைய முற்றும் உட்கருக்களைத் தோற்றுவிக்கின்றன. சிறிய உட்கரு மறைந்து விடுகிறது. சிறிய உட்கரு ஒன்று மூலப்படுகின்றன. பரிவடைந்து எல்லா உட்கருக்களும் -சைடிக் தோற்றுவிக்கின்றன. கிவற்றல் ஏது உட்கரு மறைந்து எந்திரிய ஒரு உட்கரு மறைந்து மூலப்படுகின்றன. பரிவடைந்து மறைந்து கிணையத்தின் உட்கருக்களைத் தோற்றுவிக்கின்றன. கிணையம் மறைந்து மூலப்படுகின்றன. நுண்ணகலம் உட்கருக்கள் தோற்றுவிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு உயர்வால் சிறிய உட்கருக்கள் கிணைய உயர் உட்கருக்களாக -சையம், நுண்ணகலம் சிறிய உட்கருக்களையும் தோற்றுவிக்கின்றன. கிணையம் திரண்டுகொடும் உயர் கிணையம் பரிவடைகின்றன. கிணையத்தினால் கிணையம் மறைந்து மூலப்படுகின்றன. சிறிய கிணையம் மறைந்து மூலப்படுகின்றன.

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## Allied zoology - 18K1B/CHAZI

General characters of phylum platyhelminthes, Annelida, with suitable examples:-

General characters of phylum platyhelminthes:-

Platyhelminthes includes flatworms. The flatworms are both free living as well as parasitic.

- ↳ They are dorsoventrally flattened like a leaf.
- ↳ They show organ grade of organization.
- ↳ They are acoelomate animals. The cavity between the body wall and the gut is filled the parenchyme or mesenchyme.
- ↳ They are triploblastic animals, they are the ectoderm, the mesoderm and the endoderm.
- ↳ They are bilaterally symmetrical. The segmentation in platyhelminthes is called Pseudometamerism.
- ↳ The digestive system is completely absent from cestoda and Asclacoela. The respiratory organs absent.
- ↳ There is no circulatory system, the excretory system is formed of protonephridia.
- ↳ The nervous system is well developed. They are hermaphrodites animal.
- ↳ Fertilization is internal in them, self or cross fertilization takes place in them.
- ↳ Their development is direct or indirect. Their life cycle is completed in one or two hosts.
- ↳ They are free living or parasitic. In parasitic worms, adhesive organs like hooks, spines, suckers and adhesive secretions are present.

-phylum platyhelminthes is divided into three classes, namely:-

1. Turbellaria - Example - planaria
2. Trematoda - Example - Fasciola hepatica
3. Cestoda - Example - Taenia Solium

General characters of phylum Annelida:-

- \* The phylum Annelida consists of bilaterally symmetrical, true coelomate, triploblastic, metamerically segmented worm-like animals. Eg. Nereis, Earth worm, Leech etc.
- \* Annelids have a soft, elongated and cylindrical body.
- \* Annelids are bilaterally symmetrical animals.
- \* They have organ-system grade of organization.
- \* They are the first true coelomate animals.
- \* They have triploblastic body wall. The anterior end has a head in some forms.
- \* The muscle layers are thick in the body wall. Hence the body wall is said to be dermo-muscular.
- \* The body is divided into a number of segments called the metameres. The segmentation is known as metamerism.
- \* The body is covered with a thin cuticle. Locomotory organs are setae.
- \* Digestive system is well developed. Blood vascular system is a closed type.
- \* Their development is direct or indirect. Trochophore is a typical larva.
- Phylum Annelida is having bundles of setae.
- Phylum Annelida is divided into eight classes. They are the following:-
  1. Polychaeta - Eg., Nereis
  2. Oligochaeta - Eg., Tubificoides
  3. Hirudinea - Eg., Leech
  4. Archannelida - Eg., Polygordium
  5. Echiuroidea - Eg., Sipunculus Echiurus
  6. Sipunculoida - Eg., Sipunculus
  7. Priapulida - Eg., Priapulid
  8. Myzostomaria - Eg., Myzostoma.

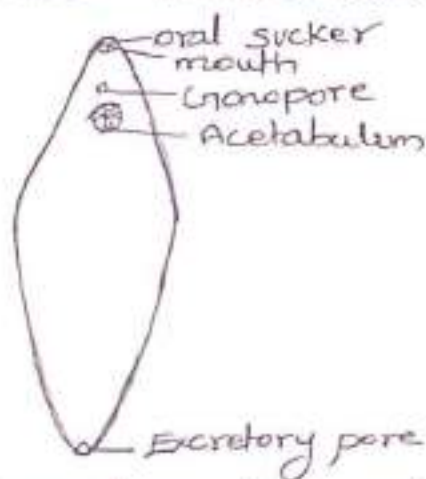
## Liver Fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*)

Phylum : platyhelminthes

Class : Trematoda

order : Digenea

*Fasciola hepatica* is an endoparasite with a leaf-like, dorsoventrally flattened body. It is commonly known as liver-fluke. It is a flattened worm. Hence it is included in the phylum platyhelminthes and class Trematoda.



The liver fluke is an endoparasite. It lives inside the bile-duct of liver in sheep, goats and cattle. It causes a disease called liver-rot in sheep. It is conical in shape and flat-like a leaf. It is about 25 mm long and about 15 mm in breadth.

It is narrow at the anterior end.

broad in the middle and tapers towards the posterior end. The entire body is covered by cuticle. At the anterior end there is a triangular projection, the head-lobe. It has two suckers, an oral sucker or anterior sucker at the tip of the head lobe and a ventral sucker or acetabulum behind the head lobe, on the ventral side. The oral sucker encloses the mouth and the ventral sucker has no aperture. The suckers help in the attachment of the parasite to the host. Between the two suckers there is a genital opening or gonopore. At about one third of the length from the anterior end, in the middorsal line, there is a minute aperture, the opening of Laurer's canal. The body wall of liver fluke is triploblastic. It is covered with a tough cuticle.



**Digestive system:-** It is formed of a mouth, the pharynx, oesophagus and the intestine. The mouth is sub-ventral in position. It is surrounded by the oral sucker. It leads into a funnel shaped muscular pharynx. The oesophagus is followed by the intestine. The intestine soon after its origin divides into two branches called caeca. Each caecum is divided into a number of branching diverticula. The anus is absent. The liver fluke feeds on the blood and bile of the host. It sucks the liquid food by the muscular pharynx.

**Respiratory system:-** Liver fluke has no special respiratory organs. The respiration is of anaerobic type. That is, the stored glycogen in the body is broken up into  $\text{CO}_2$  and volatile fatty acids by the process of glycolysis.

**Excretory system:-** The excretory system in liver fluke is formed of protonephridia. It has no internal opening. It consists of a median longitudinal excretory canal. The canal opens to the outside at the posterior end of the animal by an excretory pore. The excretory canal gives out many branches. Each branch ends in a cell called flame cell.

**Nervous system:-** The nervous system is formed of a nerve ring and nerve cords. The nerve ring surrounds the oesophagus. It consists of three ganglia. Two are dorsolaterally called cerebral ganglia and one is ventral position. The lateral cords are well developed. They extend up to posterior end of the body, giving off branches to the different parts of the body.

**Reproductive system:-**

Liver fluke is a hermaphrodite. Both male and female reproductive organs are present in the same animal. It contains complicated reproductive system. The male and female genital ducts open into a common chamber, the genital atrium.

The genital atrium opens outside through the common genital aperture.

**Male Reproductive system:-** It consists of two testes. They are tubular and highly branched. A vas deferens arises from each testis. The two vasa deferentia run forward and join to form a median bag-like structure the seminal vesicle. The sperm produced by the testes are stored in the seminal vesicle. The seminal vesicle leads into a narrow tube, the ejaculatory duct. The ejaculatory duct opens into a muscular tube called penis. It opens into the genital atrium by the male genital aperture.

**Female Reproductive system:-** The female reproductive system is formed of a single ovary. It is tubular and branched. It lies in the middle of the body in front of the testes. An oviduct arises from the ovary. It runs forward and joins the vitelline duct.

The junction of median vitelline duct and the oviduct is slightly dilated to form an ootype. Around the ootype there is a mass of unicellular Mehlis's glands or shell glands. From the ootype arises a large duct called ovaritelline duct or uterus. From the ootype arises another canal known as Laurer's canal. During copulation, the sperms are received from the other fluke through this canal. So it is also termed copulation canal.

**Life History:-** Liver fluke is a digenic parasite. It completes its life cycle in two hosts, namely

sheep and a snail called *Limnaea truncatula*. Sheep is the primary host and snail is the secondary host. Its development is indirect since there are larval stage. Fertilization is internal. It occurs in the ootype capsule:- The fertilized egg is surrounded by yolk cells, which are enclosed in a shell. The complete structure is called capsule. The capsule is oval in shape and it has a lid or operculum on one side. This larva is called miracidium larva.

Miracidium Larva:- Miracidium is hatched from the capsules. It is a free swimming larva living in ponds. It lives for 24 hours. It is microscopic. It is conical in shape, anterior end is broad and the posterior end is narrow. The body is covered by cilia. It does not feed. A large brain is situated near the anterior end. Two eyes are located above the brain. The larva has two protonephridia. It reaches the digestive gland of the snail and gets transformed into another larva called sporocyst.

Sporocyst:- Sporocyst develops from miracidium. It is the second larva of liver fluke. It has the following <sup>salient</sup> features:

- + It lives in the digestive glands of snail.
- + It is in the form of an elongated sac.
- + It is covered by cuticle.
- + It has two suckers, an oral sucker and the acetabulum.
- + It has a simple alimentary canal. It is formed of a mouth, the pharynx, the oesophagus and a U-shaped intestine.
- + The body wall contains many cystogenous glands.
- + The body cavity is filled with groups of germ cells.
- + The asexual larva is filled with germ cells. The germ cells divide and redivide to form the next larva called redia larva. Each sporocyst can produce 5 to 8 redia larvae.

**Redia Larva:** - Redia Larva develops from the germ cells of sporocyst. The redia larva has the following salient features:-

- It lives in the digestive glands of the snail.
- It is cylindrical in shape.
- The body is covered by cuticle, the anterior end has a mouth.
- Behind the collar, an opening called birth pore is located. The excretory organ is flame cells.
- The cavity of redia larva is filled with germ cells.
- The germ cells of redia develop into daughter cells.
- The germ cells of daughter redia develop into the next larva called cercaria. They come out through birth pore.

**Cercaria:** The cercaria develops from the germ cells of redia. Each redia produces about twenty cercaria.

The cercaria has the following salient features:

- It is free living larva, it is tadpole-shaped.
- It has an oval body and a tail.
- The body is covered by cuticle.
- It has two suckers, oral sucker and the acetabulum.
- It has simple alimentary canal, U-shaped intestine.
- The excretory organ is flame cells.
- The body wall contains many cystogenous glands.
- The body cavity is filled with groups of germ cells.
- The cercaria lives for three days and it is transformed into another larva called metacercaria.

**Metacercaria:** - The cercaria loses its tail and the cystogenous gland secretes a cyst around the larva. The encysted cercaria is called metacercaria. It is found attached to the grasses. It has a round shape. Germ cells are located inside the metacercaria.

Sheep and a snail called *Limnaca truncatula*. Sheep is the primary host and snail is the secondary host. Its development is indirect since there are larval stage. Fertilization is internal.

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K. N. U. A. C

TN J.





ഉപയോഗത്തിന് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സാമ്പത്തികവർഷം -

\* ക്രമവർദ്ധിത വരവ് നേടുന്നതിനായി വാർഷികമായി ക്രമവർദ്ധിത വരവ്  
ലഭിക്കണം.

\* വാർഷികമായി വരവ്





1. பொருட்களையே உண்பதற்காக உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆட்ட மூட்டலாகக் காணப்படுவதற்காக. உணவுப்பொருள் உபயோகத்தில் தாமதமாக உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது. உணவு உபயோகத்தில் தாமதமாக உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது. உணவு உபயோகத்தில் தாமதமாக உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது.

**நாட்டிய மூட்டல்கள்:** - நாட்டிய உணவுப்பொருள் உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆட்ட மூட்டலாகக் காணப்படுவதற்காக. உணவுப்பொருள் உபயோகத்தில் தாமதமாக உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது.

**உணவுப்பொருள் மூட்டல்கள்:** - உணவுப்பொருள் உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆட்ட மூட்டலாகக் காணப்படுவதற்காக.

**உணவுப்பொருள் உயிரினம்:** - உணவுப்பொருள் உயிரினம் உருவாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆட்ட மூட்டலாகக் காணப்படுவதற்காக.







Questions - 2011/2012

2 Marks

1. Liver Rot - கிணங்கு அழகு அமை
2. Laurer's canal - அகிலா கிணங்கு
3. Copulation canal - கண்கிணங்கு
4. Miracidium Larva - கிணங்கு அமை
5. Sporocyst - அமைகிணங்கு

5 Marks

6. Write a note on External characters of Liver fluke  
கிணங்கு அமை அமைகிணங்கு அமை அமை

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## UNIT - III

## BIOLOGY OF INVERTEBRATES AND CHORDATES

SUBJECT CODE: 18K13/EHAZI

Unit - III

General characters of phylum Arthropoda, Mollusca and Echinodermata with suitable examples. Prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) - Organization and life history.

GENERAL CHARACTERS:- ARTHROPODA

Arthropods are segmented animals with jointed legs and chitinous exoskeleton. It is the largest phylum comprising about 80% of the known species.

- All arthropods are bilaterally symmetrical animals.
- The body wall is triloblastic consisting of three layers, namely ectoderm, the endoderm and the mesoderm.
- Coelom is a haemocoel filled with a blood-like haemocoelic fluid. True coelom is reduced to small cavities around the gonads.
- The body is segmented (metamerism).
- Arthropods exhibit tagmatization.
- Tagmatization means that the segments are functionally modified and grouped into two or three divisions called tagmata.
- A distinct head is present.
- The body is covered by an exoskeleton formed of chitin.
- The body bears paired jointed appendages.
- They have the organ system grade of organization.
- Respiration is by gills or trachea or book lungs.

②

- The Circulatory system is of an open type
  - An endocrine system is developed.
  - Excretion is green glands or Malpighian tubules.
  - Compound eyes, sexes are separate in their case.
  - Crustaceans have gonoducts. Development is direct or indirect.
- eg:- Prawn, Crab, Cockroach, house fly, honey bees, and Scorpion etc.

### Mollusca.

Mollusca are soft-bodied animals characterized by a shell, a foot, a mantle and gills or ctenidium. Mollusca include organisms such as snails, clams, oysters, squids and octopuses. In point of number of species it comprises, it stands second to Arthropods. It includes about 100,00 living species and about 35,000 fossil species.

1. Mollusca are multicellular organisms.
2. They have a bilateral symmetry, but snails are asymmetrical.
3. They are triploblastic animals, Coelomate, coelom is reduced, The haemocoel is well developed in them.
4. They have organ system grade of organization.
5. The body is soft and unsegmented.
6. Body is covered by a fleshy fold of the body wall. It is called mantle.
7. The mollusca are provided with one or two calcareous shells. The shells may be external or internal.
8. Respiration is carried out by the gills or pulmonary chambers.
9. Digestive system is well developed. It contains a radula and a hepatopancreas.



(3)

- (16) Circulatory system is of an open type
- (17) Excretory system is the kidney
- (18) The nervous system is well developed, the sense organs are eyes, statocysts and oesphradia.
- (19) Sexes are separate in them or they are hermaphrodites.
- (20) The development in their case is either direct or indirect.

### Echinodermata:-

Echinoderms are a group of exclusively marine, spiny, skinned, pentaradially symmetrical animals with an endoskeleton and water-vascular system.

This phylum forms the highly advanced group among invertebrates. The common examples of this group are star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers etc.

- (1) Echinoderms are exclusively marine beings.
- (2) They are triploblastic and coelomate animals.
- (3) They have radially symmetrical body. The radial symmetry is due to sedentary or sessile mode of life and it is a secondary character in echinoderms.
- (4) They have organ system grade of organization.
- (5) They have well developed endoskeleton formed of calcareous ossicles and spines.
- (6) They have a water vascular system with tube feet for locomotion, feeding and respiration.
- (7) Circulatory system is of open-type.
- (8) The sensory organs are poorly developed in them.
- (9) The excretory organs are absent from them, pedicellariae. Development is indirect.
- (10) The larval forms are bilaterally symmetrical. eg:- Luidia, Bipinnaria, Velochoviate.

Eleutherozoa - eg: Asterozoa, Holothurozoa.

Asterozoa - eg: Luidia, Astropecten, Pentaceros.  
(Class-1)

- 1. Order - eg: Phanerozoa - Luidia.
- 2. Order - eg: Spinulosa - Asterina, Hymanaster etc.
- 3. Order - eg: Forcipulata - Bipinnaria, Idaliaster

Class - 2 - Ophiurozoa.

- Order-1. eg: Ophioderma, Ophiopsis etc.
- Order-2 eg: Euryalae. - Asteropecten, Astropurpa

Class - 3 - Echinozoa.

- Sub class - Regularia eg: Salpinx, Echinometra
- Irregularia eg: Tropholampas

Class - 4 - Holothurozoa. eg: Dorsia, Malpascia etc.

Class - 5 - Ophiocystozoa eg: Volckovia.

PRAWN (Penaeus monodon) - Organization and

Life history:

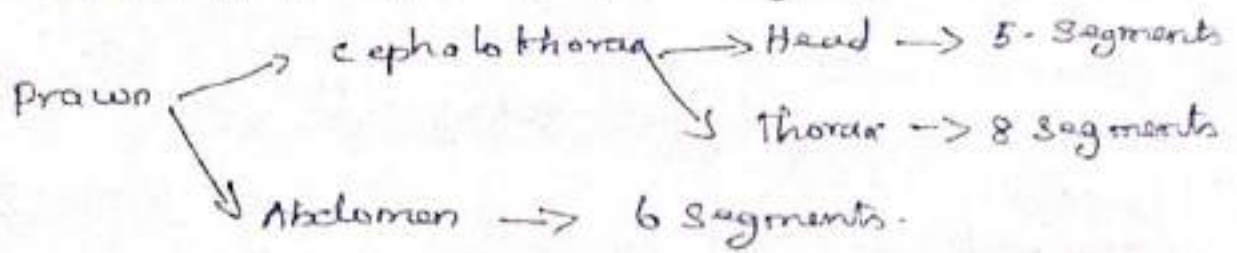
- Phylum - Arthropoda
- Class - Crustacea
- Order - Decapoda.

Prawn is a crustacean included in the phylum Arthropoda. It is aquatic, segmented, and gill-breathing animal with jointed appendages.

Penaeus monodon is common marine prawn. It is omnivorous in habit, it is segmented and it is formed of 19 segments, two main regions namely the anterior Cephalothorax and the posterior abdomen.

(5).

The cephalothorax is formed of 13 segments and the abdomen is formed of 6 segments.



1<sup>st</sup> appendage is called antennule

2<sup>nd</sup> " " " antenna.

3<sup>rd</sup> " " " mandible.

4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> are called I & II maxillae

6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> are called I, II, & III maxillipodes.

9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> are called I to V walking legs.

14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> are called pleopods.

19<sup>th</sup> appendage is called uropod.

### RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

In prawn respiration is aquatic. It is carried out by the following organs:-

1. Branchiostegite
2. Epipodites
3. Gills.

- It is the lateral extension of the carapace.
- It encloses a cavity between itself and the body is called gill chamber.
- It is constantly bathed by the water current.
- Epipodites are membranous outgrowths of the integument arising from the coxa of the thoracic appendages.

(6)

- prawn has 6 pairs of epipodites
- They are located on the first 6 pairs of thoracic appendages.
- They exchange gases between the blood and the water.
- The gill chamber is located on the side of the thorax.
- It is covered by branchiostegite.
- The gills are crescent-shaped. Each gill has a central-shaped.
- The gills of prawn are classified into pedobranchs, pleurobranch and arthrobranchs.
- Pedobranchs are the gills attached to the base of the appendages.
- pleuro branches are the gills attached to the lateral wall of the thorax.
- They are six pairs. Arthrobranchs are the gills attached to the junction of the appendages and the body.
- There are eleven pairs of arthrobranchs.
- The gills receive blood through afferent branchial channels.
- The oxygenated blood is carried away by the efferent branchial channels.
- Gills lie in the branchial chambers.
- Water flows in and out of the gill chamber freely.
- Gills are always immersed in water.
- Exchange of gases takes place between the water and the blood.

# DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. (7)

The digestive system consists of the alimentary canal and the associated digestive glands.

## Alimentary Canal:

The alimentary canal is formed of the foregut, the midgut and the hindgut. The foregut is formed of mouth, the buccal cavity, the oesophagus and the stomach. The foregut and the hindgut are lined with chitin.

The mouth lies in between the mandibles and leads into the buccal cavity, it is followed by the oesophagus which is short and runs vertically from the buccal cavity to the stomach.

It consists of an anterior large Cardiac stomach and a posterior small pyloric stomach.

The roof of the cardiac stomach has many calcareous, stout denticles which constitute the gastric mill or gastric armature.

The denticles are called gastric mill because they are used in grinding food. The pyloric stomach has a narrow lumen and is followed by the midgut.

The hindgut or rectum follows the midgut. The hindgut is very short. It opens to the exterior by the anus.

Digestive glands: The stomach is surrounded by a large gland called hepatopancreas.

It does the functions of liver, pancreas and intestine of higher animals. It has three functions: (1) It secretes digestive enzymes

like the pancreas of vertebrates.

④ It stores glycogen, fat and calcium and

⑤ It exhibits intracellular digestion by absorbing food from the stomach.

Feeding:- It is an omnivorous animal.

The chelate legs and third maxillipedes capture and convey the food to the mouth.

Mandibles cut it into smaller pieces. The food is further ground in the gastric mill and digested in the stomach. The digested food absorbed in the midgut.

The undigested food materials are passed out through the anus.

Excretory System:- The excretory system is formed of a pair of antennary glands or green glands.

The nitrogenous waste is collected by the end sac.

The excretory fluid passes through the coiled duct from the end sac and accumulates in the bladder.

In the coiled duct, the useful materials are absorbed into the blood. The fluid collected in the bladder is called urine and it is expelled out through the excretory pore.

The green gland also do the function of osmoregulation. It pumps out the excess of water from the body.

NERVOUS SYSTEM:-

The nervous system consists of a brain, a pair of circumesophageal connectives, a thoracic ganglion, a ventral nerve cord and 6 abdominal ganglia.

(9)

Brain is a bilobed structure, fusion of two ganglia.  
It present the oesophagus. Hence it is called  
Supra-oesophageal ganglia.

It gives off 5 pairs of nerves.

- optic nerves supplying the eyes.
- ophthalmic nerves supplying the eye stalks.
- Antennular nerves supplying the antennules.
- Antennary nerves supplying the antennae.
- the segmental nerves supplying the labrum.

The Cephalothorax has a large ganglion called thoracic ganglion. It is formed by the fusion of 11 pairs of ganglia.

The brain is connected to the thoracic ganglion by a pair of nerves called circumoesophageal connectives.

The thoracic ganglion gives a large nerve posteriorly called ventral nerve cord. In each abdominal segment, it enlarges to form an abdominal ganglion.

Sense Organs:

Prawn contains 3 types of sensory organs.

They are (1) Eyes (2) Statocysts and (3) Tactile organs.

Eyes: It has two black compound eyes placed at the tip of a movable jointed stalk.

Each compound eye is formed of many simple eyes called ommatidia or ocelli.

Ommatidium - It is a single unit, It is covered by a thin transparent and biconvex cuticle called cornea. Cornea is divided into a large number of squares.

Ommatidium are radially arranged. Above each ommatidium, the cornea thickens to form a

lens, Two corneagen cells lie beneath the lens.  
Four cone cells are present below the corneagen cells.

These cells surround a Crystalline core.  
Its spindle-shaped rod called rhabdome  
the rhabdome is secreted and surrounded by  
Seven retinal cells.

The adjacent ommatidia are separated  
by dark pigment cells.

They are arranged in two series, an outer  
iris pigment and an inner retinal pigment.

The inner region of the eye is called receptor  
region. As there are several ommatidia the  
image of the object consists of several pieces.

Thus image appears like a mosaic pattern.  
This type of vision is called mosaic vision

Statocysts:

Prawn has a pair of statocysts. It is  
covered by cuticle. They are located inside the  
precoxa of the antennules. It is covered by cuticle.  
It opens to the outside by a statocystic aperture.  
The statocysts function as an organ of  
equilibrium.

Tactile organs:-

The antennules and the antennae  
function as tactile organs.

Reproductive System:-

The two sexes are separate. Prawns  
exhibit sexual dimorphism. The two sexes  
can be identified by two morphological structures  
namely petasone and thelycum.



Female has a pair of long ovaries extending the whole length of the thorax and the abdomen along the median line. The two ovaries are fused together posteriorly, but free anteriorly. Near the anterior end the ovaries produce finger-like out growth called diverticula. |

From each ovary arises an oviduct. The oviduct opens to the outside at the base of the third walking leg.

### Male Reproductive System:

The male has a pair of tubular testes located in to the thorax on either side of the middle line. The two testes are fused together anteriorly. Each testis has many finger-like outgrowths called caecal diverticula. Posteriorly leads into a vas deferens.

The ejaculatory bulb opens to the outside by the male genital pore at the base of the last walking leg.

### LIFE CYCLE :-

Penaeus is a crustacean included in the phylum Arthropoda.

It is a mature proteri, the sexes are separate, It deposit spermatophores, egg passes out from the female it is fertilized, It is external, Development is indirect.

The fertilized egg hatches into a larva

Called nauplius

(12).

It is followed by a series of larval forms, namely metanauplius, protozoeca, zoea and mysis.

Mysis larva is transformed into a prawn.  
Nauplius larva is a free swimming pelagic larva, oval shape, median eye, 3 pairs of appendages, caudal fork. It grows and undergoes several moults, Nauplius develops into a next larva called metanauplius.

The abdomen ends in a caudal fork.

It has first three pair of appendages.

Metanauplius develops into zoea larva.

The body is divisible into cephalothorax and abdomen.

The cephalothorax is covered by a carapace.

The carapace is produced into a median spine called rostrum.

The abdomen has 6 segments. The last

segment ends in a forked telson.

Zoea develops into mysis larva.

Mysis is elongated, laterally compressed and transparent.

The body is divisible into a cephalothorax

and an abdomen

The cephalothorax is covered by a carapace.

It is produced into a spine called rostrum.

Abdomen ends in a telson.

The eyes are stalked and compound.

It develops into an adult prawn.

UNIT - III

தொகுதி: ஆள்கட்டுரைப்பாடல்  
பொதுபண்புகள்:-

இது விரைவினைத் தொகுதியின் பரிசுப்பொருள்.  
விடுபக்க சமீகத்தினைய பர சைல் உயிரினர்.  
இருகிய திதன் உயர்கிடி அரத்த உயர்கிடியாகியும்  
உயிற்று இடியாகியும் செயலிபடுகிறது.  
உயும் உயர் உயுபுகளும் பர சைல் டாகிமாறலாகியது.  
தலை தளநாக கிண்பிபடுகிறது.  
உயுறுபுகள், உணவு பானம், தகிண்பிடு,  
இதயம் பர இணைகளை கண்கிடு, சிந்தி அரத்த  
தேடலகை, திரிபிடியாகிதன், மாஸ்பிடியன் திரிண  
கிழலகை உயர்கிடி நாளாகிதன் பதனை சிப்பிதன்,  
கிடிபு கிடுக உயுபுகளாக செயலிபடுகின்றன.  
குணம், திரிண உயர், நுறும் உணவாயம்,  
நுறும்புத்திரிண்கள் நுறும்பு மண்புறத்திடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன.  
கிடுக கண்கிடு கிண்பிடுகை.  
உயர் கிடிபு புகிடுகிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன  
இண்பு, பெண்பு உயிரினர் கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன  
உயர்கிடுகிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன  
கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன  
கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன

- ① வெளிச்சுடல் உயர் கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன
- ② மாண்புபுகளாக - உயர் கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன

வெளிச்சுடலிகள் (வெளிச்சுடல்)

1. இயல்பு விரைவிடு இணை உயுபுகளாகிண்பிடுகின்றன.
2. உயர் கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன
3. கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன
4. கிண்பிடுகிண்பிடுகின்றன

தொடர்புமற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டு வயிற்றுப் பகுப்பில் காணப்படுவது  
விநாயக பிடித்தல் இயற்கையின் ஒரு அடையாளமாகும்.

உணவுப் பானங்களில் உயர்விலை அல்லது சில  
அடையாளங்களைக் காணப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே அவை கனிவற்றது மற்றும்  
உயிர் கொடுக்கும் சூழலாகும்.

இருந்தால் உடல் பண்பாட்டில் இயற்கையான அடையாள  
இருப்பது ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு அடையாளங்களாகும் ஆகவே  
பெரிய அடையாளங்களாகும். இவற்றில் பெரிய அடையாளங்கள் இயற்கையான  
உணவு.

பெரிய அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் என்று கூற  
உணவு காணப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, பெரிய அடையாளங்களாகும்  
உணவு. ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு அடையாளங்கள் உணவு.

உணவு :- பூச்சியை, கோழியை, பூச்சியை  
அடையாளங்கள்.

பூச்சியை :- பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் (இருந்துகொண்டு)

பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் :-

(ossicles) 1. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள்  
2. பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்  
3. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்

4. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்  
5. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்

6. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்  
7. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்

8. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்  
9. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்

10. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்  
11. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்

12. இரண்டு பூச்சியை அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள் அடையாளங்கள்

### இறால் (Metamorphosis)

இறால் மாற்றியமைப்பு, உயிர் கிழியும் வளர்ச்சியும் சார்ந்தவை.  
 Metamorphosis என்பது காலம் இறால். Metamorphosis காலம் காலம்  
 பித்திரும் தளர்ச்சியும் உணர்ச்சியும் சார்ந்தவை.  
 இறவில் உணர்வு சார்ந்த பித்திரும் உணர்ச்சியும்.  
 உயிர் சார்ந்த, இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை.

#### உடலமைப்பு:-

இறால் - இறவியும் உயிர் சார்ந்தவை. உயிர்  
 தலை - மார்பு (Cephalo thorax) உயிர் (abdomen) சார்ந்தவை. 8  
 இறவியும் -  
 உயிர் 6 சார்ந்தவை.  
 மார்பு 6 சார்ந்தவை. உயிர் 6 சார்ந்தவை.

இறவியும். இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை. உயிர் சார்ந்தவை.  
 இறவியும் உயிர் சார்ந்தவை. இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை.  
 உயிர் சார்ந்தவை. இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை.  
 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை. இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை.

#### இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை:-

- 1 இறவியும் உயிர் - உயிர் சார்ந்தவை
- 2 " " - உயிர் சார்ந்தவை
- 3 " " - உயிர் சார்ந்தவை (மார்பு சார்ந்தவை)
- 4, 5 " " - 1x11 உயிர் சார்ந்தவை (மார்பு சார்ந்தவை)
- 6, 7, 8 " " - 1x11 உயிர் சார்ந்தவை (மார்பு சார்ந்தவை)
- 9 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 10 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 11 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 12 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 13 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 14 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 15 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 16 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 17 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 18 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை
- 19 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை - 1 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை

இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை. இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை.  
 இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை. இறவியும் சார்ந்தவை.

சீவாசனக் கண்டலம்

திருமலை தெய்வம் வாய் சிவாசன்கின்ற தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
மேல் சூழ சிவனாய் இஃ பரிசுரம் கின்றன.

கலை தெய்வம் (Cephalothura) நீட்டியாகக்  
கொண்டிருக்க தெய்வம் தெய்வம் உய்யுதல் சிவனிடம்  
பெரிய தெய்வம் இஃ அண்ப்புகிறது.

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் உய்யுதல் கிரகம் புலனாக  
பிடுங்கு தெய்வம்.

திருமலில் மகிழ்ச்சி உண்டாகின்றன. தெய்வம்  
கொண்டிருக்க தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

இஃ பக்கலிகளில் எண்ணிக்கையாக தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் கண்டலம்

சன் குடல், கருங்கடல், கருங்கடல் என் தெய்வம்  
புகழ் கண்டலம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்.

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்

தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்  
தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம் தெய்வம்









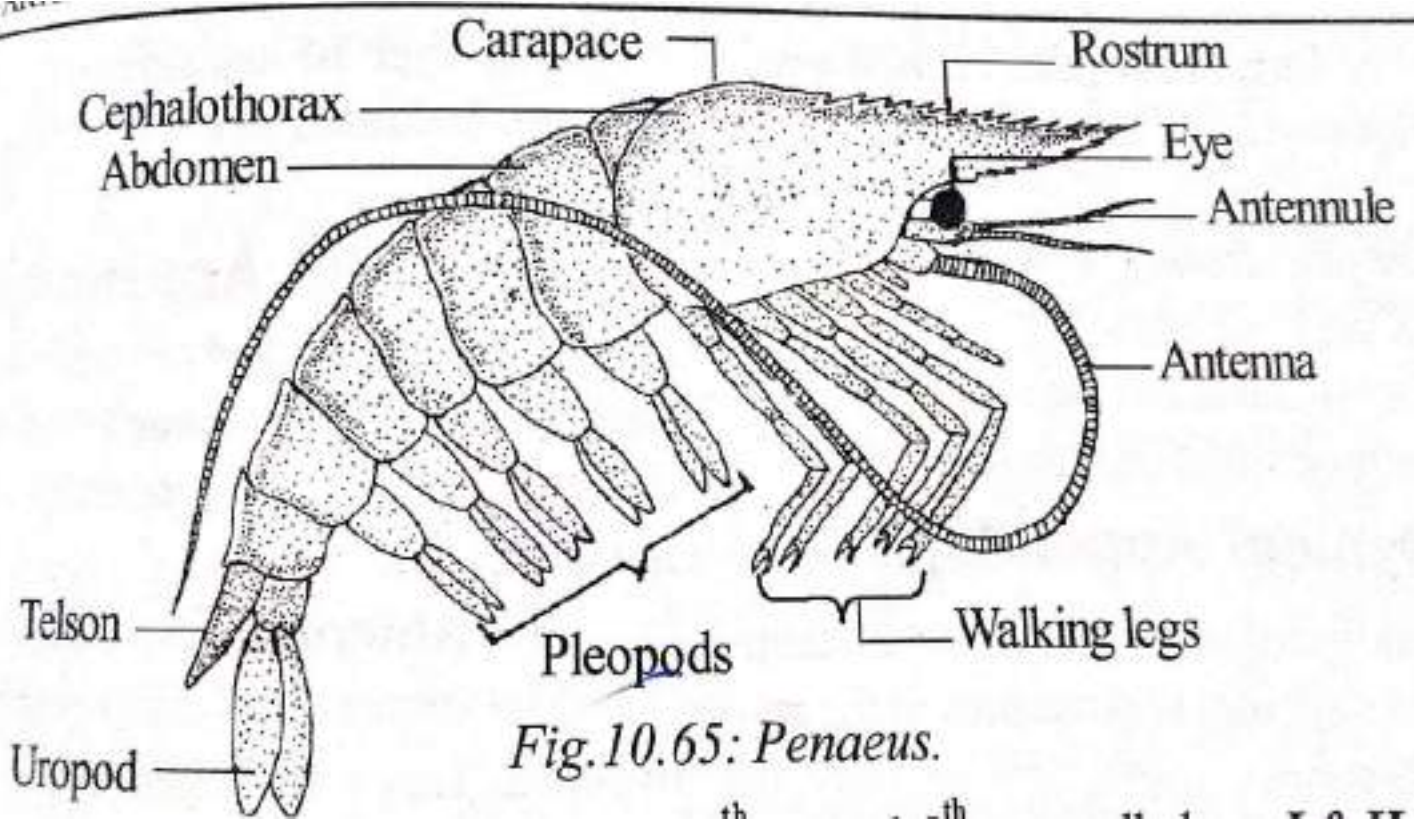
ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന <sup>8</sup> *Macromyces* - *Yersinia* എന്ന  
 ജീവികൾ, അവർക്ക് മറ്റു *Yersinia* എന്നീ  
 ജീവികളോടൊപ്പം. അവർക്ക് സമാനമായ  
 ജീവിത ചരിത്രം ഉണ്ട്.

Answer the following questions:

- Describe the general characters of Arthropoda,  
 Mollusca, and Echinodermata.  
 . *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca* എന്നീ ജീവികളുടെ  
 സമാനതകൾ വിവരിക്കുക.
- Explain the Digestive System of Prawn.  
*Arthropoda* രാജ്യം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വിശദീകരിക്കുക.
- Write short notes on Ommatidium.  
*Mollusca* രാജ്യം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വിശദീകരിക്കുക.
- Explain the life history of prawn.  
*Arthropoda* രാജ്യം ഉപയോഗിച്ച് വിശദീകരിക്കുക.

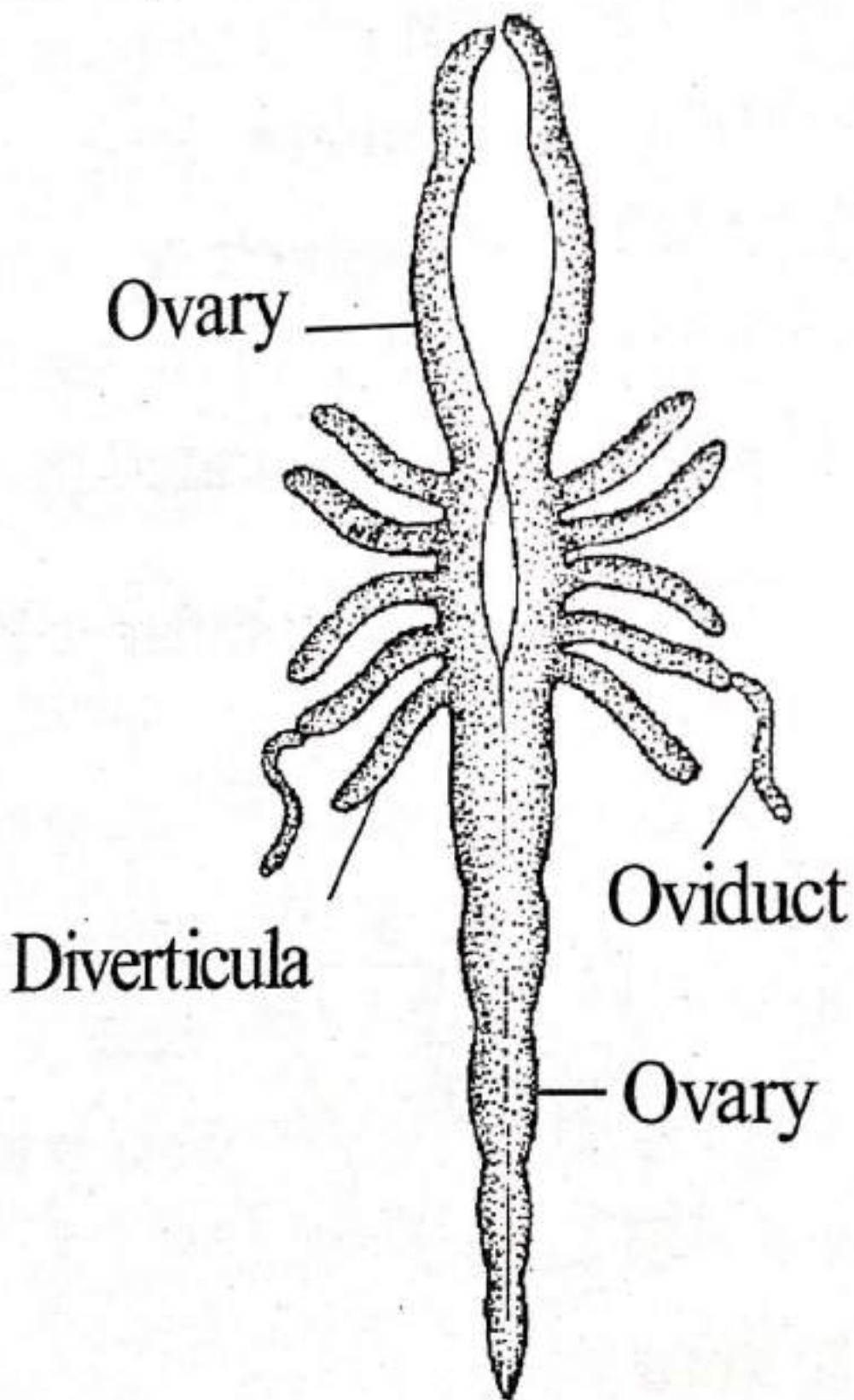
All the best

Dr. P. REXI  
 Department of Zoology,  
 K.V.C. College  
 Thangassery.

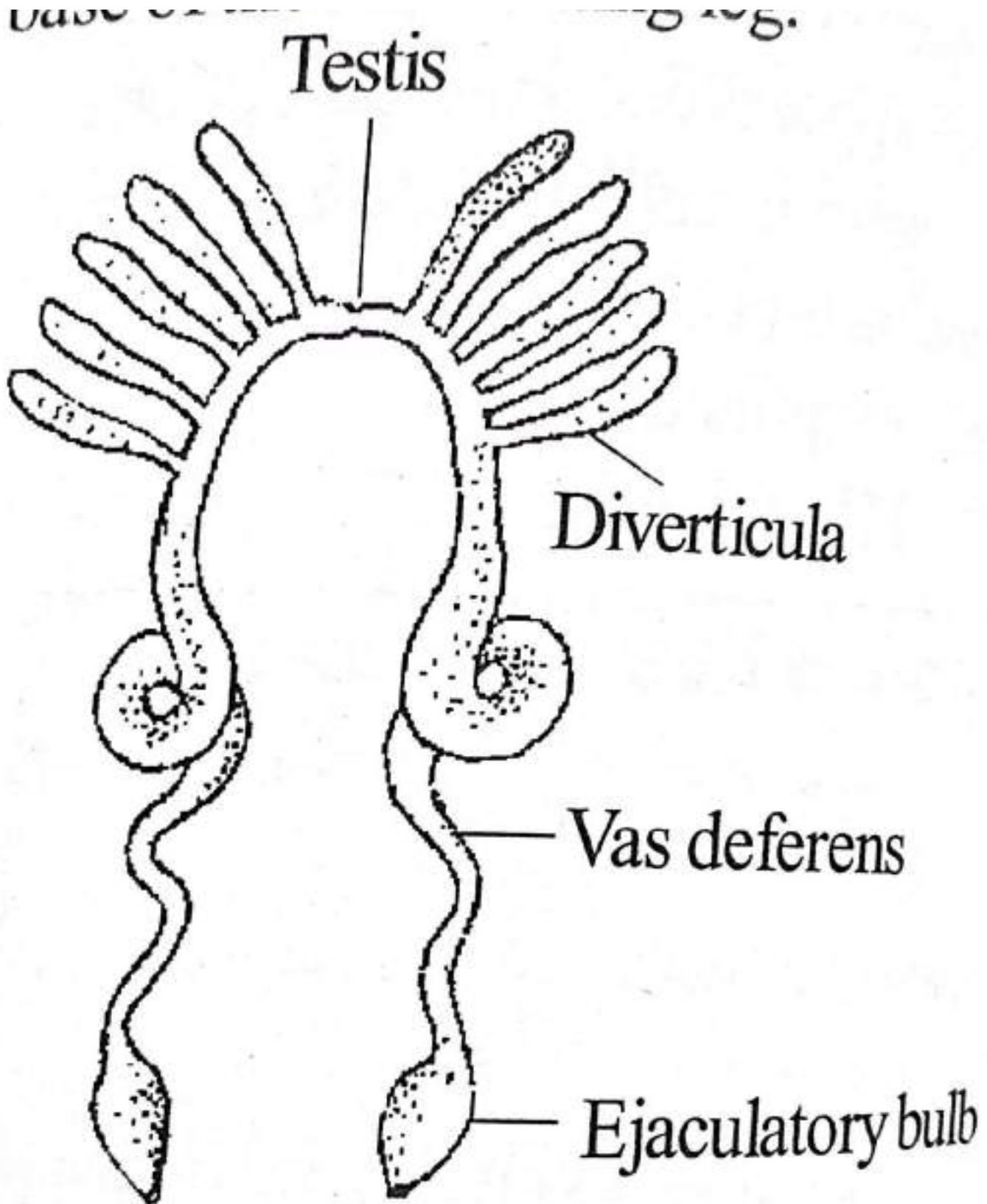


*Fig. 10.65: Penaeus.*

anteriorly. Near



*Fig.10.96: Female reproductive system.*



*Fig. 10.97: Male reproductive system.*

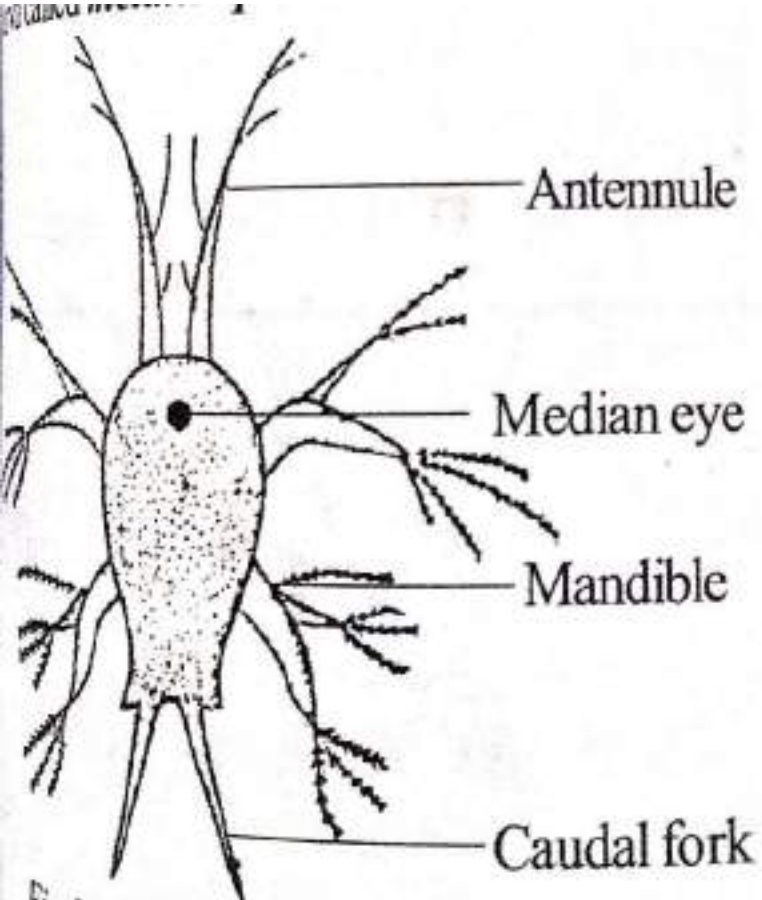


Fig.10.98: Nauplius larva.

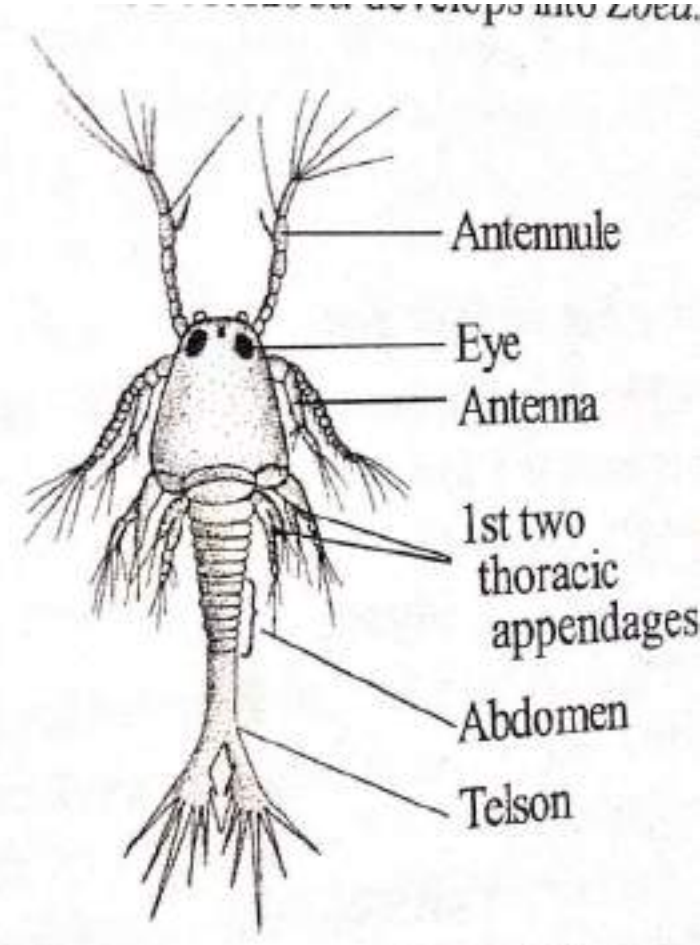
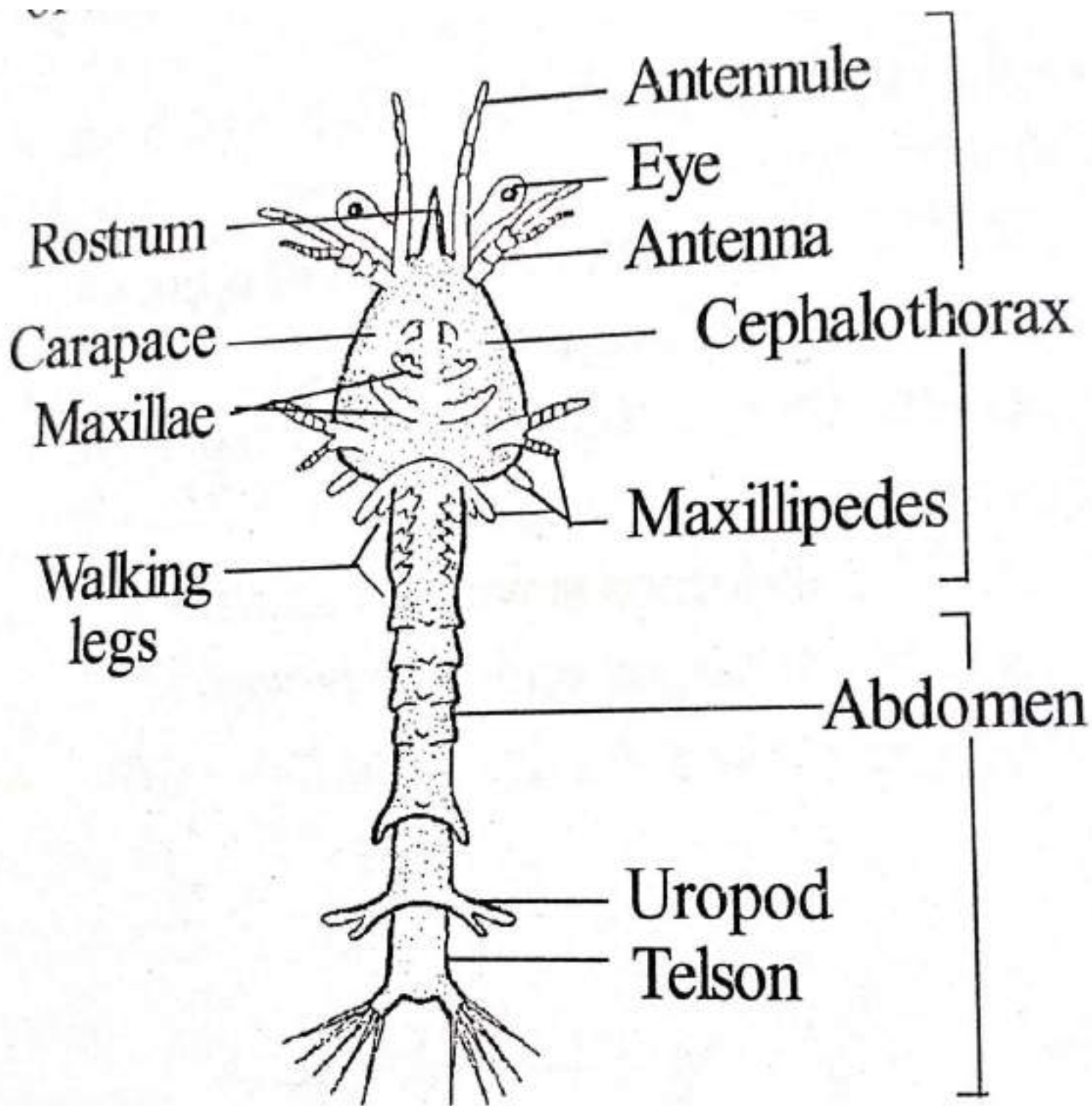
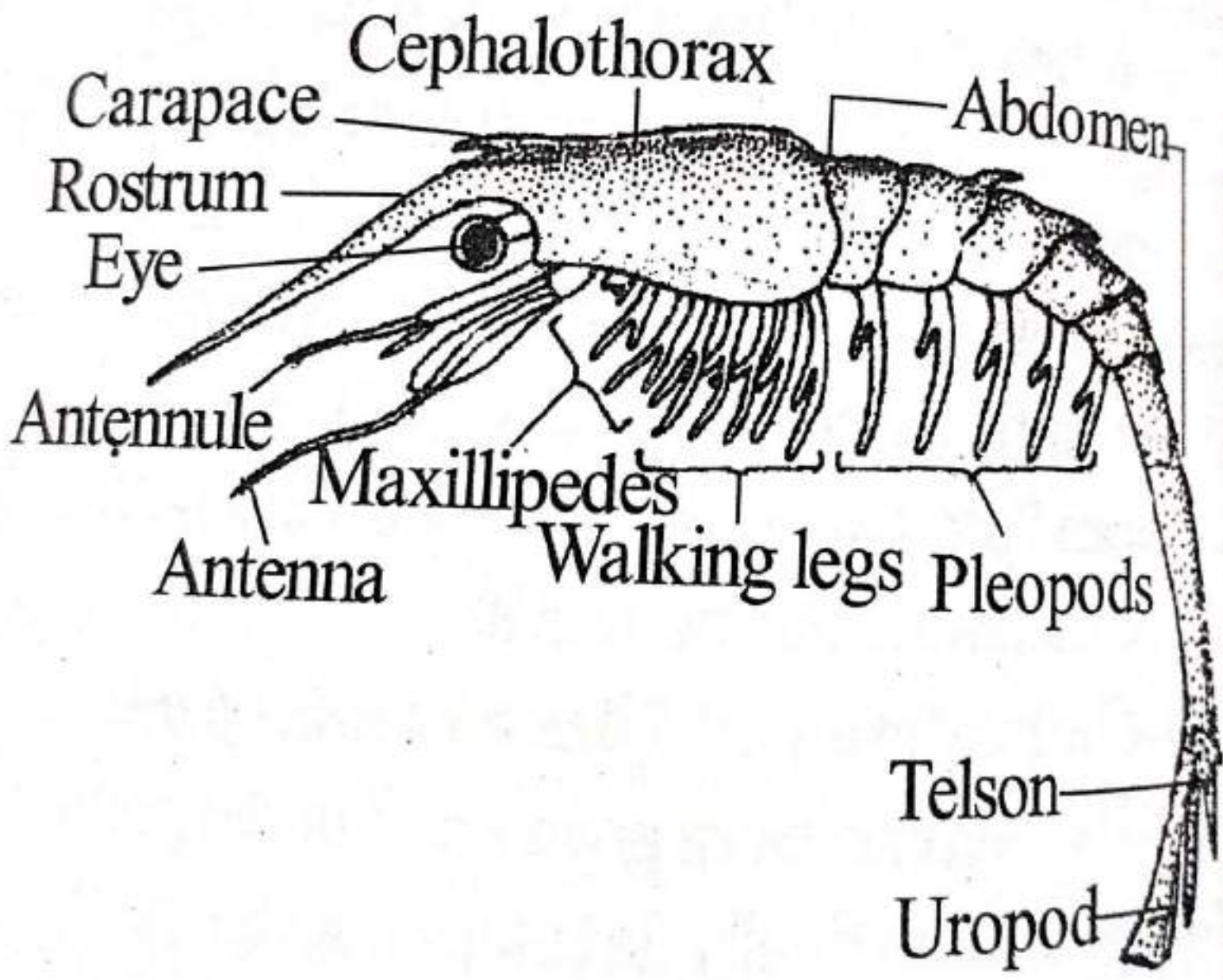


Fig.10.99: Protozoaea.

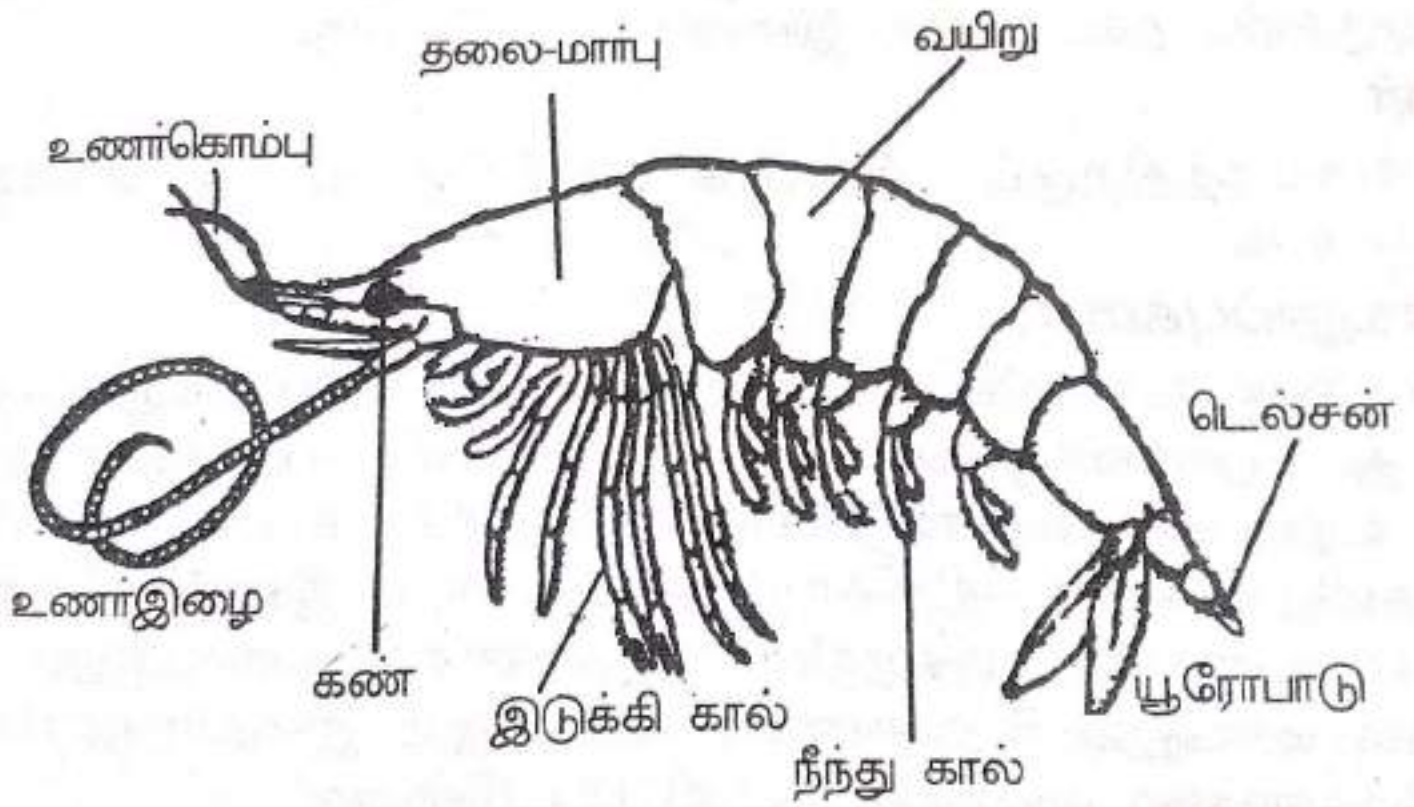


*Fig.10.100: Zoea larva.*

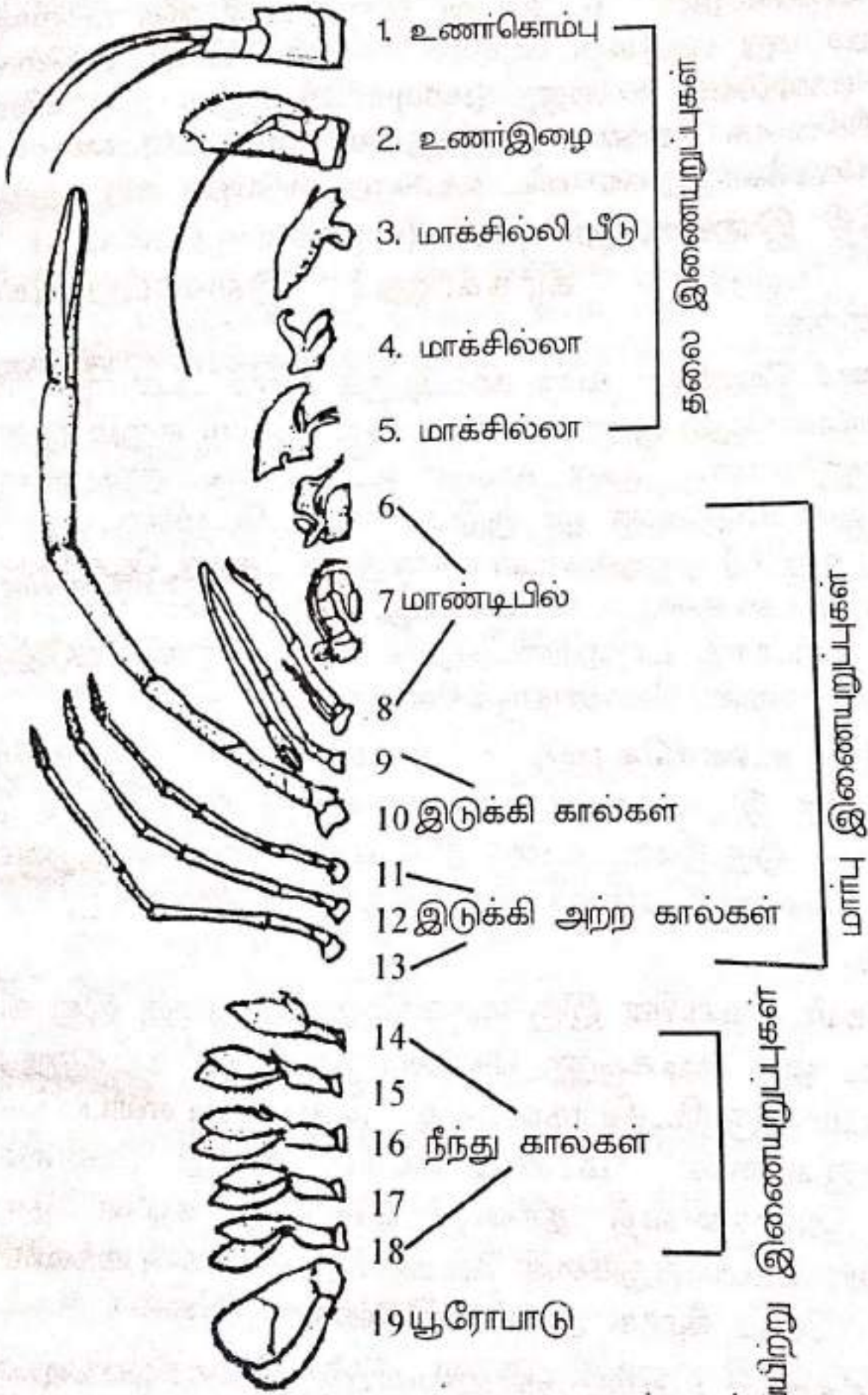


*Fig. 10.101: Mysis larva.*



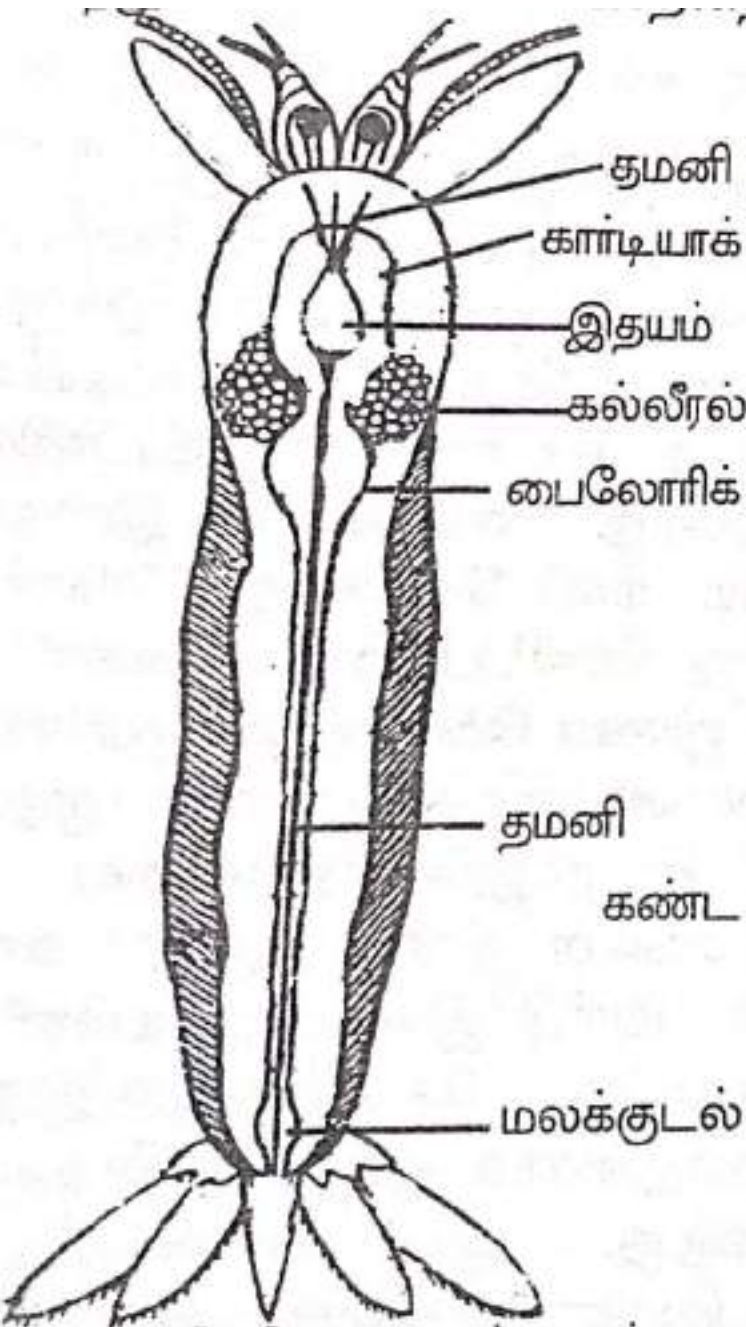


படம் 10.1 இறால் புறத்தோற்றம்

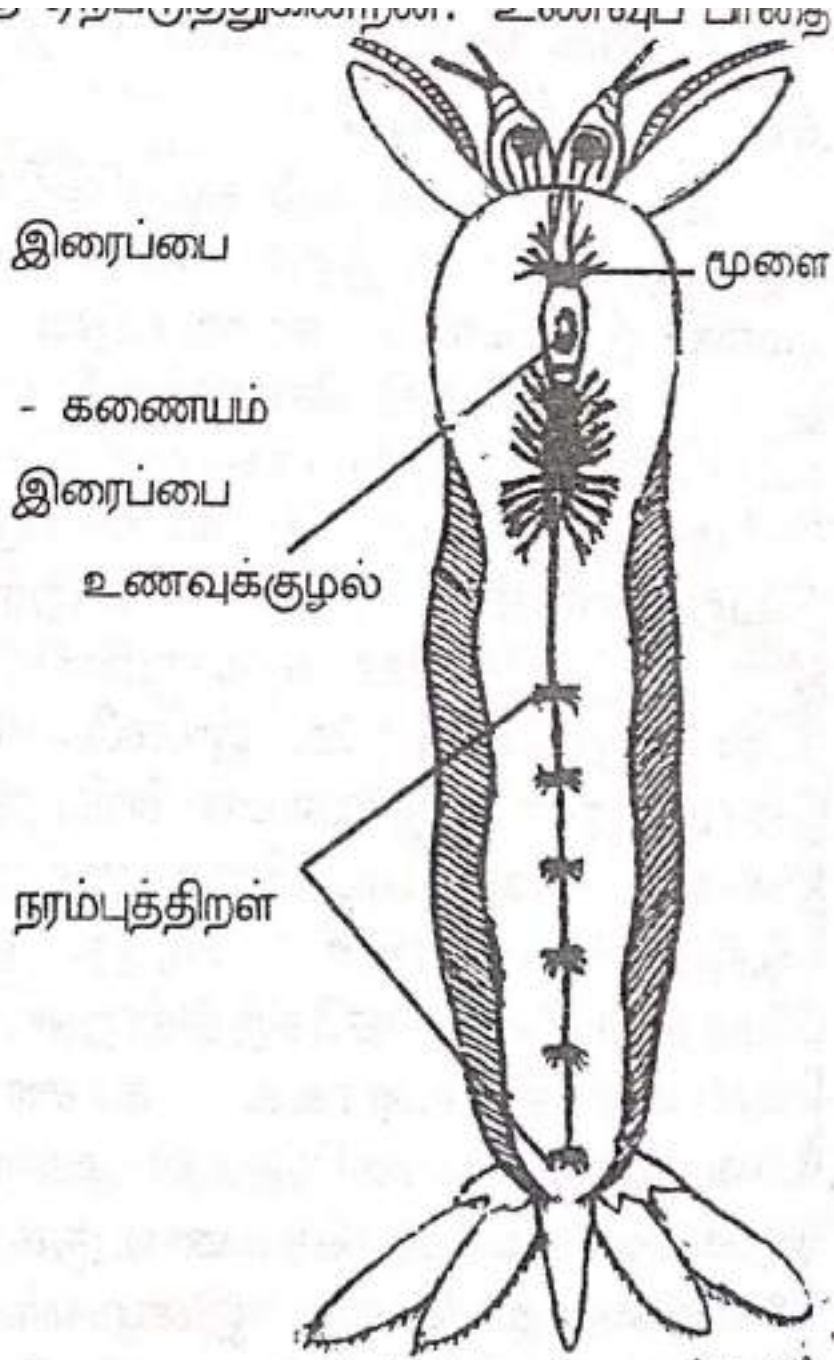


படம் 10.2 இறால் இணையறுப்புகள்

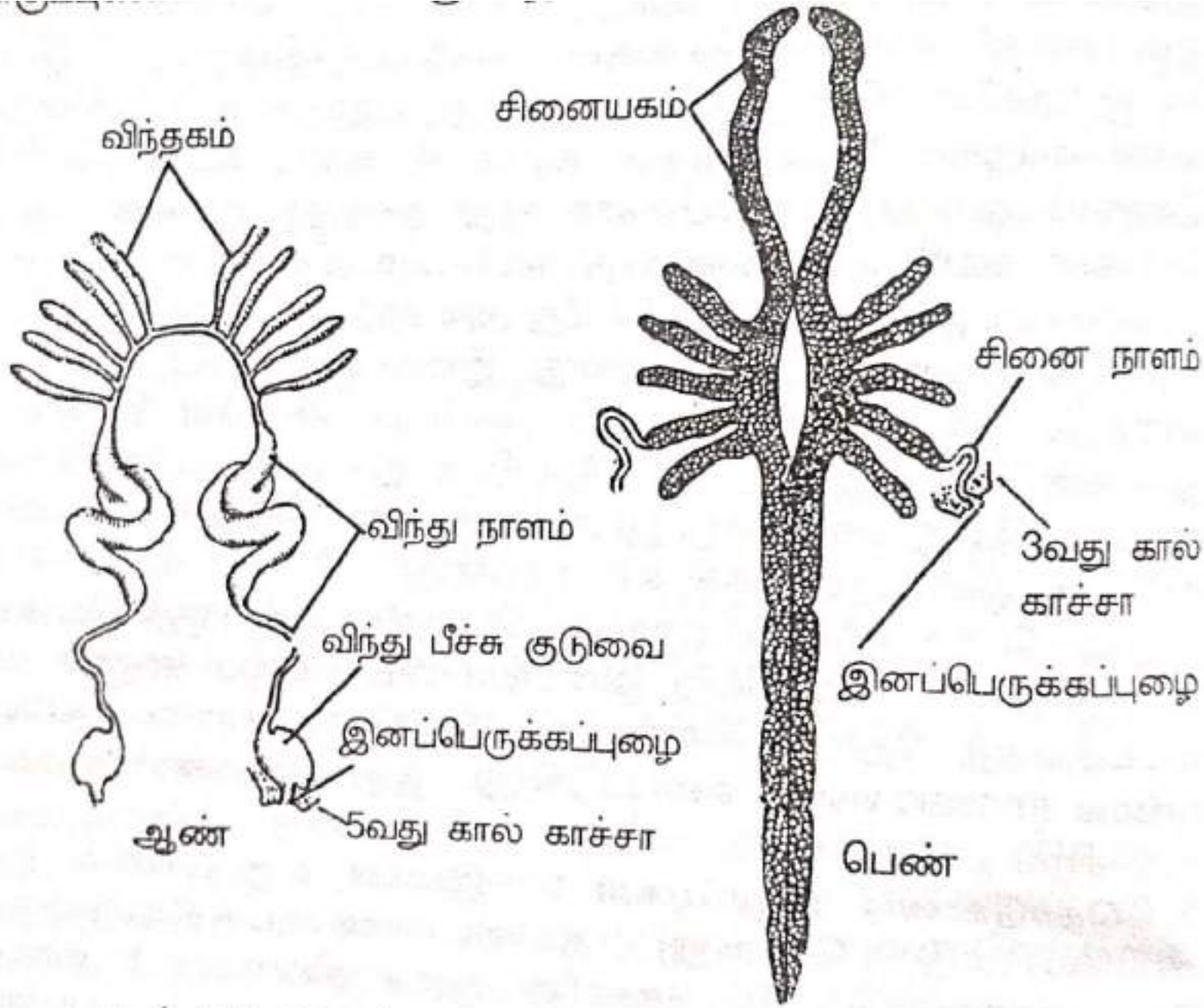
(செய்முறைக்கு உதவுதற்கென நன்னீர் இறால் இணை உறுப்புகள் படம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.)



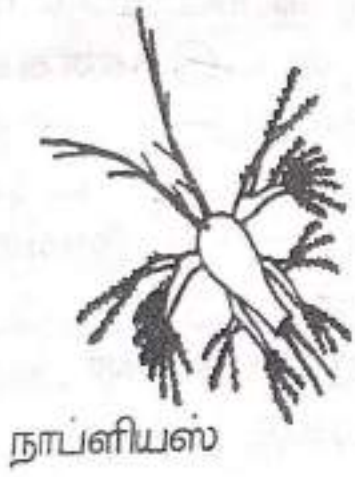
படம் 10.3 செரிமான மண்டலம் - இரத்த ஓட்ட மண்டலம்



படம் 10.4 நரம்பு மண்டலம்



படம் 10.5 இறால் இனப்பெருக்க மண்டலம்



நாப்ளியஸ்



சோயியா



மைசிஸ்

படம் 10.6 இறால் லார்வாக்கள்

①  
UNIT - IV

BIOLOGY OF INVERTEBRATES AND CHORDATES

Sub Code - 18KIB/HAZI

GENERAL CHARACTERS. - PISCES.

Piscis includes all fishes.

1. Fishes are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates having jaws, gills, fins and scales.
2. They are chordates because the embryos develop a notochord.
3. They are vertebrates because they contain a vertebral column.
4. Brain is enclosed in a cranium, so they are craniates.
5. They have jaws, so they are included in Gnathostomata.
6. Respiration is carried out by gills.
7. The appendages are in the form of fins.
8. The nostrils do not open into the pharynx.
9. Jaws are hinged.
10. The scales are dermal in origin and are in the form of placoid scales, ganoid scales, cycloid and ctenoid scales.
11. The notocord is replaced by vertebrae.
12. Lateral line sense organ is present. The eyes are suited to vision in water. Eyelids and tear glands are absent.
13. The heart is 'S' shaped and two chambered with one auricle and one ventricle. It receives only venous blood. It is a venous heart.
14. The alimentary canal is well developed with the stomach and the pancreas.
15. Skeleton is less massive than that in terrestrial vertebrates.
16. Visceral skeleton is well developed.
17. Absence of a fleshy muscular tongue.
18. Cerebrum is primarily an olfactory centre.

(2)

- (19) The integument contains mucous glands.
- (20) The kidneys are mesonephros, the cranial nerves are ten pairs. The sex are separate.
21. Fertilization is external or internal.
22. Some fishes are oviparous or ovoviviparous and some others are viviparous.
- Eg: Shark, Mullet, Tilapia, Eel etc.

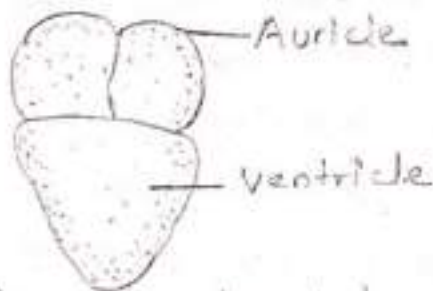
### GENERAL CHARACTERS - AMPHIBIA

Amphibians possess the following general characters.

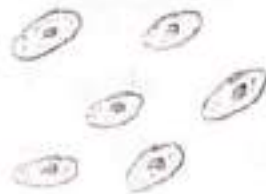
1. Amphibians are cold blooded vertebrates with dual life.
2. They contain a cranium around the brain. So they are called craniata.
3. They have jaws. Hence they are included in the superclass Gnathostomata.
4. They are tetrapods having 4 limbs. The embryos do not develop an amnion. Hence they are called anamniota.
5. All amphibians are freshwater forms. There are no marine amphibians.
6. The skin is moist, glandular and without outer scales.
7. The limbs are pentadactylous (having 5 digits).
8. The skull possesses two occipital condyles.
9. The heart is 3-chambered consisting of 2 auricles and one ventricle.
10. Three pairs of aortic arches are present. The RBCs are nucleated.
11. The respiratory organs include gills, lungs, skin and buccopharynx.
12. The kidney is a mesonephros. They contain 10 pairs of cranial nerves.
13. The ear consists of middle ear and internal ear. External ear is absent. The middle ear contains a single ear bone called columella auris.

(3)

14. The sexes are separate with sexual dimorphism
15. Amphibians are oviparous i.e., laying eggs.
16. Fertilization is external, the development is indirect. A tadpole larva is included in the life history.
17. Metamorphosis commonly takes place in them.



Three chambered heart of Amphibia



Nucleated RBC of Amphibia

### GENERAL CHARACTERS OF REPTILIA

1. Reptilia are creeping land vertebrates. They are the first land vertebrates.
2. Reptiles are poikilothermic or cold blooded animals.
3. They are included in the phylum Chordata because the embryos develop a notochord.
4. They contain a vertebral column. So they are included in vertebrates.
5. The brain is enclosed in a cranium. So they are included in Craniata.
6. They contain jaws. So they are included in Gnathostomata.
7. They contain 4 limbs. So they are called Tetrapoda.
8. They develop amnion. So they are called Amniota.
9. They are uricotelic animals.
10. They are terrestrial and some are secondarily aquatic.
11. The body is covered with horny scales or scutes.
12. The skin is dry and skin glands are absent.
13. The limbs are pentadactyl type.
14. The skull has a single median occipital condyle.
15. The mandible consists of many pieces and articulates with the cranium through the quadrate bone.



16. The vertebrates are Gasto-centrous. A true sternum is present.
17. Respiration is carried out by the lungs.
18. The heart is divided into two auricles and an incompletely divided ventricle. It is 3-chambered.
19. It has 3 pairs of aortic arches. The right and left systemic arches are complete and functional.
20. The red blood corpuscles (RBC) are nucleated.
21. The kidneys are the metanephric type.
22. Twelve pairs of cranial nerves are present.
23. Lateral line sense organs are absent from reptiles.
24. A cloaca is present. Copulatory organs are present. Fertilization is internal.
25. The eggs are cleidic, megalecithal and amniotic.
26. The embryos are protected by fetal membranes namely chorion, amnion, allantois and yolk sac.
27. Development is direct, metamorphosis is absent.

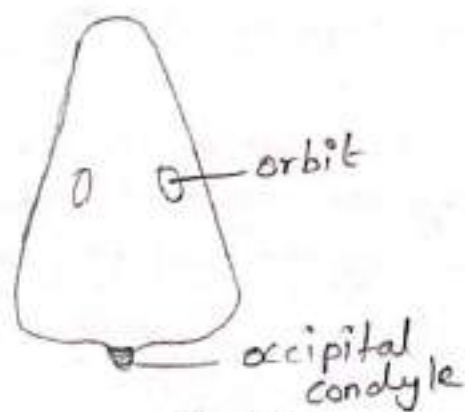


Fig: Skull of Reptilia

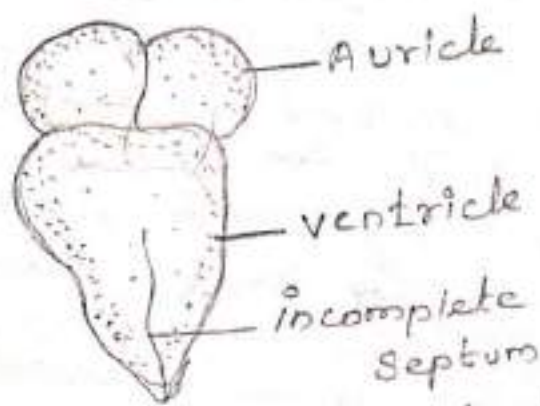


Fig: Chambered heart of Reptilia

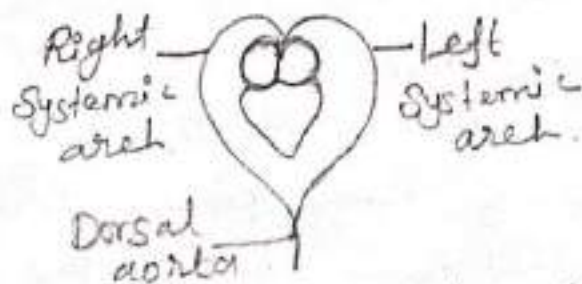


Fig: Systemic arches of Reptilia



Fig: Nucleated RBC of Reptilia

Detailed study: SHARK.

Phylum : Chordata.  
 Subphylum : Vertebrata.  
 Superclass : Gnathostomata.  
 Class : Chondrichthyes.  
 Subclass : Elasmobranchii

Scoliodon is a cartilaginous fish. Hence it is included in the class Chondrichthyes. Scoliodon is commonly called Indian dog fish. or shark. In Tamil, it is called Chura Maen.

It is a marine fish, fast swimmer, carnivorous in habit. Sexes are separate. Fertilization is internal and development is direct. It is viviparous and giving birth to young ones.

It is elongated, spindle-shaped and laterally compressed. Both ends are pointed. It reaches a length of about 60cm.

Shark exhibits counter shading, an adaptation. The dorsal and lateral sides are dark grey in colour.

The ventral side is white in colour. This helps the shark to escape from the enemies.

A faint line extends from the head to the tail. The line is called lateral line. It marks the presence of lateral line sense organ inside the body.

The skin is rough and the roughness is due to the presence of innumerable backwardly directed spine-like structures called placoid scales.

The body is divisible into three regions, namely head, trunk and tail.

(6)

The head contains a mouth on the ventral side. It is crescentic opening. It is bounded by two jaws, namely an upper jaw and a lower jaw. Each jaw has one or two rows of teeth.

Its have nares or nostrils. They are used exclusively as an olfactory organ and not as a respiratory organ.

Each eye is protected by three eyelids, namely an upper eyelid, a lower eyelid and a nictitating membrane or third eyelid.

The nictitating membrane is thin, transparent and movable. Pectoral and pelvic fins are present. The tail bears three fins, namely a posterior median dorsal fin, a caudal fin and a ventral fin.

### FINS:-

Fins are specialized locomotory organs of fishes. Fins are flap-like outgrowths of the body wall directed backwards and supported by rods and fin rays.

Shark has two types of fins.

They are ① median fins or unpaired fins  
② paired fins or lateral fins.

#### 1. Median Fins or Unpaired Fins:-

Median fins are located along the median line of the body. They are three types, namely two dorsal fins, a caudal fin and a ventral fin.

One dorsal fin lies along the median line about the middle of the body. It is called anterior dorsal fin or first dorsal fin. It is triangular in shape.

①.

The second dorsal fin lies just in front of the tail. It is called posterior dorsal fin. It is rectangular in shape.

The heterocercal tail is surrounded by a caudal fin. The caudal fin is formed of two lobes, namely a dorsal epichordal lobe and a ventral hypochordal lobe. The ventral side has a ventral fin in front of the caudal fin.

②. Paired fins or Lateral Fins:

Paired fins occur in pairs on the lateral sides of the body, especially in the trunk region. As they are present on the lateral sides, they are also called lateral fins.

Shark has two types of lateral fins, namely pectoral fins and pelvic fins. These fins correspond to the fore limbs and hind limbs of higher vertebrates. In the male, each pelvic fin bears on its inner edge, a hook-like structure called clasper.

Placoid scales:

The skin of shark contains thousands of spine-like structures called placoid scales. They form the exoskeleton. They are dermal in origin. Each placoid scale has a basal plate and a spine. It is a trident. It is formed of dentine.

The dentine is externally coated with enamel. It encloses a cavity called pulp cavity.

It is filled with pulp containing numerous odontoblasts, blood vessels, nerves etc.

The basal plate is diamond-shaped. It has an opening in the centre to open into the pulp cavity.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

Digestive system includes the alimentary canal and the digestive glands

Alimentary Canal:

It starts with mouth, The mouth is crescent shaped and it is located on the ventral side of the head. It is bounded by upper and lower jaws.

The jaws are provided with one or two rows of teeth. The teeth are homodont and polyphyodont.

The teeth are not used for mastication, but for catching and preventing the escape of prey. Mouth leads into the buccal cavity.

The buccal cavity contains a tongue. The buccal cavity opens into the pharynx.

It receives the openings of a pair of spiracles and five pairs of gill pouches on the sides.

The pharynx is followed by a narrow oesophagus. The oesophagus opens into the stomach. It is J-shaped. The stomach has ~~open~~ two regions, namely an anterior wide cardiac stomach and a posterior, narrow pyloric stomach. These two are separated by a short blind sac.

The distal end of pyloric stomach is slightly dilated to form a sac called bursa entiana. The stomach lead into the intestine.

Scroll valve are present. It has two functions. (a) It increases the area of absorption. (b) It prevents the rapid flow of food through the intestine.

The intestine leads into the rectum ~~and~~ which opens into the cloaca. It contains a rectal gland.

9

## DIGESTIVE GLANDS:

It has two digestive glands, namely the Liver and the pancreas. Liver is located at the junction of Oesophagus and Cardiac Stomach. It is formed two lobes. Lobes are united anteriorly and free posteriorly.

- It has three functions
- ① secretes bile
  - ② It stores glycogen and fat
  - ③ It destroys worn out RBC

## Pancreas:

It is located in the loop of the stomach. It is bilobed. The pancreatic duct arising from the pancreas opens into the intestine opposite to the bile duct.

## Physiology of Digestion:

Shark is Carnivorous, feeding on fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. The teeth prevent the escape of prey. Digestion starts in the stomach and is completed in the intestine. Absorption occurs in the intestine. The scroll valve helps absorption.

## RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

It is formed of five pairs of gill pouches. They are located on the lateral wall of the pharynx. They open into pharynx by an internal branchial aperture and to the outside by the external branchial aperture.

The mucous membrane of gill pouches is produced into a series of leaf-like structures called branchial lamellae. They are highly vascularized.

Each gill pouch has two sets of branchial lamellae, one is on its anterior wall and the other is on its posterior wall. The lamellae of one side of each gill pouch constitute a demibranch or hemibranch. Two hemibranchs constitute a holobranch.

The gill pouches are separated by interbranchial septa. An interbranchial septum is nothing but a part of the pharyngeal wall located in between the gill pouches.

Each interbranchial septum is supported by a cartilaginous rod called visceral arch.

The visceral arches at their inner end bear comb-like gill rakers to protect the internal branchial aperture.

The visceral arch lying in front of the first gill pouch is called hyoid arch. The hyoid arch bears only one gill on its posterior surface. Hence it is a hemibranch. The remaining posterior arches are called, I, II, III, IV and V branchial arches.

The last branchial arch is also without any gills. Hence it is an anbranch. The remaining four branchial arches bear four holo branches.

Hence shark has nine hemibranchs on each side. In shark, the gill lamellae are attached to the entire length of the interbranchial septum. Hence the gills are called lamelliform.

Between the mandibular arch and the hyoid arch there is a pit in the inner wall of the pharynx. It is called spiracle.

In shark, it has no lamellae and no opening to the exterior. It is a vestigial gill. In other elasmobranchs, it is a functional gill having lamellae and an opening to the exterior.

### MECHANISM OF RESPIRATION:

The respiration in Shark is aquatic. The gills are the respiratory organs. During respiration the mouth is opened and the buccal and pharyngeal cavities are enlarged. Water is drawn in through the mouth.

The water enters the gill pouches through the internal branchial apertures. The entry of food particles into the gill pouches is prevented by the gill rakers.

From the gill pouches, the water passes out through the external branchial apertures after washing the branchial lamellae. The  $O_2$  from the water diffuses into the blood and the  $CO_2$  diffuses into the water.

## CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

- The circulatory system comprises the heart, blood arteries and the veins.

- The blood is reddish in colour. It has a liquid component called plasma and cellular components.

The cellular components include RBC, WBC, platelets etc. - Heart is the muscular pumping organ of the circulatory system.

- The heart is located beneath the pharynx. It is a conical muscular organ. It is enclosed in a two layered sac called pericardium. Between the two layers of pericardium is a narrow space called pericardial cavity filled with a pericardial fluid.

- It protects the heart from shocks and provides free movement to the heart during contraction.

- It is formed of two chambers, namely an atrium (auricle) and a ventricle.

- It is triangular in shape, thin walled. It opens into the ventricle by the auriculo-ventricular aperture guarded by the auriculo-ventricular valve.

- Ventricle is thick walled.

- The heart of shark contains only deoxygenated blood. Hence it is called venous heart or branchial heart.

- Arterial system includes a system of blood vessels called arteries. They carry the blood from the heart and supply into the various parts of the body. It is a blood distributing system.

- Venous system is a system of veins which carry blood from the various parts of the body to the heart. It carries deoxygenated blood. It is a blood collecting system.



## NERVOUS SYSTEM: <sup>(12)</sup>

The nervous system of Scudodon consists of three parts, They are,

1. Central Nervous System. It includes brain and spinal cord.

2. Peripheral Nervous System. It includes cranial nerves and spinal nerves.

3. Autonomic Nervous System. It includes Sympathetic and Para Sympathetic nerves.

Brain - Brain is the centre of the nervous system. It is the control centre for all actions of the animal.

- Brain consists of 3 main divisions, namely

1. Fore brain or Prosencephalon
2. Mid brain or Mesencephalon
3. Hind brain or Rhombencephalon.

Fore brain - is the anterior region of the brain and it is called prosencephalon.

Mid brain - This is the middle region of the brain and it is called mesencephalon.

Hind brain - It is the posterior region of the brain and it is called rhombencephalon.

## URINOGENITAL SYSTEM:

The urinogenital system includes two systems, namely the excretory system and the reproductive system.

- The excretory system includes a pair of kidneys, a pair of ureters and an urinogenital sinus. The kidney is a mesonephros. It is long and flattened.

- It extends from the cloaca to the oesophagus. It has two distinct parts, namely a slender anterior part and a thicker posterior part.

(13)

In the male, the anterior part is called genital kidney. This part is rudimentary and functionless in the female. This posterior part is called renal kidney.  
- It carries out the excretory function.

### REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM:-

In shark, the sexes are separate, it exhibits sexual dimorphism.

- In the male, the inner margins of the pelvic fins bear a pair of copulatory organs called claspers. They are absent from the females.  
- The male has two testes. They are elongated.  
- They are attached to the dorsal body wall by a membrane called mesorchium.  
- From each testis arise several vasa efferentia.  
- It open into a vas deferens. - It remains much coiled in the genital kidney. This is called epididymis. It comes out of the kidney and posteriorly it dilates to form a sac called seminal vesicle.

- The seminal vesicle open into the urinogenital sinus which in turn opens into the cloaca. Two sperm sacs of unknown function are attached to the urinogenital sinus.

### Female Reproduction System:

- It consists of a pair of ovaries, oviducts, shell glands, and uteri. The ovaries are located behind the oesophagus. They are attached to the dorsal body wall by a membrane called mesovarium.

- The oviducts are long and they open into the body cavity by oviducal funnels near the oesophagus. Near the middle the oviduct has a sac called shell gland to store spermatozoa.  
- vagina opens into the cloaca.

### Copulation and Fertilization:-

Mature males and females take part in copulation. During copulation, the claspers are

are introduced into the cloaca of the female.

- The sperms are introduced into the vagina.

- Fertilization is internal and occurs in the oviduct.

Development-

The Fertilized egg develops inside the uterus of the mother and the mother gives birth to young ones.

- The embryo is nourished by the yolk stored in the egg and the mother gives mainly protection.

- This type of development is called ovoviviparous.

- About 3-7 embryos develop inside the uterus.

- Yolk of the developing embryos enclosed in a sac called yolk sac.

- Nutritive materials are transferred through the placental cord.

- The placental cord send numerous slender tubular outgrowths called appendicula into the uterine wall to absorb more food.

## BIOLOGY OF INVERTEBRATES AND VERTEBRATES

Subject Code : 18KIB/CHAZ1.

### பூச்சிகளின் வளர்ச்சியணிகள்:

- உடலின் தோற்றப் பண்புகள் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு ஏற்றபடியாக மாறலாம்
- சில அகால உயிரினங்களின் உயிர் வாழ்வுக்கு உதவுகின்றன
- உயிர் பிழைக்கும் திறனை மேம்படுத்துகின்றன
- உயிர் வாழும் இடங்களுக்குப் பறக்கின்றன.
- இயங்கிவிட்டு தூய்மைதான் புயல் பறக்கிறதென்றால்.
- பிழைப்பின் சில உயிரினங்கள் உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.
- 4. இயங்கிவிட்டு தூய்மைதான் புயல் பறக்கிறதென்றால்.
- 5. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.
- 6. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.
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உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.

- 11. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.
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- 20. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.

### வளர்ச்சியணிகள் : இயங்கிவிட்டு

1. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.
2. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.
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4. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின. உயிர் வாழும் சூழலுக்கு உதவின.















Answer the following questions:  
ഇടതു താഴെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് മറുപടി:

- ① Explain the important characters of shark?  
മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാന സവിശേഷതകൾ എഴുതുക.
- ② Write about the heart structure of shark?  
മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ ഹൃദയ ഘടനയെക്കുറിച്ച് വിവരിക്കുക.
- ③ Write short notes on placoid scale and Neuromast-organs.  
പ്ലാകോയിഡ് സ്കെയിലുകളും ന്യൂറോമാസ്റ്റ് ഓർഗനുകളും കുറച്ചു കുറച്ചു എഴുതുക.
- ④ Give an account on general characters of Pisces, Amphibia and Reptilia.  
മത്സ്യങ്ങൾ, ഉഭയാധിഷ്ഠിതർ എന്നിവയുടെ സാമാന്യ സവിശേഷതകൾ എഴുതുക.
- ⑤ Describe the Digestive System of shark.  
മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ ദഹന സംവിധാനത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് വിവരിക്കുക.
- ⑥ Explain the Reproductive system of shark with neat diagram.  
മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ പ്രജനന സംവിധാനത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് വിവരിക്കുകയും വ്യക്തമായ ചിത്രം വരയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക.

All the best.

Dr. P. R. S. Pillai  
Dept. of Zoology,  
K.N.U. College  
Thayyavur.

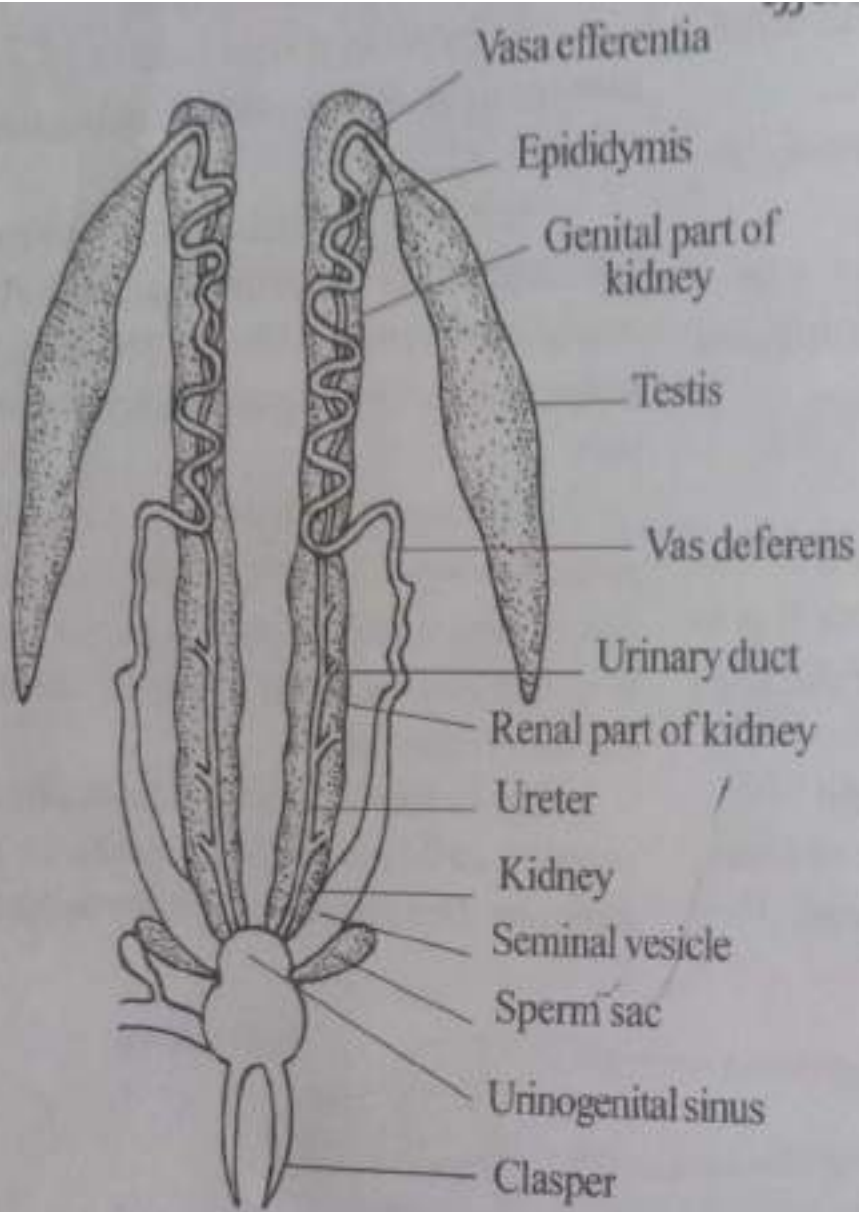


Fig.4.121: Scoliodon - Male urinogenital system.

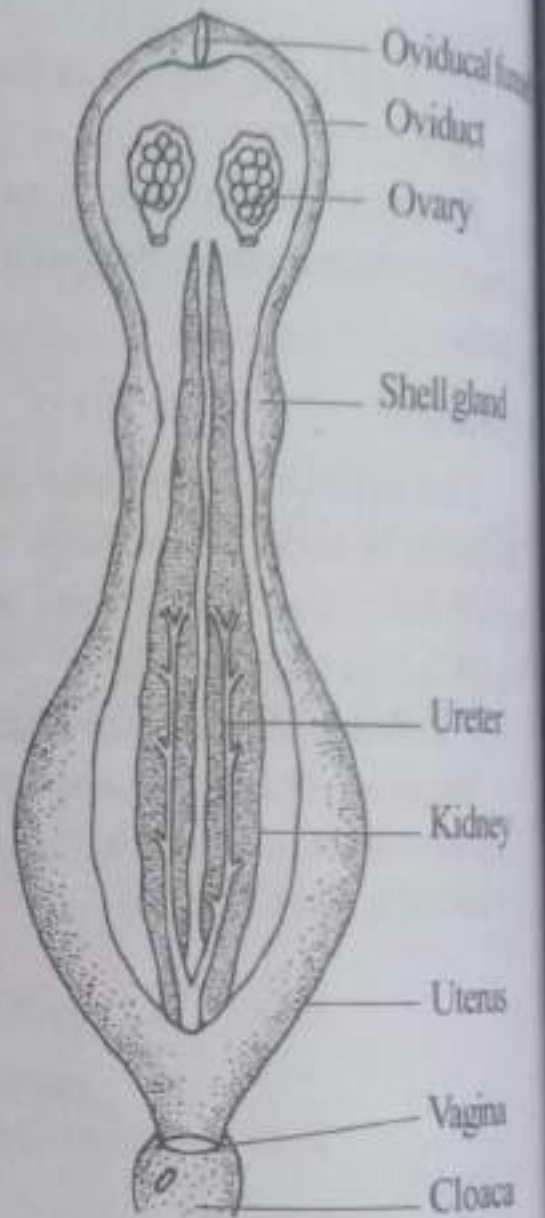


Fig.4.122: Scoliodon - Female urinogenital system.

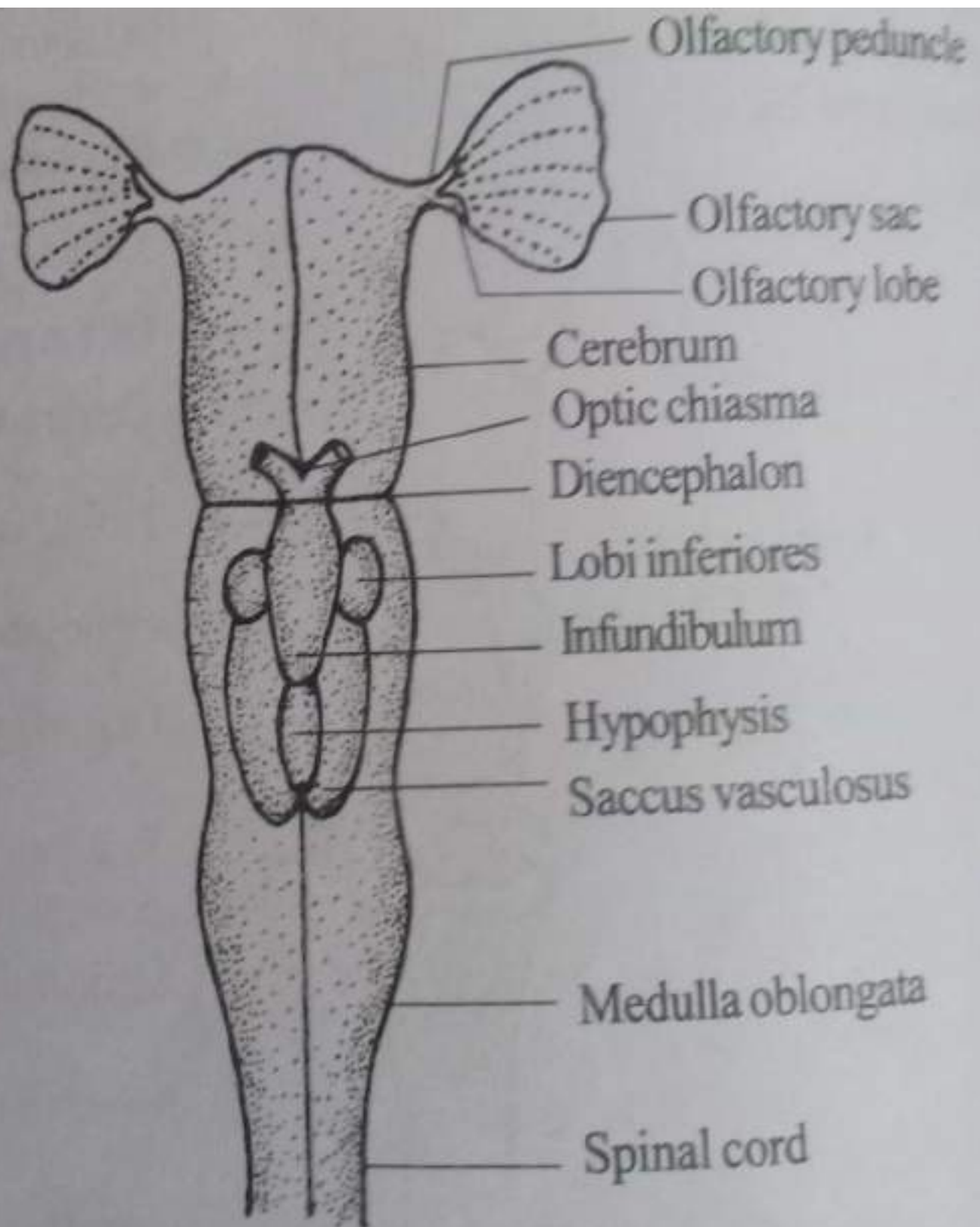
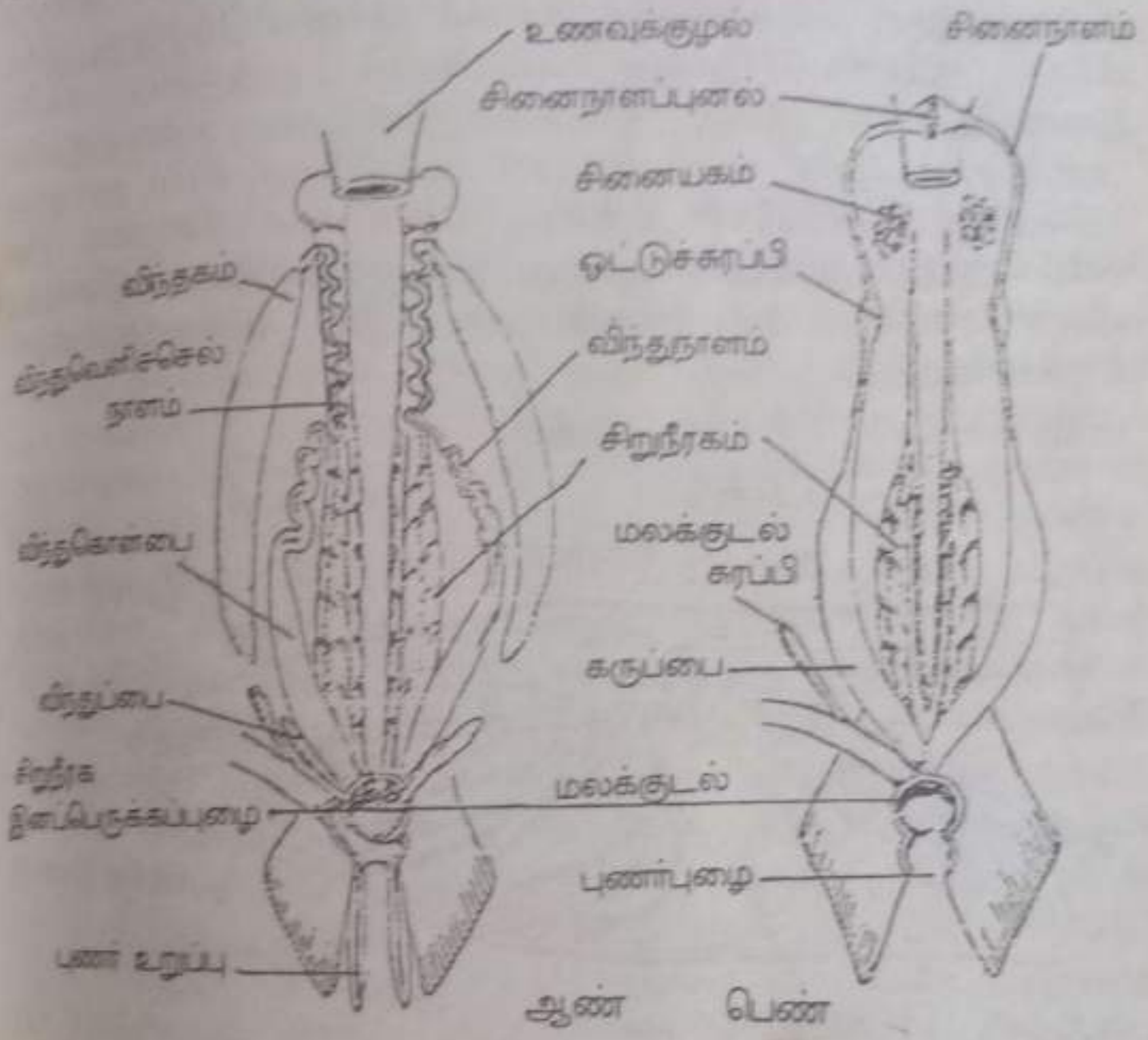


Fig.4.110: *Scoliodon* : Brain -ventral view.



படம் 25.7. சிற்றூரக இனப்பெருக்க மண்டலம்

the cloacal aperture.

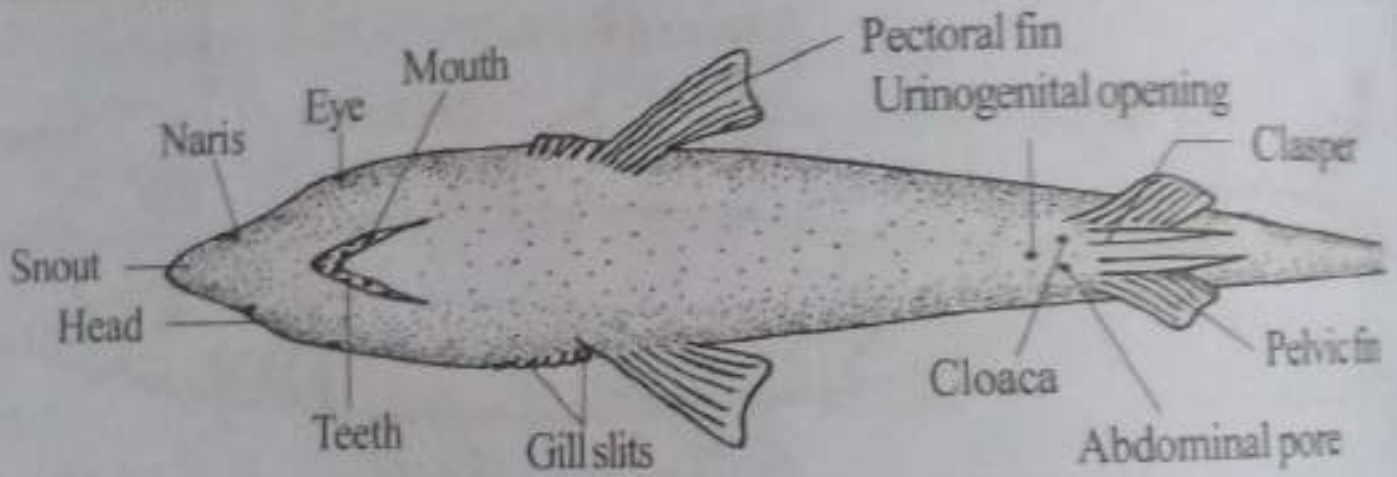
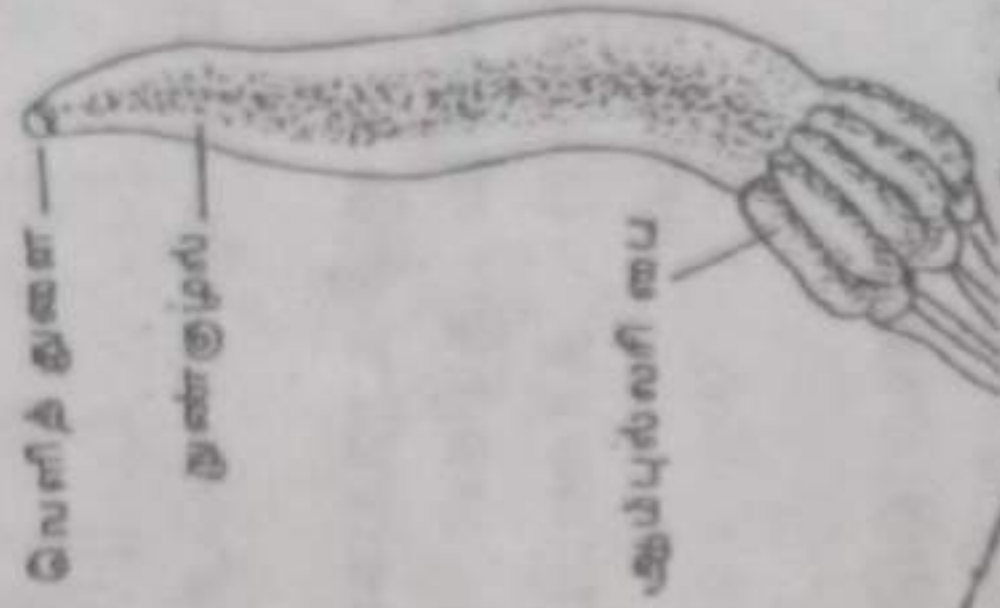


Fig.4.99: *Scoliodon* - ventral view.

காண்பபடுதாறது

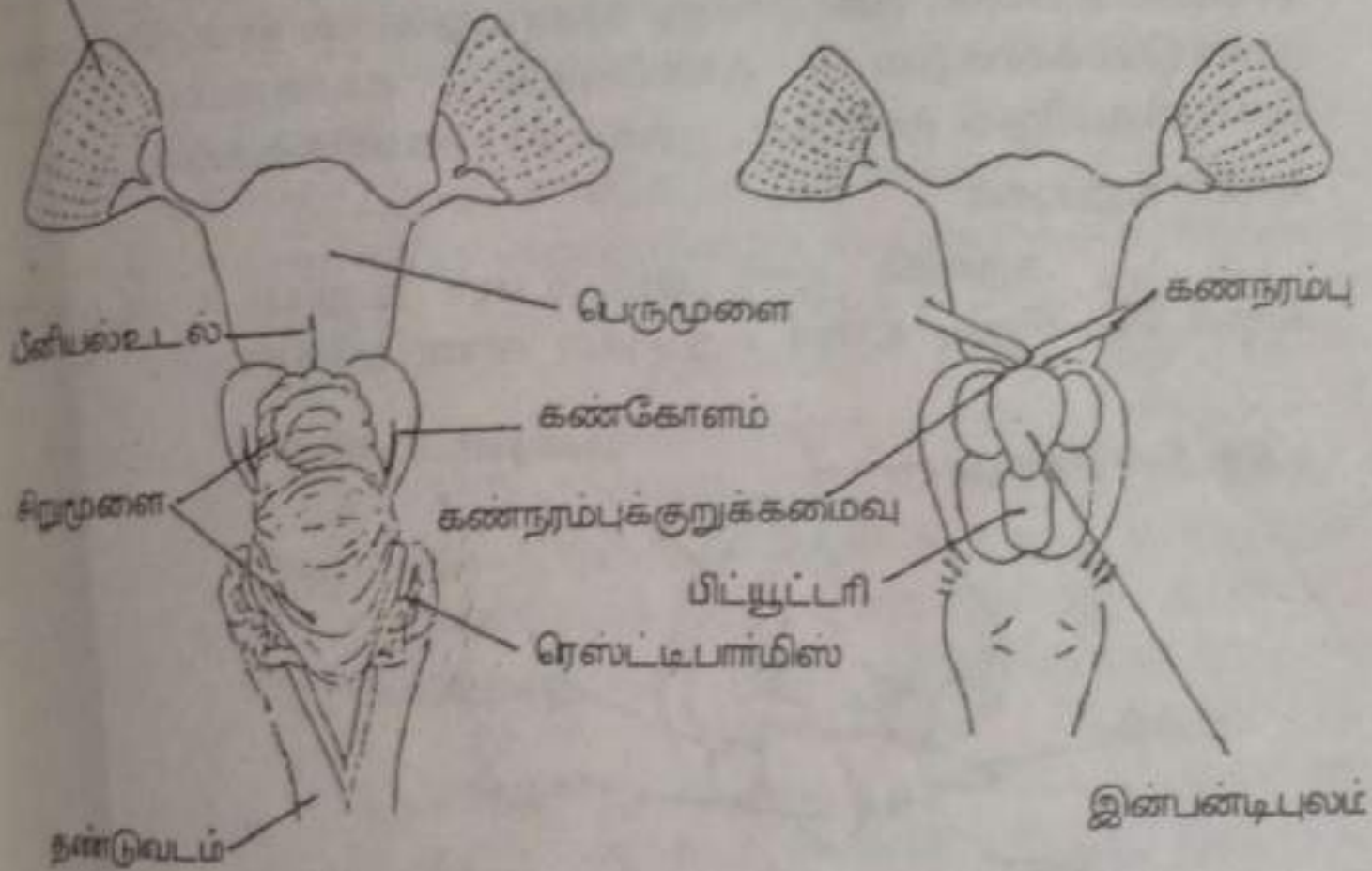
பக்கக்கோட்டு உணர் குழல்



படம் 2.5.11. நியூரோமாஸ்ட் உறுப்பு - லொராஜினி பை

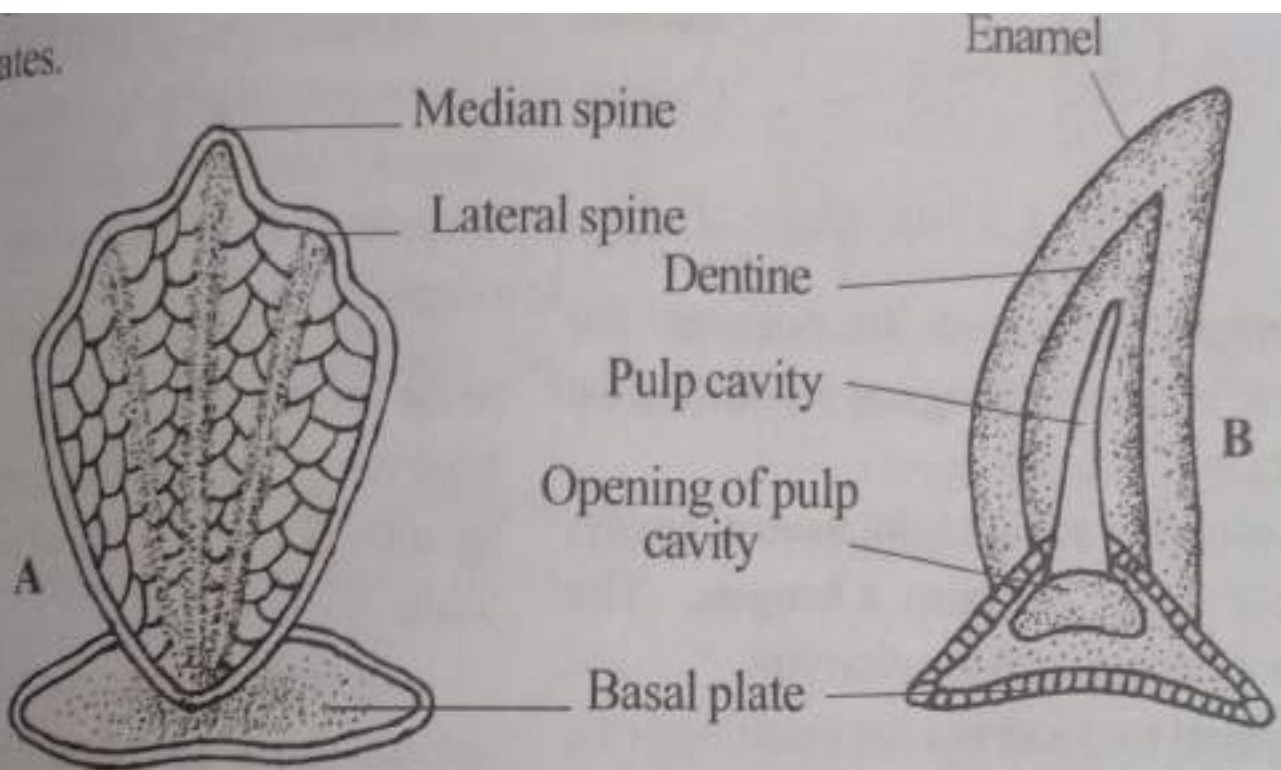


தூசலிக் கதுப்பு



படம் 25.9. சுரா முளை முதுகுப்பறம் - வயிற்றுப்பறம் தோற்றம்

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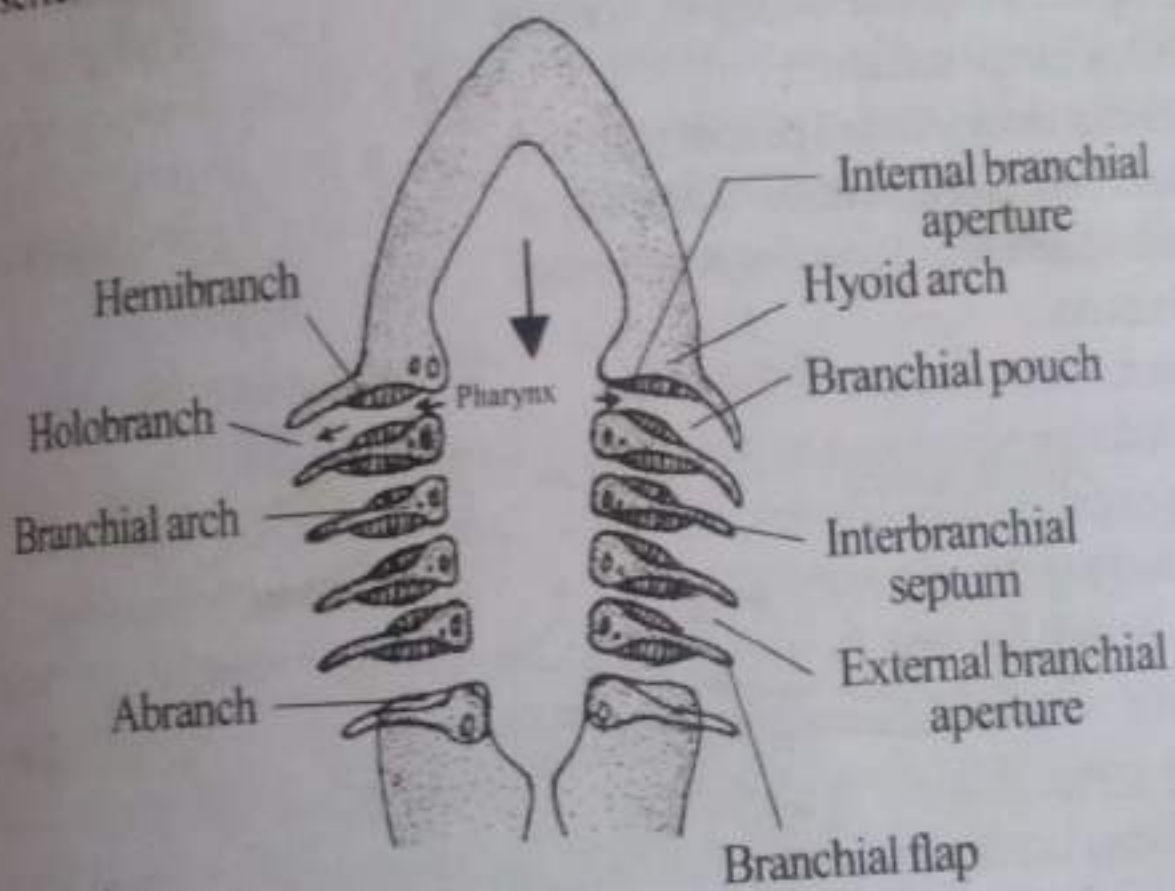
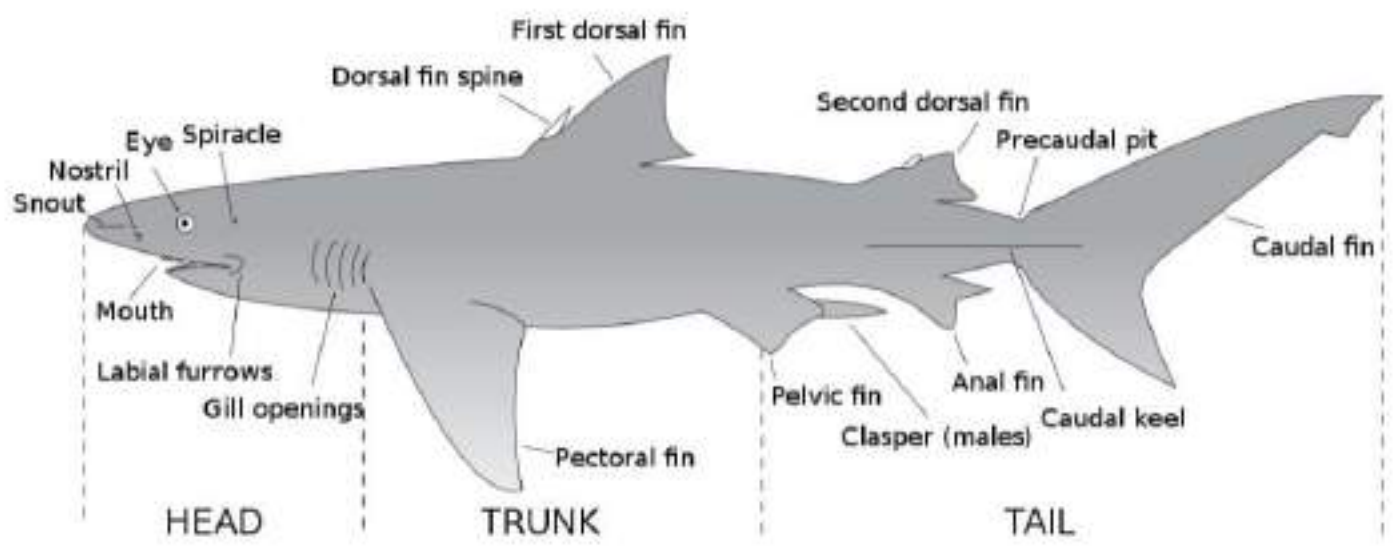


Fig.4.102: Shark - Respiratory system.



the cloacal aperture. The trunk is

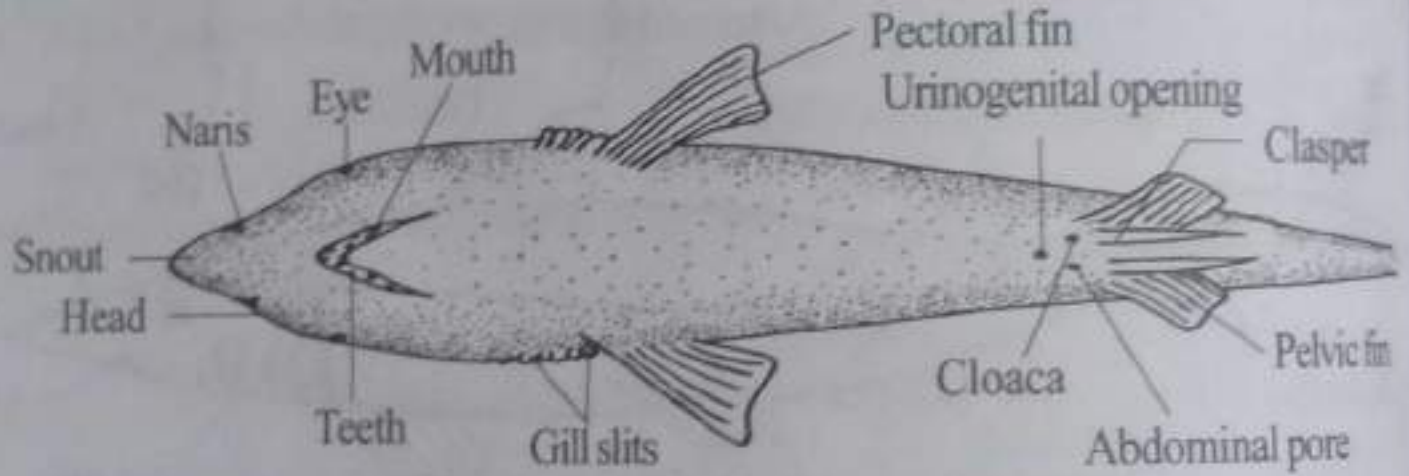
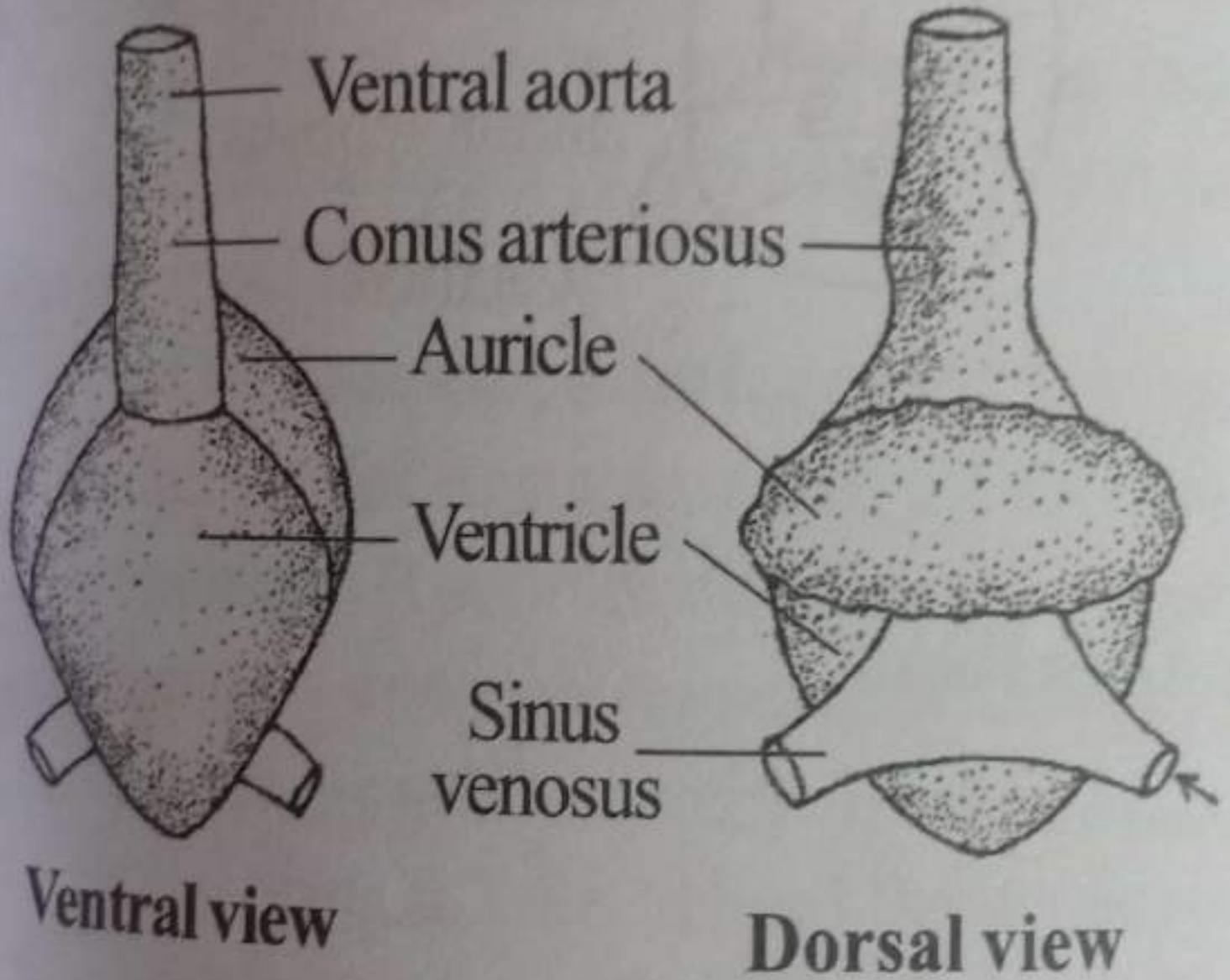


Fig.4.99: Scoliodon - ventral view.

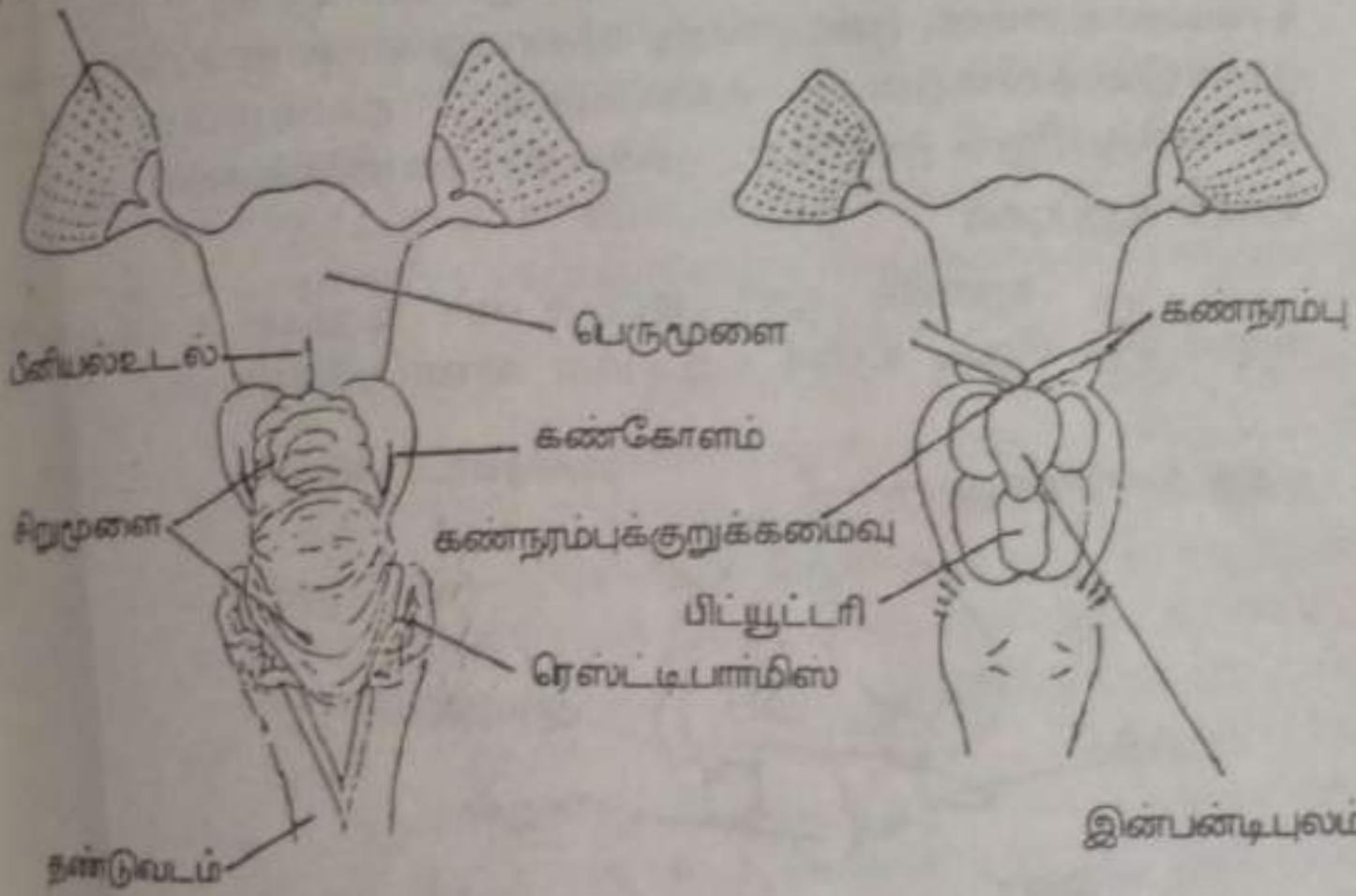
compressed. It contains *fins* and *cloacal*

called ventral aorta.



*Fig.4.105: Heart of Scoliodon.*

பூச்சிக் கதப்பு



படம் 25.9. கறா முளை முதுகுப்பறம் - வயிற்றுப்பறம் தோற்றம்

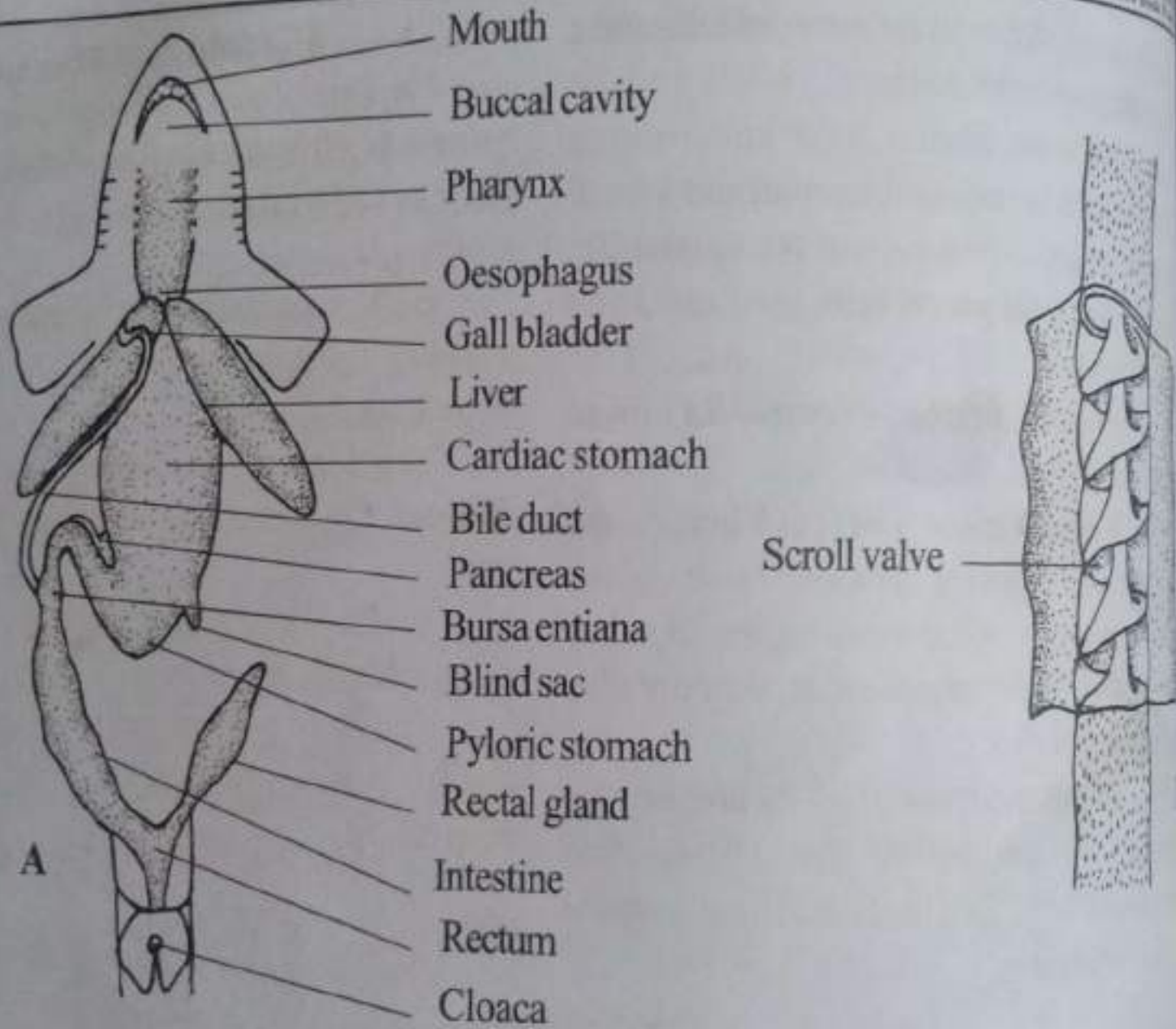


Fig.4.101: Shark-A. Digestive system; B. Spiral valve.



நடு முள்

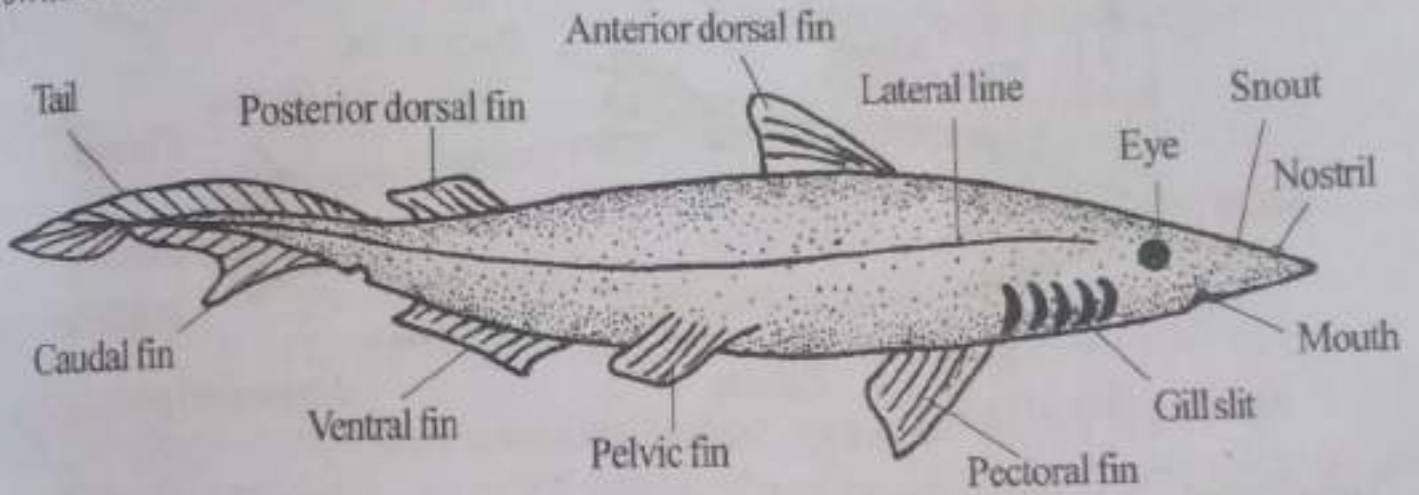
பக்க முள்



அடிநோம்பாய்டல் துகடு

படம் 252 பிளக்காய்டு செதில்கள்

swimmer. It is carnivorous in habit. The sexes



*Fig.4.98: Scoliodon (shark) - lateral view.*

## UNIT – V

### General Characters of Aves

The Aves belong to the phylum Chordata of the animal kingdom. It has about 9,000 species. Aves are adapted to fly. All the birds come in the class Aves. They show courtship, parental care, nest building, and territorial behaviour.

#### Characteristics of Aves

1. Birds are warm-blooded animals.
2. Their forelimbs are modified into wings.
3. They have well-developed flight muscles that help during the flight.
4. Their hind limbs are adapted for walking, hopping, perching, grasping, wading and swimming.
5. There are epidermal scales on their legs.
6. The endoskeleton is bony with long hollow bones filled with air cavities. known as pneumatic bones.
7. Their spindle-shaped body minimizes resistance of the wind.
8. The feathers help in preventing heat loss and reduce air friction by providing passage to the air.
9. There is no skin gland except the oil gland.
10. The lower and upper jaws are modified into a beak.
11. They have no teeth.
12. They have sharp eyesight.
13. The alimentary canal has a crop and a gizzard. The crops help in softening food, and the gizzard helps in crushing the food.
14. Pigeons and other seed-eating birds lack a gall bladder.
15. They have spongy and elastic lungs for respiration.
16. The special vocal organ called syrinx is present at the base of trachea.
17. Their heart is four-chambered.
18. RBCs are oval, nucleated and biconvex.
19. 12 pairs of cranial nerves are present.
20. They have a single ovary and oviduct on the left side
21. All the birds are oviparous and exhibit sexual dimorphism. The eggs have four embryonic membranes- amnion, chorion, allantois, and yolk sac.

#### General Characters of Mammalia

- Animals belonging to class Mammalia are referred to as mammals. Mammals are one of the most evolved species in the animal kingdom categorized under vertebrata.
- They exhibit advanced characteristics which set them apart from all other animals. They are characterized by the presence of mammary glands through which they feed their younger ones.
- They are distributed worldwide and have adapted well to their surroundings – from oceans, deserts and Polar Regions to rainforests and rivers etc.
- Let us have a detailed look at the characteristics and classifications of the animals belonging to the class Mammalia.

#### Characteristics of Mammals

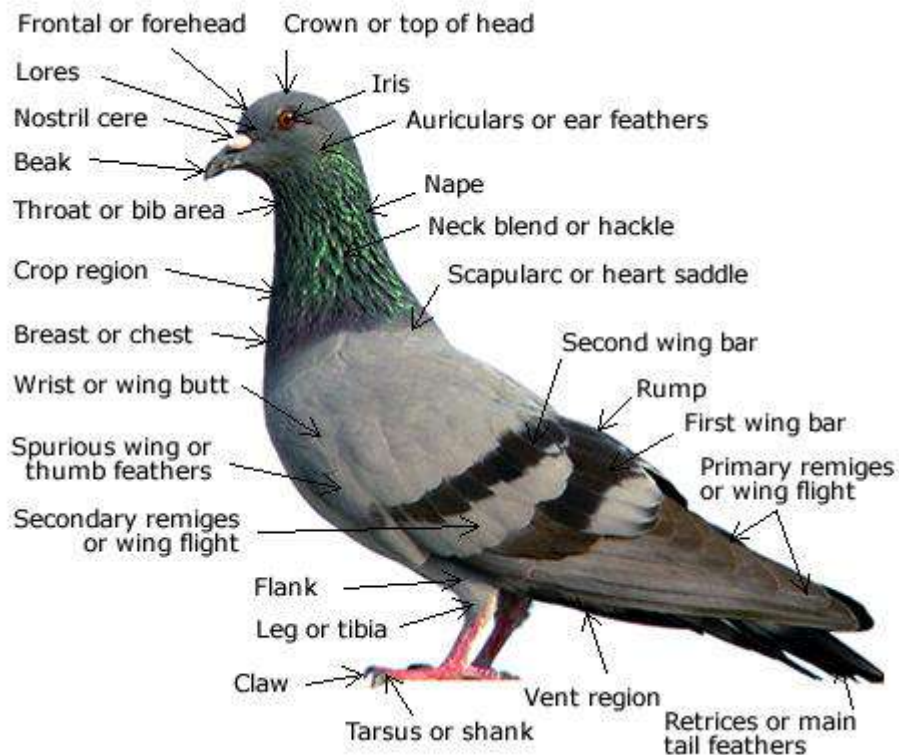
Following are a list of distinct characteristics of mammals that separates them from other classes:

1. Mammals are warm-blooded animals who give birth to their younger ones.
2. They are the most dominant form of animals found in almost all types of habitats.
3. They have mammary glands that help them produce milk to feed their younger ones
4. Presence of region of the brain known as Neocortex
5. Their skin possesses oil glands (sebaceous glands) and sweat glands (sudoriferous glands).
6. The fur of hair throughout the body which helps animals adapt to their environment.
7. They are heterodont, i.e., possess different types of teeth.
8. Mammals also possess cervical vertebrae.
9. The skull is dicondylic.
10. The trunk is divided into thorax and abdomen.
11. The mammals respire through lungs.

12. Good sense of hearing as mammals are aided with 3 middle ear bones
13. Mammals have a four-chambered heart. The sinus venous and renal portal system are absent.
14. Presence of single-boned lower jaws.
15. The brain is well developed divided into cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla.
16. They possess 12 pairs of cranial nerves.
17. Exhibit one of the most advanced forms of Diaphragms.
18. The mammals can lay eggs also. They are known as viviparous.

## PIGEON

### Pigeons



### The Facts:

The compact, boat shaped streamlined body of pigeon is well adapted for their aerial mode of life. The body of pigeon is divisible into head, neck, trunk and tail.

Head is comparatively small, spherical and situated at the anterior most part of the body. Beaks present anteriorly are formed by the elongation of upper and lower jaw and they are devoid of teeth. At the base of the beak are the external nostrils overhung by a swollen, sensitive soft skin called cere. Eyes are prominent, round and laterally present. Eyes are protected by an upper eyelid, lower eyelid, and a transparent nictitating membrane. Posterior to the eyes are the ear openings which lead to the tympanic membrane by short tube, external auditory meatus. Neck is flexible, cylindrical and long which connects the head with the trunk.

The spindle shaped trunk bears a pair of wings and a pair of legs. The cloacal aperture opens ventrally at the hind end of the trunk. Dorsally the base of the tail has a knob like papilla, which bears the opening of the preen gland or uropygial gland. It is the only cutaneous gland present and its oily secretion is used for lubricating or preening the feathers. The tail is used as a rudder in flight. Fore limbs are modified into wings. The wings have three typical regions, the upper arm (brachium), lower arm (ante - brachium) and the hand (manus). Three clawless and imperfectly marked digits are present on each hand. While at rest,

each forelimb is folded in the form of 'Z'; during flight they are extended. With the modification of the forelimbs for flight, the whole weight of the body is supported by the hind limbs, while the bird is at rest or walking; the hind limbs are therefore attached anteriorly from the trunk to balance the body and support the weight of the body at rest. They are warm-blooded or homeothermic.

### Digestive System of Pigeon

The digestive system of pigeon is well developed and includes an alimentary canal and the digestive glands.

#### Alimentary Canal:

The alimentary canal of pigeon is long, tubular and coiled. It comprises mouth, buccal cavity, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine which open to the exterior by cloacal aperture. All the segments of alimentary canal fall into following three categories- foregut or stomodeum, midgut or mesenteron and hindgut or proctodeum.

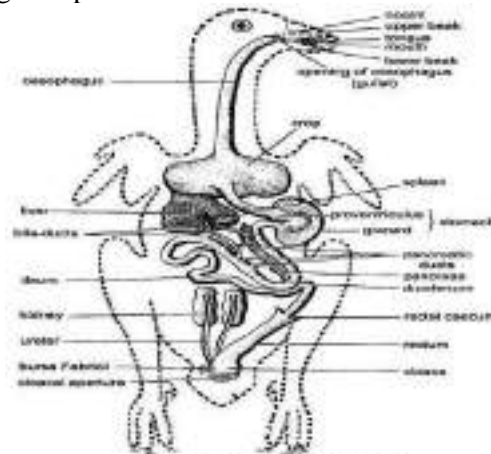


Fig. 26.28. Pigeon. Alimentary canal

#### 1. Foregut or Stomodeum

The portion of alimentary canal from mouth to stomach region is lined by ectodermally derived layer. It includes following organs:

##### (i) Mouth:

The anterior most opening of alimentary canal is called mouth. In pigeon, mouth is a wide slit-like aperture, bounded by the upper and the lower horny beaks having no teeth. The mouth is followed by buccal cavity.

##### (ii) Buccal Cavity:

The featureless buccal cavity has a large, narrow, triangular and pointed at the tip the tongue at its floor. The tongue has few taste buds and mucous glands, and has the function of manipulation of food. The buccal cavity is followed by pharynx.

##### (iii) Pharynx:

The posterior most part of buccal cavity may be called the pharynx. A pair of elongated apertures, the posterior nares, opens in the roof of the pharynx. They are covered by palatal folds of skull roof. Just behind the posterior nares opens a single median aperture of the pharyngotympanic or eustachian tubes. At the floor of the pharynx occurs an oval aperture with tumid lips which is called glottis. The glottis opens into the trachea. Posteriorly, the pharynx opens into the oesophagus.

##### (iv) Oesophagus and Crop:

Oesophagus or gullet is a long, wide, distensible and thick-walled tube which runs backward through the neck to join a large dilated reservoir or crop. It is a large, thin-walled, bilobed, elastic and non-glandular sac. The crop enables the bird to store quickly swallowed food for later digestion. It is especially large in graminivorous (gram-eating) birds such as pigeons, finches, buntings, parrots, etc.

##### (v) Stomach:

The stomach is differentiated into an anterior glandular proventriculus and a posterior muscular gizzard.

**(a) Proventriculus:**

The proventriculus is a small, thick-walled and glandular structure appearing externally as a slight dilation of the oesophagus but it is a gastric structure. Its thick mucus lining secretes the gastric juice. The spleen is a small, oval red body and remains attached to the right side of the proventriculus by peritoneum.

**(b) Gizzard:**

The gizzard represents the pyloric region. It is large, hard, muscular and laterally compressed having the shape of a biconvex lens. The thick walls of the gizzard have thick muscles radiating from two tendons. Its narrow lumen is lined by an epithelium in which are present numerous minute tubular glands, which secrete a fluid (koilin) which becomes thick, horny and of a yellow or green colour and lines the gizzard. Its yellow or green colour is due to regurgitated bile.

The cavity of the gizzard always contains small stones or grit swallowed by the bird. These stones help the gizzard in grinding the food. The gizzard opens into the small intestine and the opening of the gizzard is called the pyloric valve or pylorus. In carnivorous birds the gizzard is not so muscular.

**2. Midgut or Mesenteron:**

The midgut, mesenteron or small intestine is a narrow tube and has a lining of endodermally derived epithelium. The small intestine is divided into an anterior duodenum and a posterior ileum. The bile and pancreatic ducts usually open into the distal limb of the duodenum. In pigeons the left bile duct enters close to the pylorus.

**(a) Duodenum:**

The duodenum arises from the dorsal side of the gizzard so that the pyloric opening of the gizzard into the duodenum lies close to the cardiac opening of the proventriculus into the gizzard. The duodenum forms a U-shaped loop enclosing the pancreas between its two limbs.

**(b) Ileum:**

The portion of the small intestine behind the duodenum is called the ileum. The ileum is a long and coiled tube of uniform diameter. Its inner epithelial lining is thrown into numerous minute, finger-like processes or villi, which greatly increase its area of secretion and absorption.

**3. Hindgut or Proctodaeum:**

The slender ileum continues into the large intestine of similar diameter. The function of the ileum and large intestine is externally marked by the presence of a pair of small conical, blind pouches, the rectal or colic caeca. The rectal caeca probably absorb some water from the digestive food. The large intestine or hindgut (proctodaeum) is a short tube and comprises an anterior rectum and a posterior cloaca.

**(a) Rectum:**

The rectum is narrow and is of the same diameter as the ileum. It opens into the cloaca. Its opening into the cloaca is guarded by an anal sphincter.

**(b) Cloaca:**

The cloaca is a large chamber and is divided into three linear compartments: an anterior coprodaeum which receives the rectum, a short middle urodaeum into which urinary and genital ducts open, and a posterior proctodaeum which opens to the outside by the cloacal aperture or vent.

The urinary products are made solid by absorption of water in the urodaeum and the walls of other chambers serve a similar purpose. A small, thick-walled, glandular, blind pouch of lymphatic tissue, the bursa Fabricii, lies on the dorsal side of the cloaca.

**Digestive Glands:**

In pigeons, the following digestive glands occur:

**(i) Buccal Glands:**

Pigeons have no salivary gland in the buccal cavity, but have a median sub-lingual gland and a pair of angle glands near the corners. These glands are the only buccal glands which secrete mucus to moisten the food and probably the amylase enzyme. The tongue also bears few mucous glands.

**(ii) Gastric Glands:**

The epithelial lining of proventriculus contains many gastric glands which secrete certain gastric juices containing peptic enzymes.

**(iii) Liver:**

The liver of pigeon is large, compact, dark red, bilobed, containing a large right lobe and a small left lobe. From each lobe of the liver arises a bile duct, the left bile duct opens into the proximal limb near the pylorus and the right duct opens into the distal limb of duodenum. In pigeon, gall bladder is lacking, but it is present in Gallus and many other species. The liver secretes bile Juice.

**(iv) Pancreas:**

Between two limbs of the duodenum is a large, compact, reddish digestive gland, the pancreas. Pancreas gives off three separate pancreatic ducts which pour the pancreatic secretions containing many enzymes into the distal limb of duodenum.

**(v) Intestinal Glands:**

The epithelial linings of intestine have many glands which secrete many enzymes. The duodenum is lined with villi and single or branched crypts of Lieberkuhn. Goblet cells are also present.

### **Physiology of Digestion**

**Food and Feeding:**

The pigeon is graminivorous and it feeds chiefly on cereals, pulses, seeds, etc. These seeds are picked up with the beak, manipulated by tongue and lubricated inside the buccal cavity with the secretion of buccal glands. The food is swallowed as such, because beaks lack teeth.

**Digestion:**

The food which is lubricated and moistened by the secretions of buccal glands inside the buccal cavity passes through the oesophagus into the crop, where it is stored. Inside the crop, the food is softened by joint action of body warmth, water, mucus, amylase enzyme of buccal secretions and also due to bacterial autolytic action.

From crop the food passes into proventriculus where it is chemically acted by peptic enzyme of gastric juice. From proventriculus the food enters the gizzard where mechanical breakdown of food takes place by muscular contractions of gizzard wall and grinding action of small stones inside the lumen of gizzard. In gizzard little digestion of food occurs and it is made acidic by secretion of its walls which have many hydrogen ions. The partly digested food, the chyme, passes through the pylorus into the duodenum. In the duodenum the chyme is mixed with bile, pancreatic juices and intestinal secretions.

The chemical conversion of fats, proteins and carbohydrates into glycerol and fatty acids, amino acids and monosaccharides, respectively, takes place in duodenum like other vertebrates. The bile salts help in the digestion and absorption of fats. Thus, in duodenum, all the three classes of foodstuffs (i.e., proteins, fats and carbohydrates) are converted into readily diffusible micromolecules (i.e., amino acids, glycerol and fatty acids and monosaccharides).

These micromolecules readily diffuse into the thin walls of ileum and mix into the blood. The bile salts help in the digestion and absorption of fat. Thus, digestion, absorption and assimilation of food occurs in the small intestine. The undigested portion of food passes to the rectum, where absorption of remaining water takes place. The faecal matter which is almost dry due to absorption of water is finally ejected through the cloacal aperture.

The large surface area, high temperature and great activity of birds necessitate a high food intake, especially in the smaller types. This is due to rapid passage of food through the gut. The amount of food taken per day may reach nearly 30 per cent of the body weight (6g) in the very small gold crest and about 12 per cent in starling weighing 75g. The food is very efficiently utilised inspite of the rapid passage.

### **Respiratory System of Pigeons**

The flight activity requires a continuous and abundant supply of oxygen, therefore, the respiratory system of birds is highly developed and well differentiated. Respiration is pulmonary and respiratory organs are simple. Muscular diaphragm in birds is lacking. The respiratory system includes the respiratory tract, the respiratory organs or lungs and the air sacs.

**Respiratory Tract:**

The respiratory tract includes nares, nasal sacs, glottis, larynx, trachea and syrinx.

### (i) Nares, Nasal Sacs and Glottis:

The external nares or nostrils are a pair of slit-like oblique apertures occurring at the base of upper beak and are overlapped by a swollen sensitive skin, the cere. The external nares open into short olfactory or nasal sacs which remain communicated to the pharynx by internal nares or choanae. A median slit-like glottis lies behind the base of the tongue and it opens into the trachea. At the anterior end of trachea is present an expanded chamber, the larynx.

### (ii) Larynx:

The larynx is an expanded, voiceless chamber which occurs at the anterior most margin of trachea and is greatly reduced in birds. The larynx is supported by a triangular cricoid cartilage, formed of four pieces, two of which lying above are called procricoids present only in some birds. The larynx also has a pair of partly ossified curved arytenoids cartilages.

Thyroid cartilage found in mammals is absent. There are no vocal cords which are the characteristics of mammals, therefore, the larynx of birds does not function as a sound producing organ. Larynx opens into a long trachea.

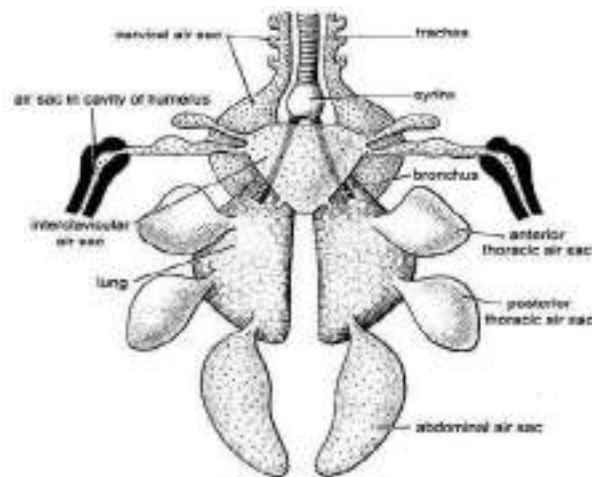


Fig. 26.33. Pigeon. Respiratory system (lungs and air sacs) in ventral view.

### (iii) Trachea:

The trachea is a long, cylindrical and flexible tube running backward through the neck. It occurs beneath the oesophagus and is displaced to the left in the middle region by the crop. On entering the thoracic cavity it expands into a syrinx and then divides into two bronchi, one for each lung.

The walls of tracheal and bronchial tubes are supported by a series of closely-set rings. All the tracheal and the first bronchial rings are bony and completely surround the tube. While the bronchial rings are incomplete mesially and cartilaginous.

### (iv) Syrinx:

The syrinx is a vocal organ found only in birds. It is present at the junction of trachea and paired bronchi. It is an expanded chamber called tympanum. Its wall is supported by the last three or four tracheal rings and the first half-rings of the two bronchi. Its inner mucous membrane forms a cushion-like thickening on each side. At the junction of bronchi a bar of cartilage, called the pessulus, extends dorso-ventrally and supports an inconspicuous fold of mucous membrane, the membrana semilunaris.

The mucous membrane of inner walls of each bronchus forms an internal tympaniform membrane and an external tympaniform membrane associated with the outer wall. These tympaniform membranes enclose an interclavicular air sac just beneath the semilunar membrane.

The movement or functioning of tympaniform membranes is controlled and regulated by a pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles which arise from the sides of the trachea and are inserted into the syrinx, and a pair of sternotracheal muscles arises from the sternum and is inserted into the trachea.

The sound (voice) is produced by the vibrations of the semilunar membrane as the air is forcibly expelled from the lungs, during expiration, passes between them. The pitch of the voice is altered by



sternotracheal and intrinsic syringeal muscles which change the tension on the semilunar tympaniform membranes and so the pitch of the sound. The syrinx is absent in ostriches and storks, etc.

### **Respiratory Organs or Lungs:**

The lungs of pigeon are bright red, small, compact, slightly distensible, being solid, spongy, highly vascular organs. They differ from those of other vertebrates in that they do not store air. They lie in the pleural cavities which are separated from the peritoneal or abdominal coelom by an oblique septum.

The dorsal surface of the lungs is closely applied to the ribs and thoracic vertebrae and has no peritoneal covering. Their ventral surface is free and covered by a special fibrous peritoneal membrane called pleura or pulmonary aponeurosis. Small fan-like muscles called costopulmonary muscles arise from the junction of vertebral and sternal ribs and are attached to the pulmonary aponeurosis.

The bronchus entering a lung from the antero-ventral side does not branch immediately as in other tetrapoda and is called primary bronchus. Within the lung, it loses its cartilaginous rings and continues up to its distal or posterior end, and is called mesobronchus.

The mesobronchus gives off branches to air sacs and also gives off several secondary bronchi which may be distinguished as dorsal, ventral and lateral according to their position. The secondary bronchi (dorsal and ventral) then branch into tertiary bronchi or parabronchi.

The parabronchi form an intricate system of branching and anastomosing thin-walled air capillaries forming loops and also join recurrent bronchi. The lung parenchyma has hexagonal areas, each has a central parabronchus, surrounded by a system of air capillaries and interlacing blood capillaries. Thus, parabronchi and air capillaries do not end blindly.

There is no dead space in the lungs. Each air capillary opens by both ends into a parabronchus. Alveoli are not found in the lungs. The air capillaries are lined with a vascular respiratory membrane and they come into contact with blood capillaries for an exchange of gases. In birds, thus, the branches do not have blind endings in alveoli as in mammals. They form an inter-communicating system of bronchi, parabronchi, and air capillaries forming complete air circuits in which air circulates.

### **Air Sacs:**

From the mesobronchus arise secondary bronchi (dorsal, ventral and lateral), dorsal and ventral divide into parabronchi, but in each lung lateral secondary bronchi do not divide but pass through walls of the lung and enter the air sacs except the abdominal air sacs which are connected with the mesobronchus. The air sacs are, thus, dilations of the bronchi.

The air sacs are large, thin-walled membranous, non-muscular and non-vascular structures. They do not increase the respiratory surface and lie among the viscera and also extend into some of the larger bones. Their total volume is more than that of lungs and fills up much of the body cavity. Openings of bronchi into air sacs are called ostia.

From the anterior ends of air sacs arise small recurrent bronchi or sacco-bronchi, which connect the sacs with parabronchi and the air capillaries of the lungs. Cervical air sacs have no recurrent bronchi. The pure air is returned from air sacs into the lungs through these recurrent bronchi. Air sacs are paired but in pigeon, the two interclavicular air sacs fuse during early development. Pigeon has nine large air sacs and are named according to their position in the body.

#### **(a) Interclavicular:**

It is a median, unpaired, somewhat triangular air sac connected to the secondary bronchi of both lungs. It lies in between the angle of two limbs of the furcula. From each side of the interclavicular air sac arises two tubular auxiliary (axillary) air sacs, one of which enters the humerus bone through a pneumatic foramen as axillary or extra-clavicular air sac and a clavicular air sac.

#### **(b) Cervical:**

A pair of small cervical air sacs arises anteriorly, one from each lung. They lie at the base of the neck, dorsal to the interclavicular and alongside the vertebral column. They give out minor saccular branches in the neck.

#### **(c) Anterior Thoracic:**

From the side of each lung arises an anterior thoracic air sac which lies at ventral side of lung in the anterior portion of the thorax, in close contact with the ribs and the pericardium. Each extends back and overlaps the posterior thoracic air sacs. Its ventral wall remains covered by the oblique septum.

**(d) Posterior Thoracic:**

A pair of small, posterior thoracic air sacs is found in the posterior part of the thoracic cavity just in front of abdominal sacs. Each sac overlaps the posterior end of its lung and communicates with its outer posterior angle.

**(e) Abdominal:**

From the distal end of each lung arises a large abdominal air sac. Each abdominal air sac lies along the dorsal wall of the abdomen, ventral to the kidneys, amongst the coils of the small intestine.

**Functions of Air Sacs:**

The air sacs are thin reservoirs of air which communicate with bronchi on the one hand and with the pneumatic cavities of the bones, on the other hand.

**They serve the following functions:**

**i. Accessory Respiratory Organs:**

The air sacs are not respiratory organs but they help in respiration. They act as bellows forcing their air into the lungs for ventilation at each expiration to completely renew the air in the lungs, thus, there is no “dead space” of unrespired air in the lungs.

But, it is claimed that the anterior air sacs are expiratory (interclavicular, cervical and anterior thoracic) and they are more active during flight. The posterior air sacs are inspiratory (posterior thoracic and abdominal), they are more active when the bird is not flying.

**ii. Lightness:**

The air sacs also act as balloons giving buoyancy in flight and reducing the specific gravity of the bird due to the contained warm air. This view is no longer supported now.

**iii. Temperature Regulation:**

The air sacs also help to maintain and regulate body temperature acting as a cooling device by losing body heat through internal evaporation, i.e., water vapours diffuse from the blood into cavities of air sacs and pass out through the lungs, accompanied by loss of body heat.

**iv. Cardiac Movements:**

According to Muller (1908), the air sacs allow movement to the heart in a very rigid thorax.

**v. Flight:**

The best flying birds possess most highly developed air sacs which confirm their association with flight.

**Respiratory Mechanism:**

In pigeon and other birds the expiration is an active process and not inspiration as in other vertebrates. The lungs have a large internal respiratory surface.

**i. Breathing at Rest:**

In a resting pigeon during inspiration, the respiration is brought about by costopulmonary or intercostal muscles (inspiratory) which lowers the sternum, the air sacs expand and the lungs are compressed, thereby increasing the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It reduces the pressure on the lungs.

Air is drawn into the posterior air sacs through the mesobronchus. At the same time air present in the lungs enters into the anterior air sacs. Thus, in inspiration a large amount of air goes from secondary bronchi into the air sacs.

Expiration is brought about by movements of abdominal muscles (expiratory) which raise the sternum compressing the air sacs and expansion of lungs. By compression of posterior air sacs their air is forced into the lungs through recurrent bronchi, and the stale air of anterior air sacs enters the mesobronchus, trachea and finally out through the nostrils.

**ii. Breathing during Flight:**

During flight, the sternum and ribs become immovable to brace the wings, and the ordinary method of inspiration and expiration by intercostal and abdominal muscles respectively is abandoned. The air

movements in and out of the lungs are done by the elevation and depression of the back with the help of the wing's strokes. The faster a bird flies, the more rapid is the air circulation and gaseous exchange in the lungs.

In birds the air is constantly renewed and passes several times over the respiratory epithelium of air capillaries, because of intercommunicating system of tubules. The aeration of blood is absolutely complete, allowing a high degree of muscular efficiency and maintaining a high body temperature which ranges from 102° to 111°F (passerine birds).

### Circulatory System of Pigeon

Two different fluids circulate through the body of pigeon. One fluid, the blood, along with heart and the blood vessels constitute the blood vascular system. Another fluid, the lymph, and the lymph channels are included under the lymphatic system.

#### Blood-vascular system:

**This system includes blood, heart and the blood vessels:**

##### (i) Blood:

Blood consists of plasma and corpuscles. The red blood corpuscles are oval in shape and nucleated. The white blood corpuscles are present in much lesser number, but are of different types.

##### The different types of white blood corpuscles are:

- (i) Lymphocytes,
- (ii) Heterophils,
- (iii) Polymorphonuclear-pseudo-eosinophilic granulocytes,
- (iv) Basophils,
- (v) Eosinophils and
- (vi) Monocytes.

Blood platelets are absent in pigeon, but the blood clots quickly. New blood cells are formed in the bone marrow and the blood corpuscles are destroyed within the spleen. Spleen is a red coloured body oval in shape, situated on the right side of the proventriculus and attached with it by peritoneum.

##### (ii) Heart:

The heart is an oval organ placed in the anterior part of the thoracic cavity but ventral to the oesophagus. Heart is quite large in size in proportion to body size. It is enclosed by a thin white membranous pericardium and the pericardial cavity contains a serous fluid. The auricles and ventricles are distinctly separated by a groove called the coronary sulcus.

Sinus venosus is absent and is absorbed in the wall of the right auricle. Both auricle and ventricle are completely divided into right and left chambers. Thus, heart is completely four- chambered and all the chambers are lined by endocardium.

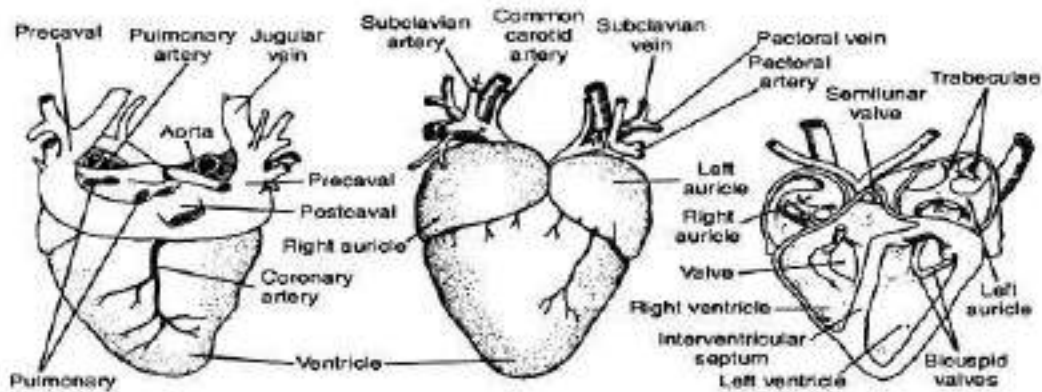


Fig. 1.116 : Heart of Columba : A. Dorsal view B. Ventral view, C. Longitudinal sectional view

The right auricle is slightly larger than the left auricle. The ventricles are very powerful. The left ventricle contains a round cavity while the right one has a crescentic cavity partly surrounding the left.

The auricles and ventricles are divided internally by inter-auricular and inter-ventricular septa, respectively.

The right auriculoventricular valve is flap-like and muscular in nature. The presence of a single right auriculoventricular valve is a diagnostic feature of pigeon. The left auriculoventricular valve is membranous and provided with two cusps (bicuspid) which are attached with the ridges of the ventricular wall.

Cord-like fibres (chordae tendineae) are attached to the margins of the auriculoventricular valves and to the walls of ventricles by papillary muscles. These muscles control the activity of the auriculoventricular valves via the chordae tendineae. The right auricle receives deoxygenated blood from three caval veins and the left auricle receives oxygenated blood through four pulmonary veins.

From the left ventricle the single right aortic arch originates and conveys oxygenated blood to the different parts of the body. The right ventricle gives rise to pulmonary arch which carries deoxygenated blood to the lungs. The left ventricle is usually called systemic ventricle and the right is called pulmonary ventricle.

The openings of the arches are guarded by three cup-like thick semilunar valves. The working of heart is controlled by elaborate intrinsic nervous system of heart. The wall of the right auricle bears sinuauricular node (or pacemaker) and the atrial septum bears auriculoventricular node. A special ring of Purkinje fibres is also present around the right auriculoventricular wall. The rate of systole and diastole is much faster than that in other vertebrates.

#### **Mechanism of circulation through heart:**

During the diastolic phase, the heart relaxes and the auricles receive blood from the veins. The right auricle gets the deoxygenated blood and the left auricle is filled up with oxygenated blood from the lungs via the pulmonary veins. The systolic action starts from the right auricle.

It actually begins from the sinuauricular node and passes to the auriculoventricular node. This wave then spreads to the remaining parts of the heart. At the time of auricular systole, the blood comes to ventricles through the auriculoventricular aperture. When the ventricles start contraction, the deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle is pushed to the lungs by the pulmonary arches.

Single right aortic arch from the left ventricle conveys the oxygenated blood to the different parts of the body. The heart of pigeon is a double circuit heart and there is no chance of mixing up of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood except in the capillaries. This is a significant evolutionary advancement in birds over reptiles.

#### **(iii) Blood vessels:**

The blood vessels include the arteries, veins and capillaries. The arteries supply blood to the different parts of the body and break up into arterioles and finally to finer anastomosing branches—the capillaries. The capillaries reunite to form the venules which ultimately form the veins.

#### **Arterial system:**

In pigeon, only the right aortic arch is present. It arises from the left ventricle and passes backward between the auricles arching over the bronchus of the corresponding side. It then reaches the mid-dorsal line of dorsal body wall and runs backward as the dorsal aorta.

The innominate or brachiocephalic arteries are unequal in length; the right one is smaller than its left counterpart. The innominate arteries originate from the same region of the emergence of right aortic arch. The left systemic arch is absent in all adult birds. But vestige of the left systemic arch is present in the form of a solid ligamentous tissue extending obliquely forward.

#### **The arterial system of pigeon comprises of the following aortae and their branches:**

##### **Aortic arch:**

An aortic arch originates from the left ventricle and then curves over the right bronchus. It reaches the dorsal body wall and then proceeds backwards as the dorsal aorta. This right aortic arch, immediately gives rise to two stout innominate or brachiocephalic arteries. Each innominate artery gives rise to common carotid and subclavian arteries. The common carotid arteries run parallel with each other along the neck region.

##### **Each common carotid artery at the region of the thyroid gland divides into:**

- (a) A stout vertebral artery,
- (b) A slender comes nervivagi, and
- (c) An internal carotid artery.

The internal carotid arteries — after their emergence — converge anteromedially and run forward side by side through hypapophysial canal of the cervical vertebrae. In the anterior region of the neck the paired internal carotid arteries come out of the hypapophysial canal and depart laterally to give off external carotid arteries.

**The other important arteries are:**

A slender syringobronchial artery — supplies oesophagus, trachea, syrinx and bronchus. Comes nervi vagi artery—gives many branches to thyroid, crop, oesophagus, skin of neck etc. The comes nervi vagi artery passes alongside the vagus nerve and opens into the external carotid very near to its origin from the internal carotid artery.

A small anterolateral branch of comes nervi vagi gives off many smaller arteries. The external carotid artery gives origin to (i) hyomandibular artery, and (ii) facial artery. Both these arteries give off many tributaries.

**Subclavian artery:**

The subclavian artery is a very stout vessel and gives rise to many arteries. After its origin it divides into

- (i) an axillary artery, and
- (ii) a pectoral artery.

**Pectoral artery:**

This artery branches profusely and supplies the breast muscles.

**Axillary artery:**

This artery is the continuation of the subclavian artery in the armpit or axilla. The axillary artery makes a slight curve and penetrates the brachial plexus and finally runs outward as the brachial artery to the arm. The pectoral artery ramifies into the pectoral muscles. The pectoral artery gives off a slender internal mammary artery (outer) which gives blood to the outer wall of the thoracic cavity.

**Some of the branches of the subclavian artery are**

- (i) Sternoclavicular artery gives branches to sternum, coracoid and clavicle.
- (ii) Accessory sternoclavicular artery supplies blood to the adjacent muscles
- (iii) Internal mammary artery (outer) supplies the inner wall of the chest cavity.
- (iv) Axillary artery proceeds to the arm as the brachial artery and gives off
  - (a) a coracoscapular branch
  - (b) a profunda brachii,
  - (c) a circumflexa humeri, and
  - (d) a superficial brachial. Anteriorly, the axillary artery near the elbow-joint region divides into two unequal branches.

**The branches are:**

- (i) Ulnar artery. This is a larger branch and gives cubital artery to the elbow joint and runs between the extensor and flexor muscles of the ulna.
- (ii) Interosseous artery. It gives off a superficial ante-brachial artery into the pre-patagial muscle and proceeds anteriorly through the pronator muscles.

**The dorsal aorta runs along the mid-dorsal wall of the body cavity and sends the following branches:**

**(i) Dorsal intercostal artery:**

It supplies the intercostal muscles.

**(ii) Coeliac artery:**

It arises from the dorsal aorta as a single artery to supply the abdominal viscera. It gives a short splenic artery to the spleen.

**(iii) Anterior mesenteric artery:**

It supplies the small intestine.

**(iv) Genital artery:**

This artery supplies to the gonad. In male, the testis gets the spermatic artery, while the female gets the ovarian artery to the ovary.

**(v) Renal arteries:**

**The renal arteries comprise of three pairs of arteries supplying the three lobes of the kidney:**

**(a) Anterior renal arteries:**

These paired arteries supply blood to the anterior lobe of the kidney,

**(b) Median and posterior renal arteries:**

Both these arteries are paired and supply the median and posterior lobes of the kidney.

**(vi) Femoral artery:**

These paired elongated branches pass through the kidney to supply blood to the proximal region of the hind limbs.

**(vii) Ischiadic artery:**

These paired arteries supply blood to the posterior part of the hind limbs.

**(viii) Internal iliac artery:**

The dorsal aorta divides posteriorly to form two internal iliac arteries, a posterior mesenteric artery and a single caudal artery.

**(ix) Posterior mesenteric artery:**

This single artery supplies the mesenteries of the posterior side.

**(x) Caudal artery:**

Single slender vessel originates as continuation of the dorsal aorta to supply the tail region.

**Pulmonary arch:**

The pulmonary arch arises from the right ventricle and immediately after coming out of the heart; it bifurcates to send pulmonary arteries to the lungs. The pulmonary arch conveys deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs for oxygenation.

**Venous system:**

**The venous system of pigeon is peculiar and shows the following characteristics:**

- (i) Each lung gives out two pulmonary veins opening into the left auricle.
- (ii) Two precavals and one postcaval open directly into the right auricle. There is no trace of sinus venosus.
- (iii) Considerable reduction of renal portal vein.

**The veins in pigeon may be divided into three categories:**

1. Pulmonary,
2. Systemic and
3. Portal veins.

**1. Pulmonary veins:**

The pulmonary veins constitute a very short circulatory circuit and carry oxygenated blood from the lungs. These veins enter the left auricle.

**2. Systemic veins:**

Three principal systemic veins — two precavals and one postcaval — drain deoxygenated blood from the capillaries of the body and open separately into the right auricle.

**Veins anterior to the heart:**

The paired precavals with all the veins opening into them are included under this category.

**Each precaval receives:**

- (i) Jugular vein,
- (ii) Brachial vein,
- (iii) Pectoral vein, and
- (iv) Internal mammary vein.

**Jugular vein:**

This vein receives several small veins from the crop and the shoulder, the vertebral vein and other veins from the head and neck. The vertebral vein brings blood from the vertebral column and spinal cord

to the jugular vein. The veins from the crop and shoulder are small and numerous. Their number and disposition are variable—so they are not given specific names.

The left and right jugular veins are connected anteriorly by a small transverse connecting vein called jugular anastomosis. The anastomosis gets veins from the venous sinuses of the brain. This cross-connection in the jugular veins is a special adaptation for the flexibility of neck. The connection below the head prevents stoppage of blood circulation if one jugular vein is compressed during universal movement of the neck or head.

**The precaval vein is formed by the union of the following three veins:**

**Brachial vein:**

The brachial vein receives blood from the corresponding wing. Some small branches from the shoulder also open into it.

**Pectoral vein:**

This vein is formed by the union of profusely branched veins from the pectoral region.

**Internal mammary vein:**

This vein brings blood from the sternum, coracoid region and the ribs.

**Veins posterior to the heart:**

**The veins which are posterior to the heart include the following:**

**Postcaval vein:**

This vein is formed by the fusion of two iliac veins. Each iliac vein is the continuation of the femoral vein bringing blood from the leg region. The femoral vein passes through the kidney tissue. The postcaval receives few hepatic veins from the liver and a small vein from the ligament of the gizzard. Genital veins (spermatic vein in case of male and ovarian vein in female) are short veins which empty into the iliac veins.

**Renal veins:**

These veins bring blood from the kidneys and open into the iliacs as well as into the renal portal vein.

**Sciatic vein:**

This vein from the thigh opens into the renal portal vein.

**Internal iliac veins:**

These paired veins bring blood from the dorsal pelvic region.

**Caudal vein:**

This small vein comes from the uropodium. Coccygeomesenteric or inferior mesenteric vein. This vessel runs anteriorly in the mesentery t participate in the hepatic portal system. It also gets branches from the rectum. The blood from this vein also flows to the renal portal vein.

**3. Portal veins:**

The hepatic and renal portal veins are also considered under the posterior veins. The renal portal vein originates at the junction of the coccygeomesenteric, internal iliac and caudal veins. Each renal portal vein passes through the kidney tissue of that side and opens into the femoral vein and also receives sciatic vein.

The renal portal vein is peculiar, because it never breaks up into capillaries in the kidney, but sends off a few small branches. Small renal veins open to this vessel. The hepatic portal vein forms an elaborated system. This system drains blood into the liver from the abdominal viscera.

**The hepatic portal system includes:**

Gastro-duodenal vein which is formed by the pancreaticoduodenal vein and left gastric vein. The pancreaticoduodenal vein also gets a vein from the last part of the small intestine and the right gastric vein. The mesenteric veins are included under this system.

**Lymphatic system:**

The lymphatic system is well-developed and elaborate. Numerous lacteal vessels emerge from the small intestine. These vessels unite to form paired thoracic ducts. These ducts eventually open into the precaval veins.

## Excretory System and Reproductive System

### Excretory System

The excretory system comprises of a pair of kidneys and a pair of ureters opening into the cloaca. Absence of urinary bladder is a notable feature in the anatomy of pigeon.

#### Kidneys:

Each kidney is a flattened body which is divided into three lobes. These kidneys are of metanephric type and remain closely fitted into the dorsal wall of the pelvis. The nephrons are highly specialised. The glomeruli are supplied by renal artery and the loop of Henle is quite extensive.

This loop helps to reabsorb water from the glomerular filtrate. The urine contains a little quantity of water with high concentration of uric acid precipitate.

#### Ureters:

Each ureter originates from the first and second lobes of the kidney and passes down to open into the middle chamber (urodaeum) of the cloaca. The urine is voided with the faeces.

### Reproductive System

The sexes are separate. Sexual dimorphism is absent in pigeon.

#### Female Reproductive System:

The female reproductive system is peculiar by having only left ovary and left oviduct (Fig. 9.33 A).

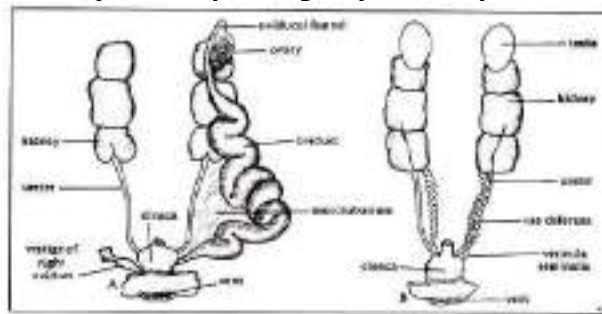


Fig. 9.33 (Unisexual system of Pigeon. A. Female, B. Male)

#### Ovary:

The right ovary and oviduct are atrophied in adult. The left ovary is large and contains eggs of various sizes. The ovary is suspended to the dorsal body wall by a short mesentery, called mesovarium.

#### Oviduct:

The left oviduct is long and is attached with the dorsal body wall by broad ligament or mesotubarium. The anterior end of the oviduct opens to the coelom by an expanded funnel-like opening, called the oviducal funnel or ostium.

The remaining part of the oviduct is thick, muscular and coiled. Various glands are present in the inner lining of the oviduct. When an ovum is matured, the ovarian follicle bursts to liberate the ovum. The ovum enters into the cavity of the oviduct through the oviducal funnel.

While passing down the oviduct, the ovum (fertilized or unfertilized) becomes invested by the secretion of the various glands (Albumen and shell glands). The left oviduct opens into the urodaeum. A small vestigial right oviduct is found on the right side of the urodaeum.

#### Male Reproductive System:

The male reproductive system includes two testes and two vasa deferentia (Fig. 9.33B).

#### Testes:

Each testis is an ovoid body which is attached to the anteroventral end of the kidney by a fold of peritoneum, called mesorchium. The size of the testes varies greatly according to season. The testes are composed of numerous coiled seminiferous tubules. Between the tubules, groups of Leydig cells are present.

#### Vasa Deferentia:



From the inner side of each testis originates a much coiled duct, called vas deferens. Each vas deferens runs posteriorly, parallel with the ureter and opens into the urodaeum at the tip of a small papilla. These papillae are slightly erectile and constitute the miniature copulatory organs of many birds.

The last part of the vas deferens becomes slightly swollen to form seminal vesicle. Typical copulatory organs, observed in other vertebrates, are absent in pigeon.

**Insemination and egg laying:**

Fertilization is internal. Insemination is done when the proctodaea of both the sexes are averted and brought close together in a state of 'cloacal kiss'. During this act, the sperms are ejected into the female tract which travels up to fertilize the egg.

Two eggs are generally laid at a time in pigeon. These eggs are incubated by the parents for a fortnight at a temperature of 38° to 40°C. When development becomes complete, young bird breaks the shell and comes out of the egg. The young is nourished by the parents with the pigeon's milk.

**Structure of egg:**

The egg is large in size due to accumulation of great quantity of yolk material. The protoplasm forms a small round area, called germinal disc (blastodisc), containing the ovum. As it passes down the oviduct, a coat of thick albumen is accumulated and the disc becomes pushed to the upper side.

As the egg rolls during its transit, the albumen becomes coiled at the two sides to form twisted cord—the chalaza. In addition, more fluid albumen is deposited. Then a tough shell membrane and a calcareous shell are added by the secretory activities of the glands present in the oviduct.

The shell membrane is parchment-like and is composed of two layers which enclose an air-space at the broad end of the egg (Fig. 9.34). The shell is usually white in colour which may be coloured due to the deposition of special pigments. The shell consists of three layers and is provided with vertical pore canals.



























