

Reading free Chapter 29 echinoderms and invertebrate chordates glencoe Full PDF

invertebrate chordates living species of chordates are classified into three major subphyla vertebrata urochordata and cephalochordata vertebrates are all chordates that have a backbone the other two subphyla are invertebrate chordates that lack a backbone members of the subphylum urochordata are tunicates also called sea squirts invertebrate chordates are animals of the phylum chordata that possess a notochord at some point in their development but no vertebral column backbone a notochord is a cartilage like rod that serves a supportive function by providing a site of attachment for muscles learning outcomes discuss the invertebrate chordate lineages chordata also contains two clades of invertebrates cephalochordata and urochordata members of these groups also possess the five distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development adult lancelets retain the four key features of chordates a notochord a dorsal hollow nerve cord pharyngeal slits and a post anal tail water from the mouth enters the

pharyngeal slits which filter out food particles the filtered water then collects in the atrium and exits through the atriopore a chordate 'kɔ:rdeɪt kɔr dayt is a deuterostomic animal belonging to the phylum chordata kɔ:r'deɪtə kɔr day tə all chordates possess at some point during their larval or adult stages five distinctive physical characteristics synapomorphies that distinguish them from other taxa two clades of chordates are invertebrates cephalochordata and urochordata members of these groups also possess the five distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development cephalochordata in addition to the vertebrates the phylum chordata contains two clades of invertebrates urochordata tunicates and cephalochordata lancelets members of these groups possess the four distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development some invertebrate chordates use the pharyngeal slits to filter food out of the water that enters the mouth in vertebrate fishes the pharyngeal slits are modified into gill supports and in jawed fishes into jaw supports in tetrapods the slits are modified into components of the ear and tonsils this is what makes chordates different from other animal phyla which have solid ventral nerve cords meaning they run along the front or stomach side third all chordates have pharyngeal slits in invertebrates like the lancelet here they function as filters for feeding adult lancelets retain the four key features of chordates a notochord a dorsal hollow nerve cord pharyngeal slits and a post anal tail water from the mouth enters the pharyngeal slits which

filter out food particles invertebrate chordates living species of chordates are classified into three major subphyla vertebrata urochordata and cephalochordata vertebrates are all chordates that have a backbone the other two subphyla are invertebrate chordates that lack a backbone invertebrate chordates have features linking them to vertebrate chordates chordates have four main features that make them different from animals that are not chordates invertebrate chordates have all the features of chordates except they do not have the main feature of vertebrate chordates summary the phylum chordata consists mainly of the class vertebrata animals with backbones i e the fish amphibians reptiles birds and mammals including ourselves there are however some smaller groups of animals that do not have backbones but possess the distinctive chordate characters chordates and the evolution of vertebrates two clades of chordates are invertebrates cephalochordata and urochordata members of these groups also possess the five distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development invertebrate chordates living species of chordates are classified into three major subphyla vertebrata urochordata and cephalochordata vertebrates are all chordates that have a backbone the other two subphyla are invertebrate chordates that lack a backbone the most conspicuous and familiar members of chordata are vertebrates but this phylum also includes two groups of invertebrate chordates all chordates are deuterostomes possessing a notochord characteristics of chordata invertebrate

chordates include tunicates aka sea squirts and lancelets all chordates share a set of defining features at some point during their larval or adult stages a notochord a hollow dorsal nerve cord pharyngeal slits and a muscular post anal tail in invertebrates this is used in feeding as a filter while in vertebrate fish it develops into gill arches the function of which is to support gills human embryos have gillslits but they disappear before we are born and the tissue develops into other structures in the head and neck chordates have many distinctive features suggesting that there has been extensive modification from simple beginnings the early stages of chordate development show features shared with some invertebrate phyla especially the mouth that forms separately from the anus as it does in the phyla hemichordata echinodermata and chaetognatha chordates and the evolution of vertebrates two clades of chordates are invertebrates cephalochordata and urochordata members of these groups also possess the five distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development

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learning outcomes discuss the invertebrate chordate lineages chordata also contains two clades of invertebrates cephalochordata and urochordata members of these groups also possess the five distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development

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adult lancelets retain the four key features of chordates a notochord a dorsal hollow nerve cord pharyngeal slits and a post anal tail water from the mouth enters the pharyngeal slits which filter out food particles the filtered water then collects in the atrium and exits through the atriopore

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a chordate 'kɔːrdet kor dayt is a deuterostomic animal belonging to the phylum chordata kɔːr'deɪtə kor day tə all chordates possess at some point during their larval or adult stages five distinctive physical characteristics synapomorphies that distinguish them from other taxa

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two clades of chordates are invertebrates cephalochordata and urochordata members of these groups also possess the five distinctive features of chordates at some point during their development cephalochordata

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in addition to the vertebrates the phylum chordata contains two clades of invertebrates urochordata tunicates and cephalochordata lancelets members of these groups possess the four distinctive features of chordates at some point

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during their development

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some invertebrate chordates use the pharyngeal slits to filter food out of the water that enters the mouth in vertebrate fishes the pharyngeal slits are modified into gill supports and in jawed fishes into jaw supports in tetrapods the slits are modified into components of the ear and tonsils

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this is what makes chordates different from other animal phyla which have solid ventral nerve cords meaning they run along the front or stomach side third all chordates have pharyngeal slits in invertebrates like the lancelet here they function as filters for feeding

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adult lancelets retain the four key features of chordates a notochord a dorsal hollow nerve cord pharyngeal slits and a post anal tail water from the mouth enters the pharyngeal slits which filter out food particles

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invertebrate chordates have features linking them to vertebrate chordates

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chordates have four main features that make them different from animals that are not chordates invertebrate chordates have all the features of chordates except they do not have the main feature of vertebrate chordates

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summary the phylum chordata consists mainly of the class vertebrata animals with backbones i e the fish amphibians reptiles birds and mammals including ourselves there are however some smaller groups of animals that do not have backbones but possess the distinctive chordate characters

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the most conspicuous and familiar members of chordata are vertebrates but this phylum also includes two groups of invertebrate chordates all chordates are deuterostomes possessing a notochord characteristics of chordata

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in invertebrates this is used in feeding as a filter while in vertebrate fish it develops into gill arches the function of which is to support gills human embryos have gillslits but they disappear before we are born and the tissue develops into other structures in the head and neck

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chordates have many distinctive features suggesting that there has been extensive modification from simple beginnings the early stages of chordate development show features shared with some invertebrate phyla especially the mouth that forms separately from the anus as it does in the phyla hemichordata

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