

Lab Notebook

Crow White

Invert. Zoo.



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20-30 drawings
at least of each phylum
and important classes

Good job!

2/29

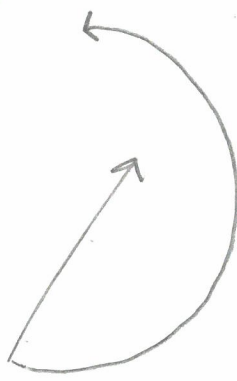
Use to bring you to class.

PB

Fragment of Crustacea



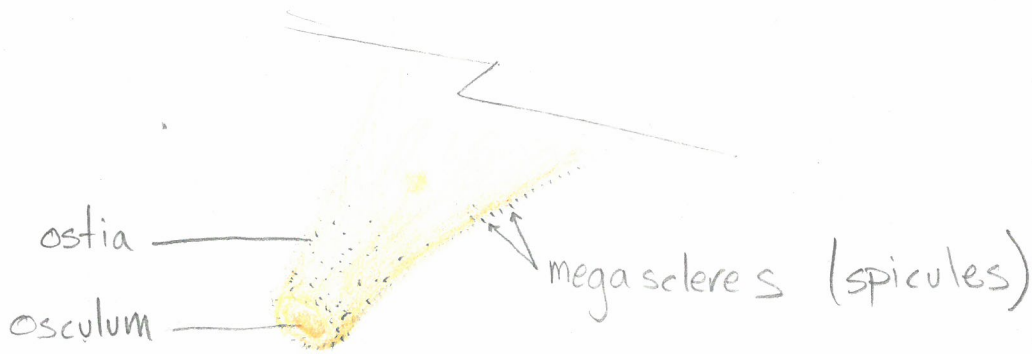
Flagellate
X2,500



locomotion
good

Haliclondria

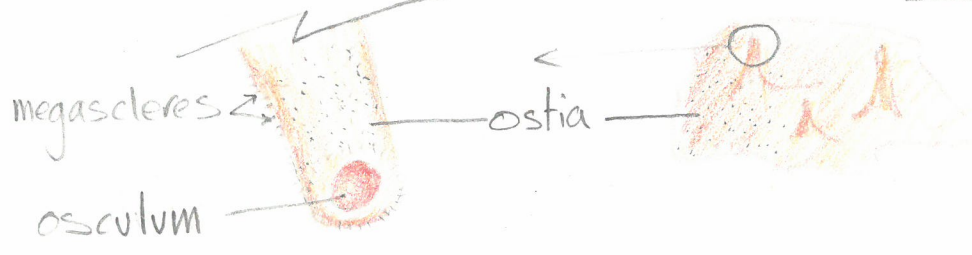
x30



Haliclona

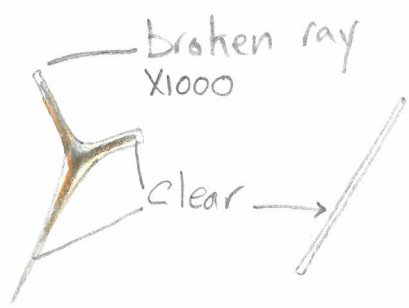
x30

actual size

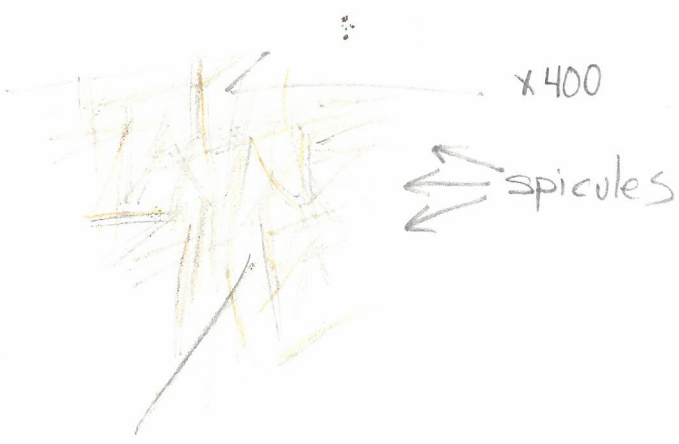


Leucosolenia

spicules:



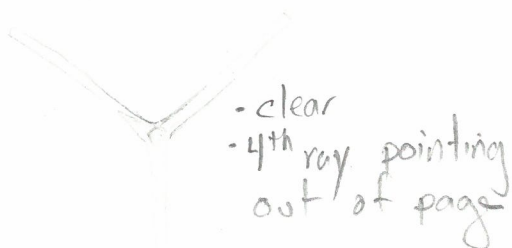
fragment:



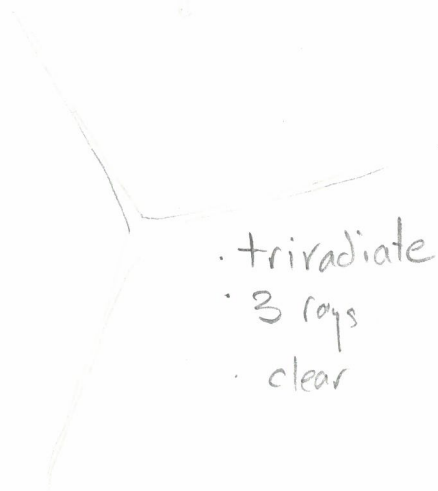
Leucosolenia

after exposed to bleach for 20 min. ✓

tetraxon (4 rays): a calthrop



- 1. Skeleton present
- 2. Siliceous spicules



Haliclona larva

x250

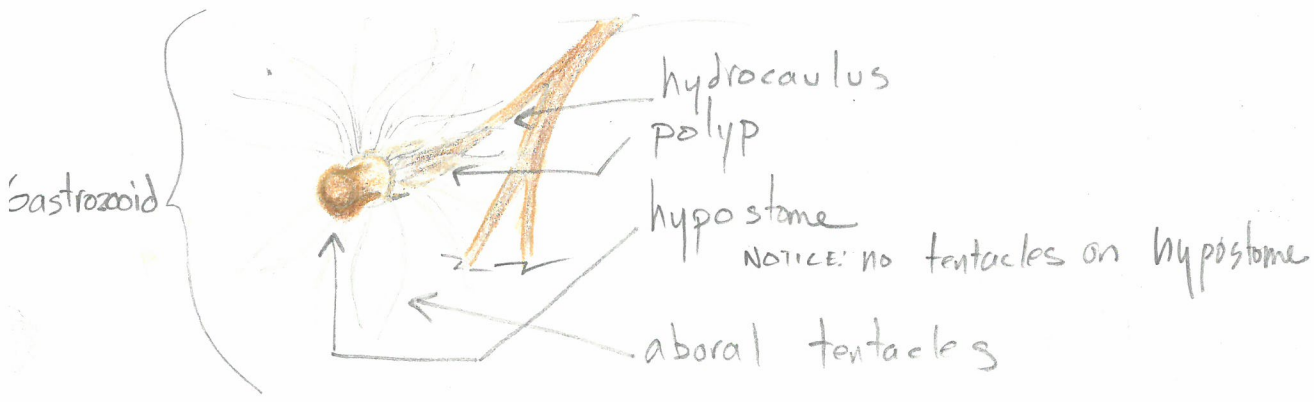


← flagellae

notes?

Phylum Cnidaria

Obelia X67



Gastrozooid with tentacles contracted

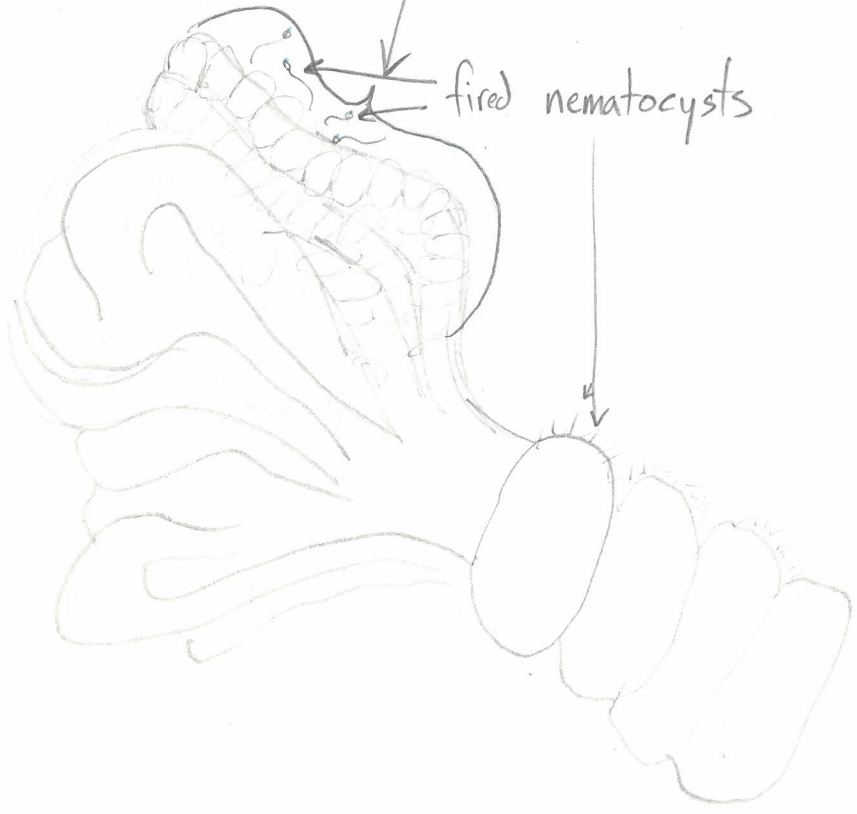
Medusae



Obelia tentacles x250

part of tentacle

fired nematocysts



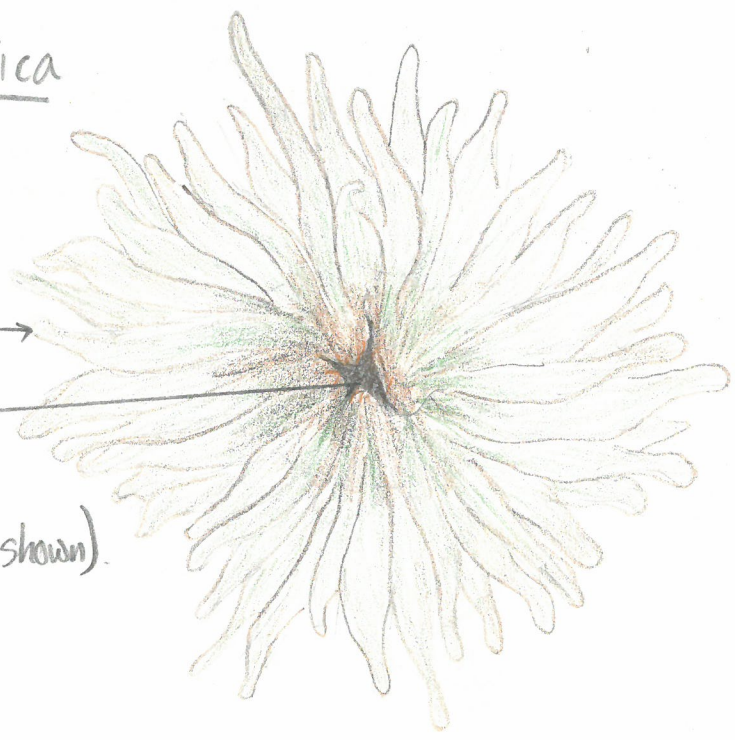
Anemones

Anthopleura Xanthogrammica

oral view:

tentacle (capitate) →

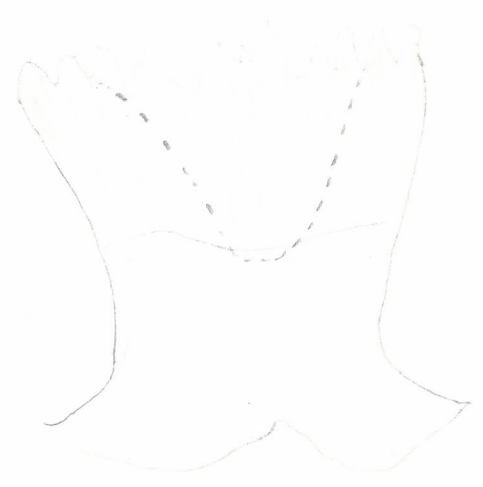
pharynx →



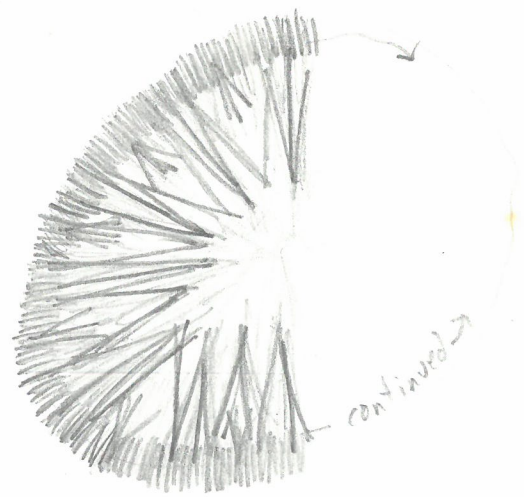
tentacles open when relaxed (as shown).
contract when disturbed

Balanophyllia elegans: solitary non-hermatypic coral
skeleton only

side view:

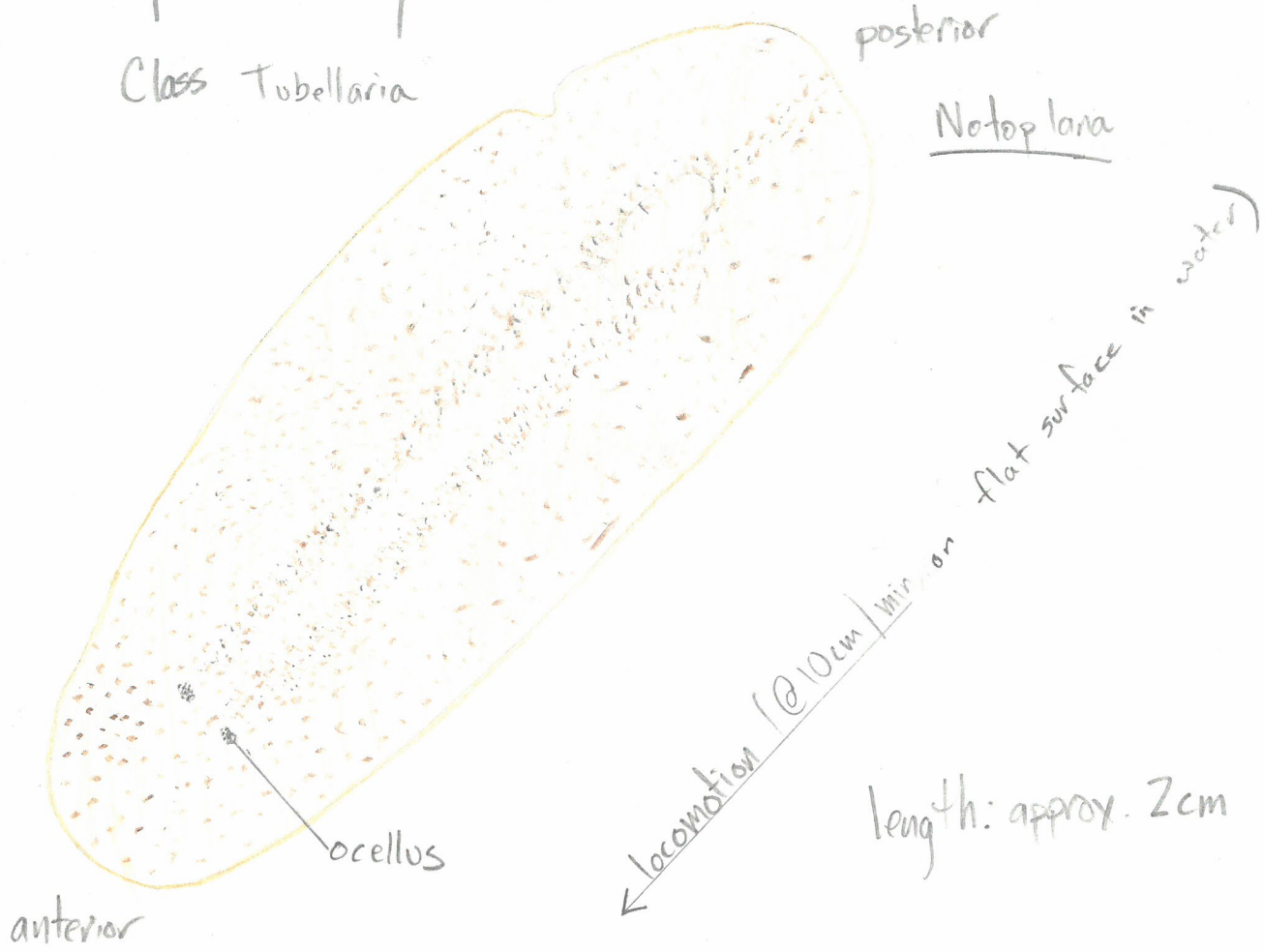


oral (top) view:



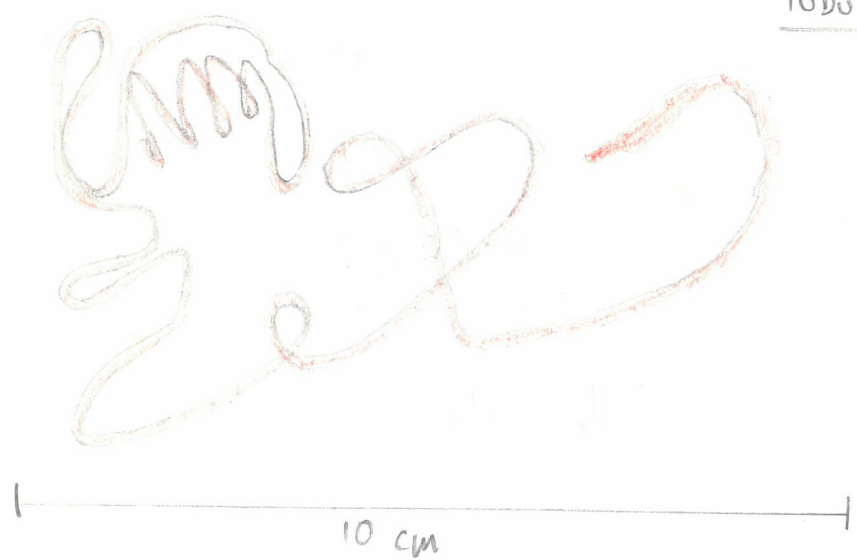
Phylum Platyhelminthes

Class Tubellaria



Phylum Nemertea

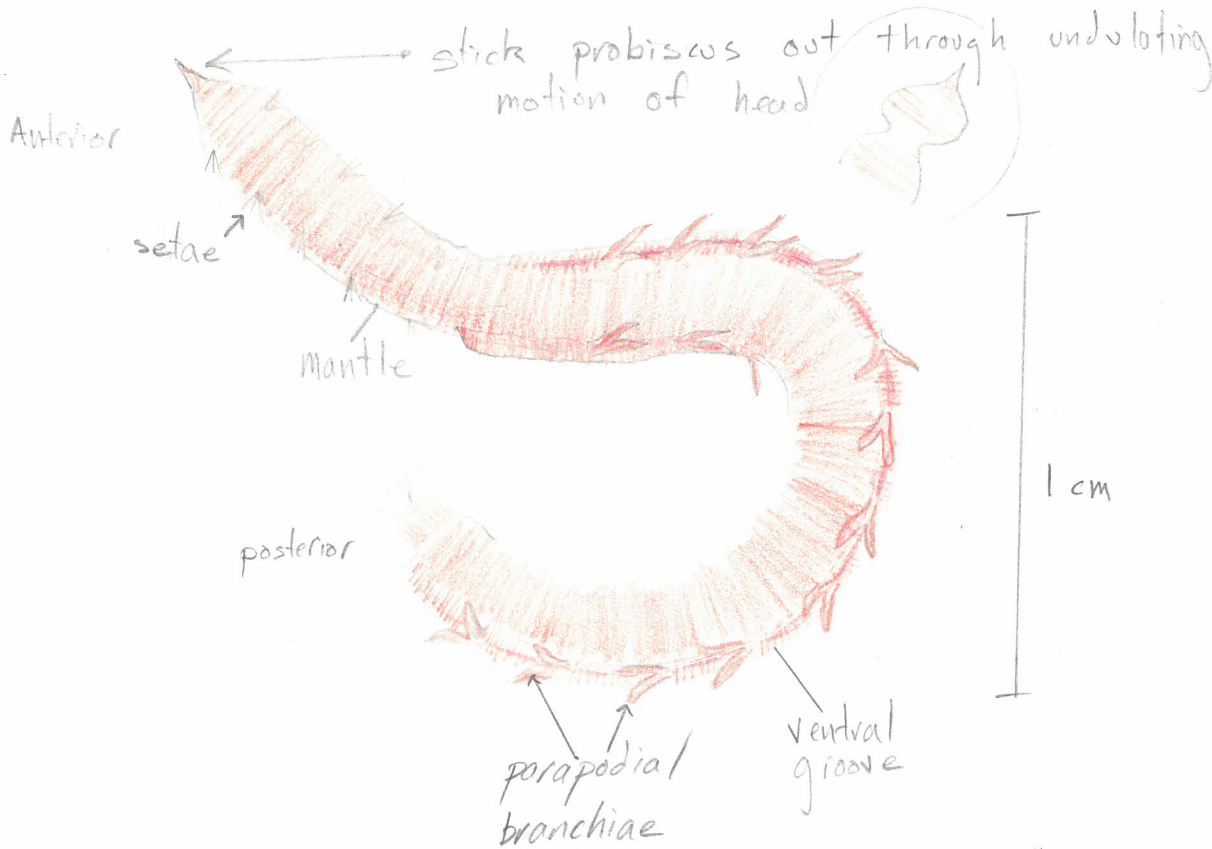
Tubulaneous polymorphous



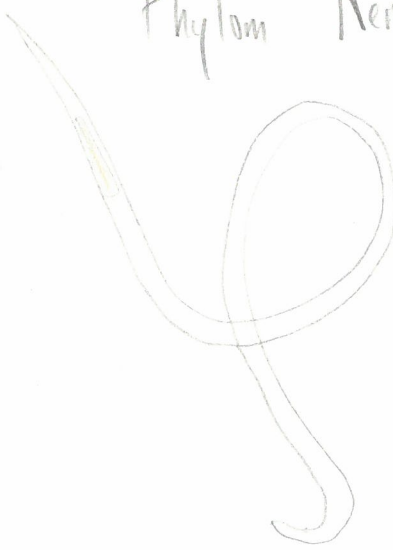
8

Phylum Annelida
Class Polychaeta

Euzonus mucronatus : blood worm



Phylum Nematoda



Parasitic Nematode
(found in fish)

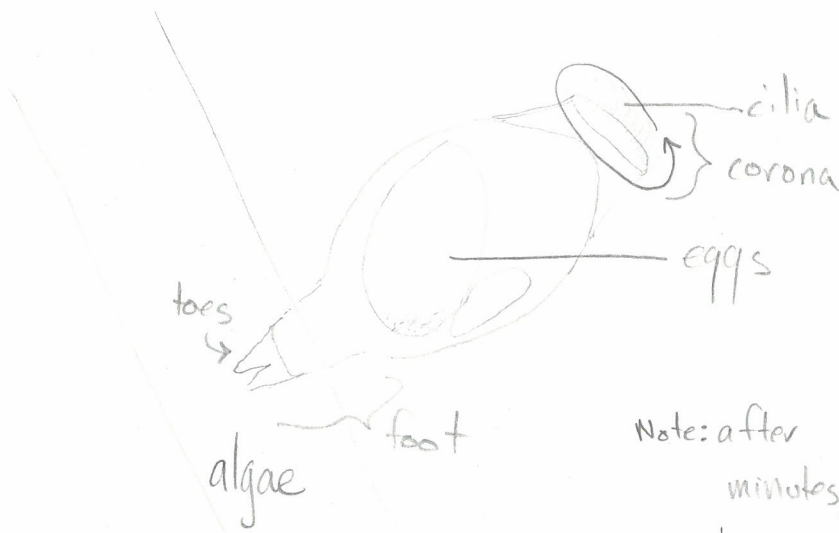
total length: @ 2.5 cm.

behavior: continually coils and uncoils

Phylum Rotifera

freshwater and algae sample

X400



Note: after using corona for several minutes, rotifer detached and travelled via loping.

Phylum Tardigrada: water bears

Class Eutardigrada

X250

Found in 63-150 microfiltered bog water



ventral view

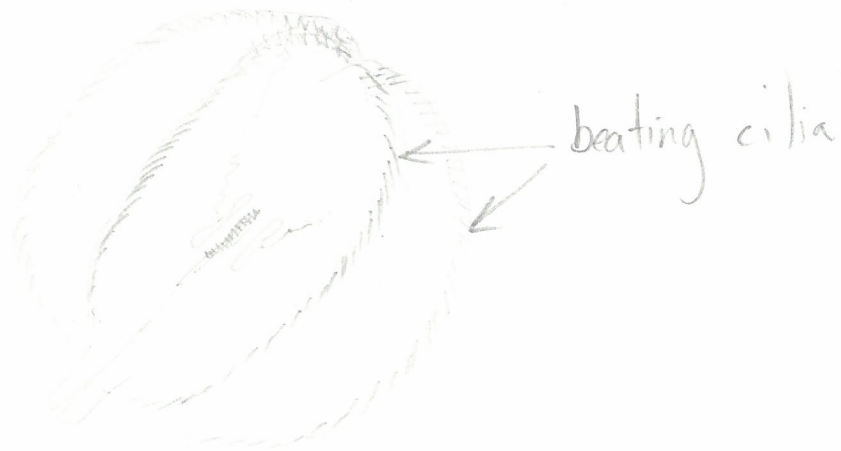
Phylum Ctenophora

10

x 30

Ctenophora larva: medusae

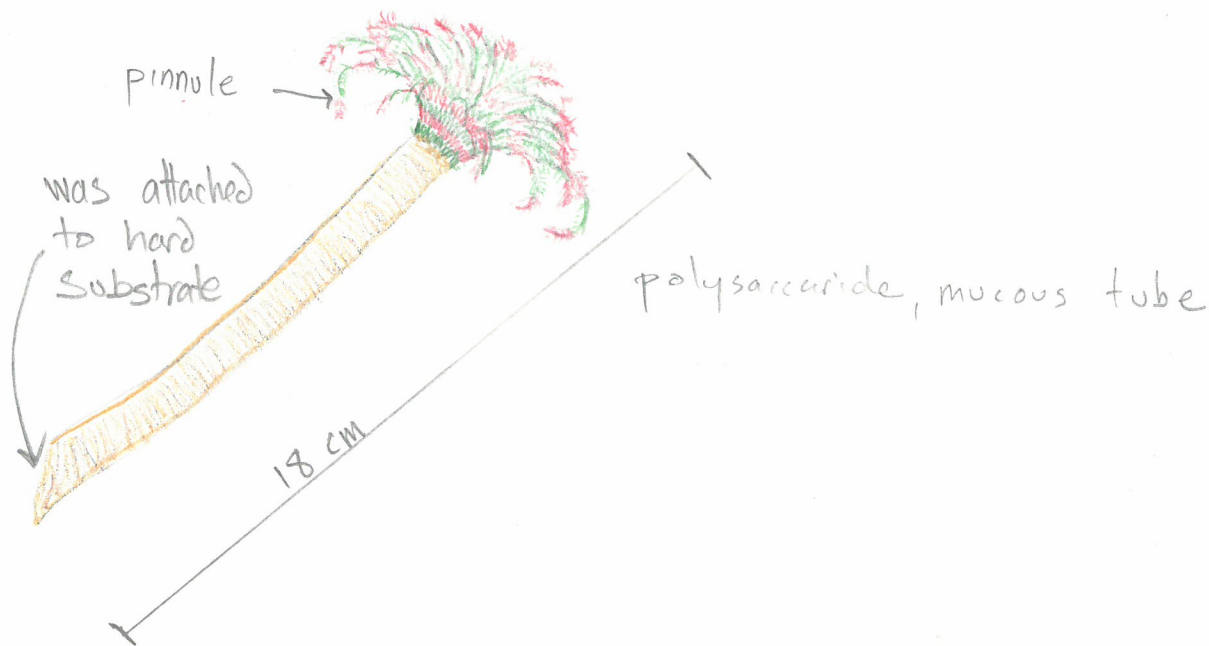
Pleurobrachia



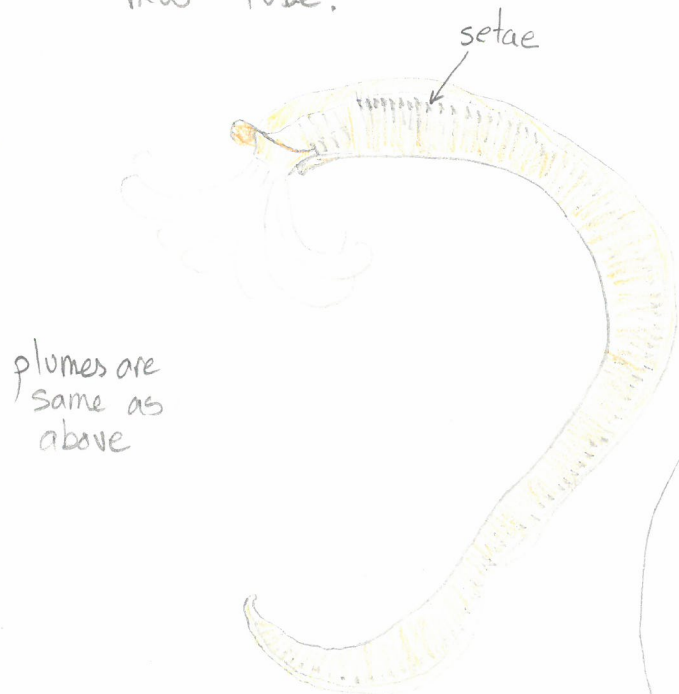
Phylum Annelida polychaete worm

Eudystilia vancoveri

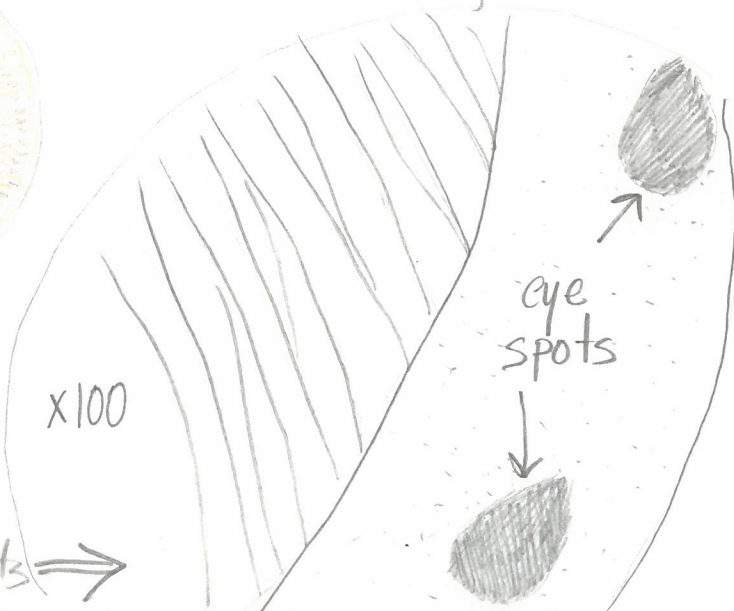
1. Intact



2. After I removed it from its tube. Worm will secrete a new tube.



• secreting greenish-brown mucous (could be bleeding from wound)

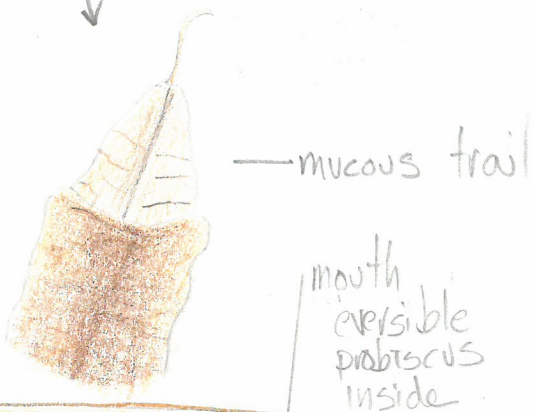
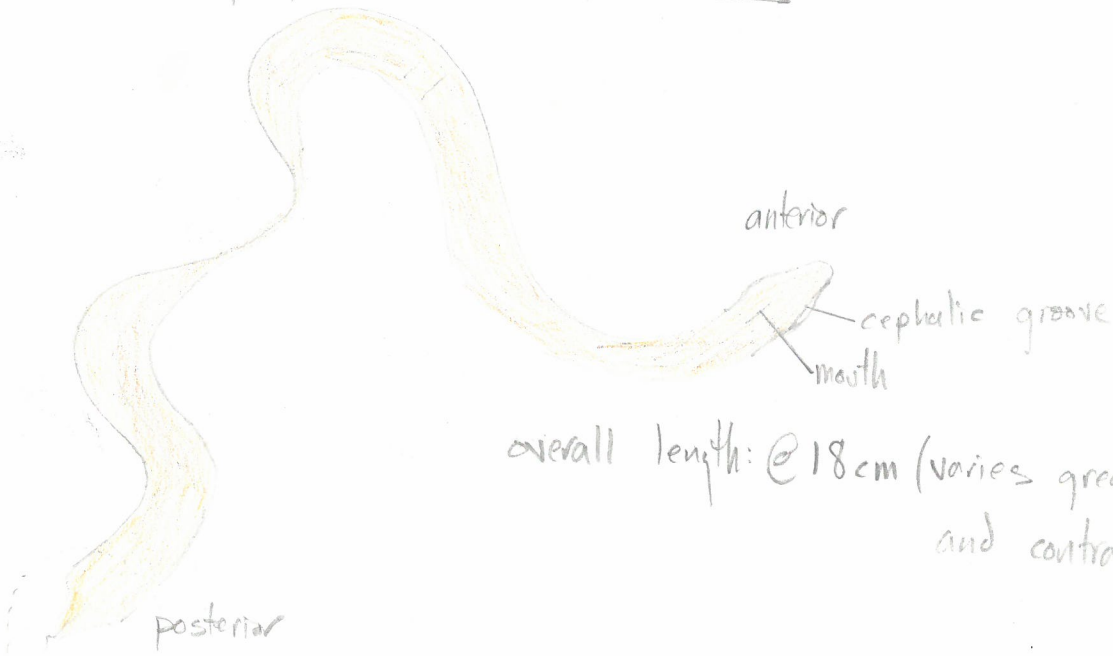


Magnified pinnule showing eye-spots →

Phylum Nemertea

Good

Amphiporus bimaculatus



Head

cephalic groove

Dorsal

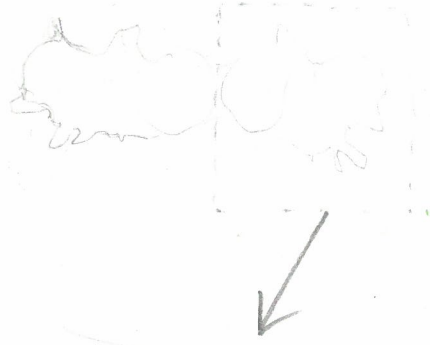
Ventral

Phylum Annelida

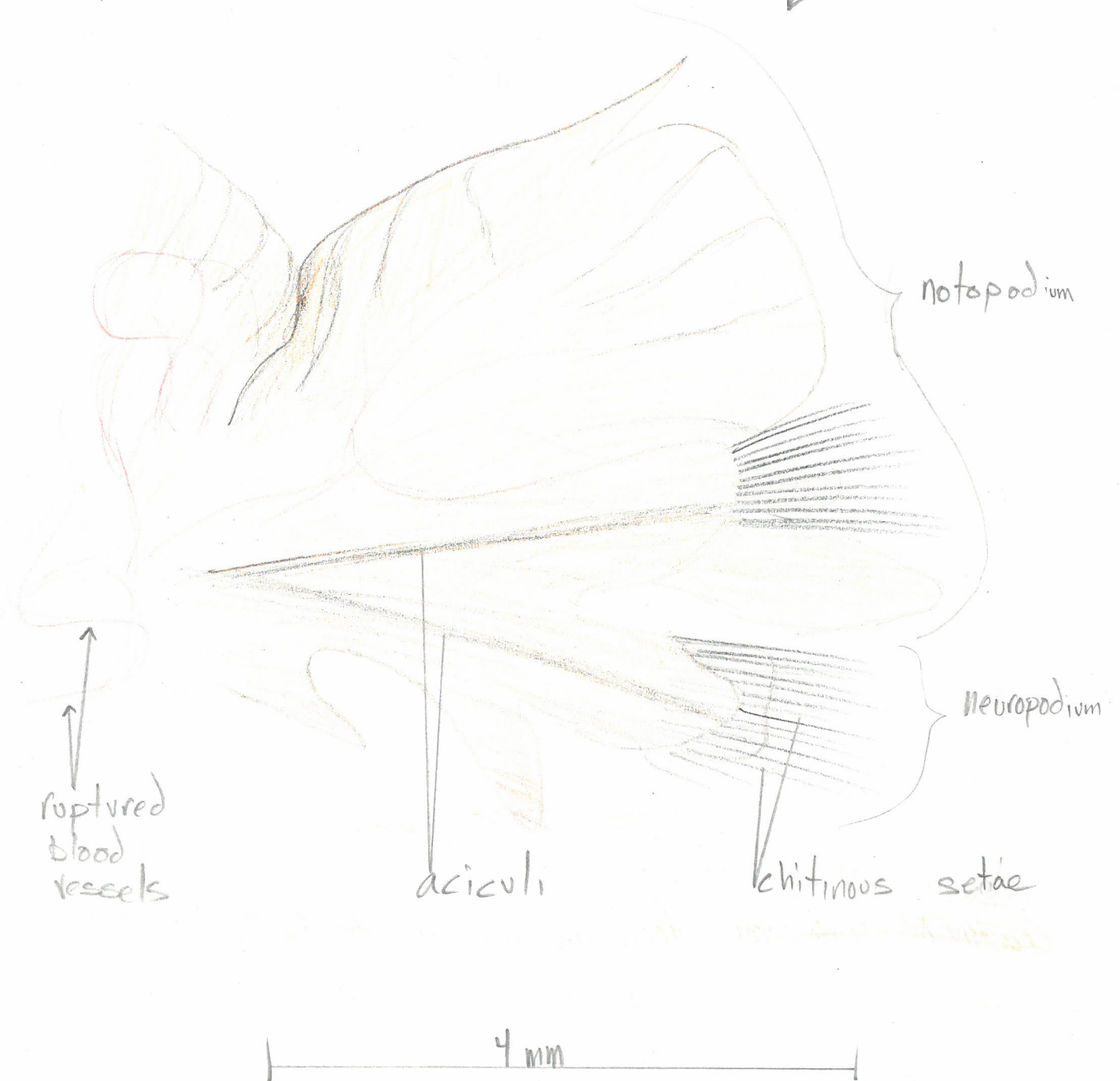
Nereis brandti

cross section

good



magnified parapodia



Phylum Mollusca

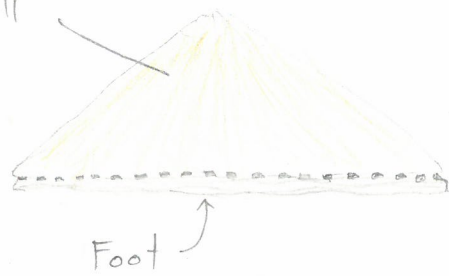
key-hole limpet (actual size) from South Cove, Cape Arago
Diodora aspera

Dorsal view

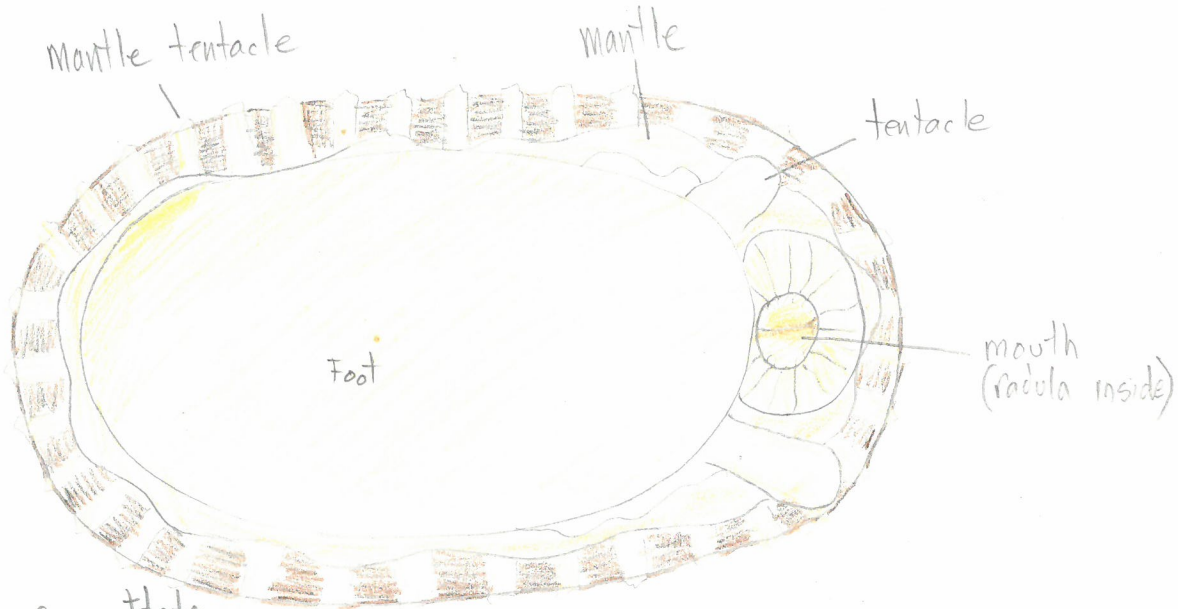
lateral view



calcareous shell



Ventral view



Arctonoe vittata
Commensal scaleworm found in mantle cavity.

dorsal view, actual size

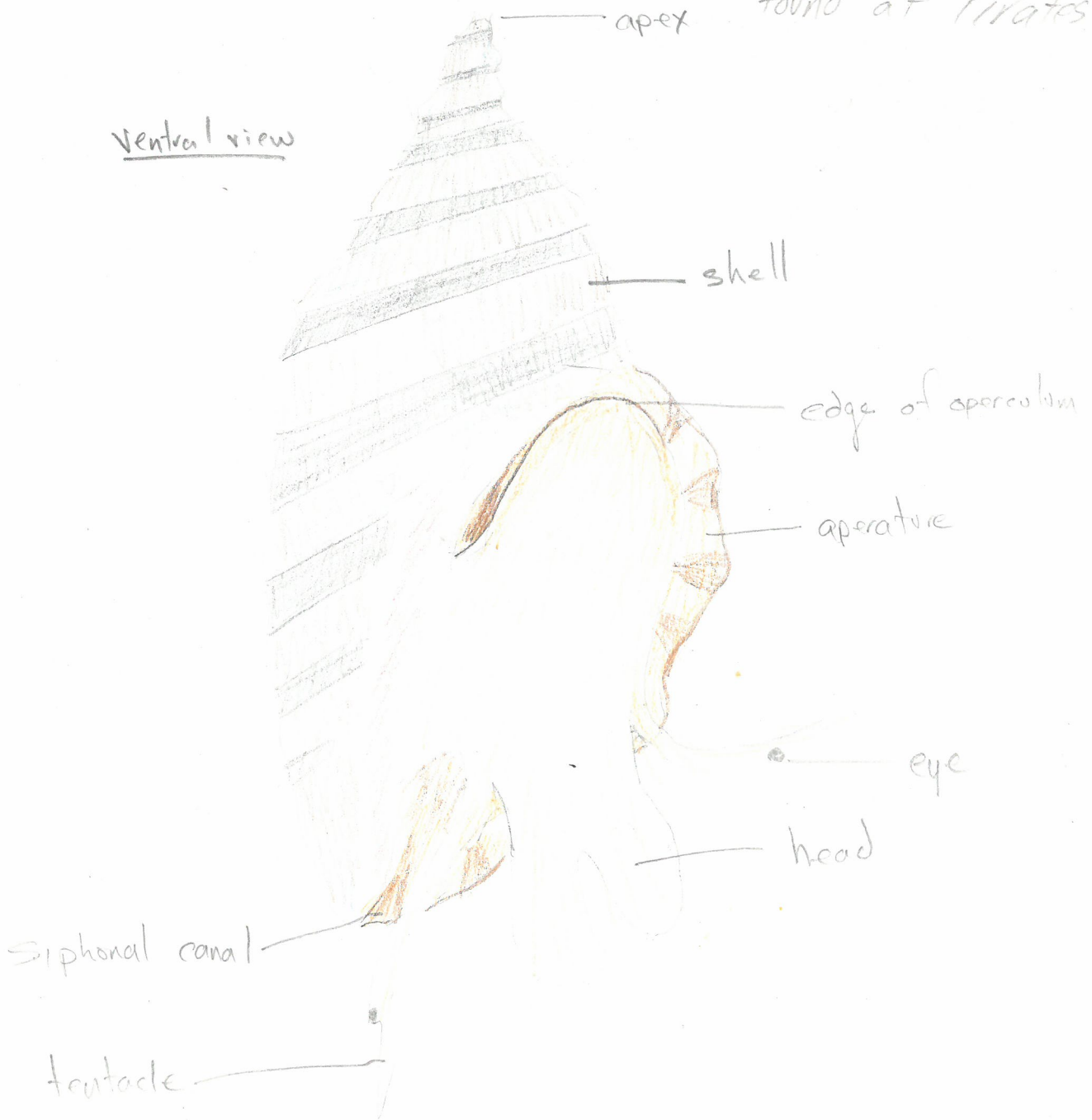


Parapodia extend and retract

Nucella lamellosa

predatory snail
found at Pirates Cove

Ventral view



1.7
cm



Class Bivalvia

groove

foot

16

Mytilus Trossulus

byssal threads
(for attachment to
hard substrate)



total length: 1.4 cm

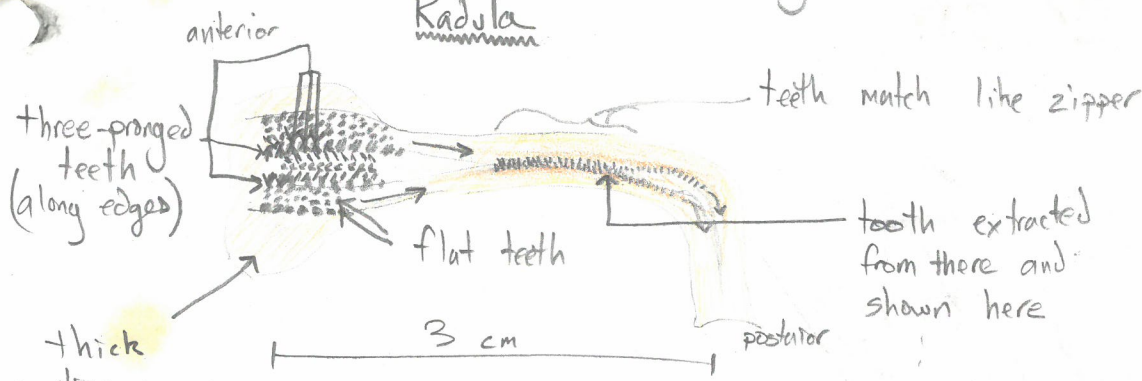
locomotion: mussel extends its foot, which then sticks at its end to hard substrate*. Mussel then retracts foot, pulling itself along surface. Entire organism moves about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm with each process.

* Gland in groove at end of foot forms byssal threads, which in turn is then attached to a surface. This is the "anchor" formed that allows the mussel to pull its own weight.

Cryptochiton Stelleri

gumboot chiton

Radula



thick tissue (teeth are anchored in tissue)

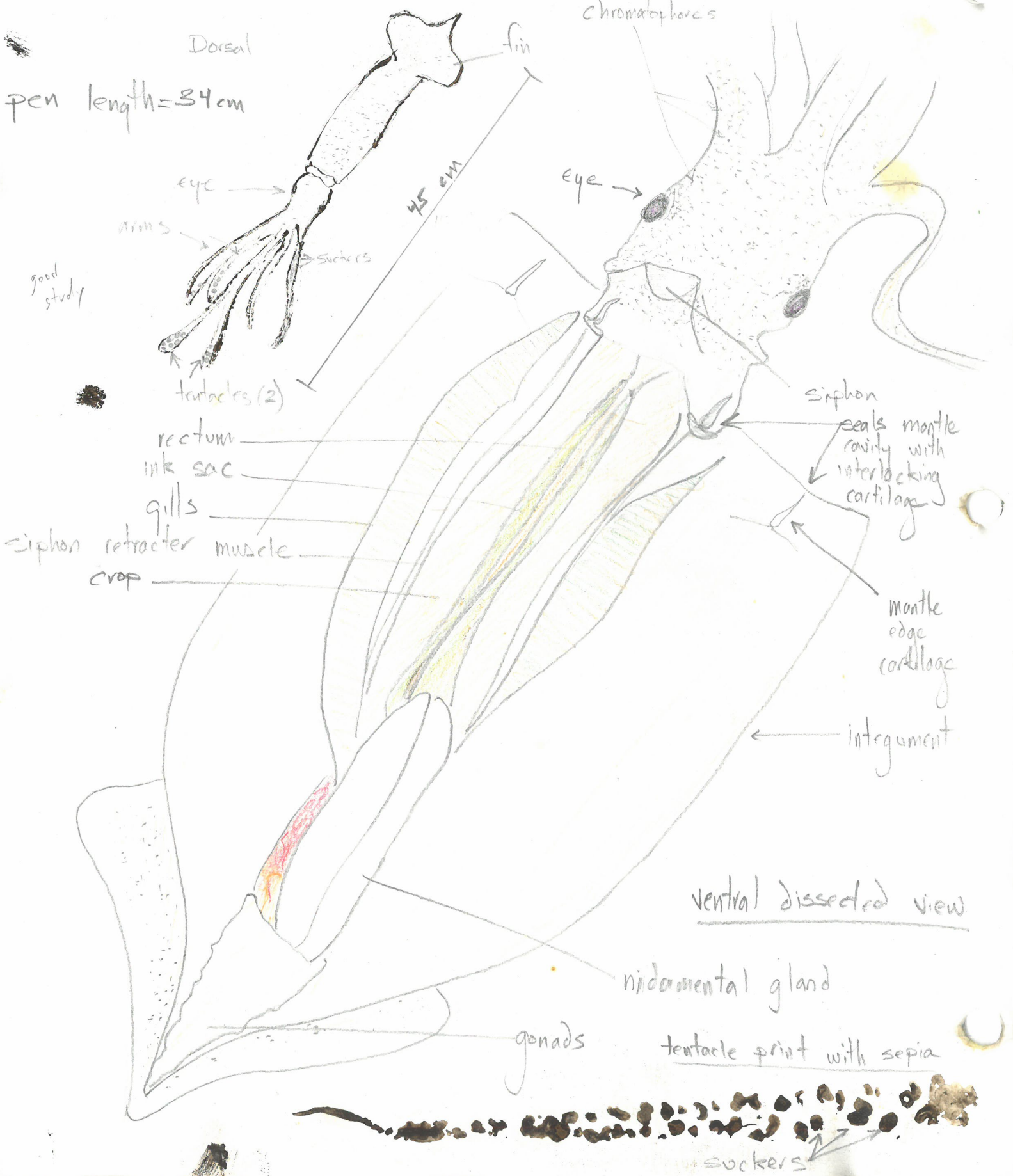
single tooth X67



What's around?

nice

Illex sp



good study

ventral dissected view

tentacle print with sepia

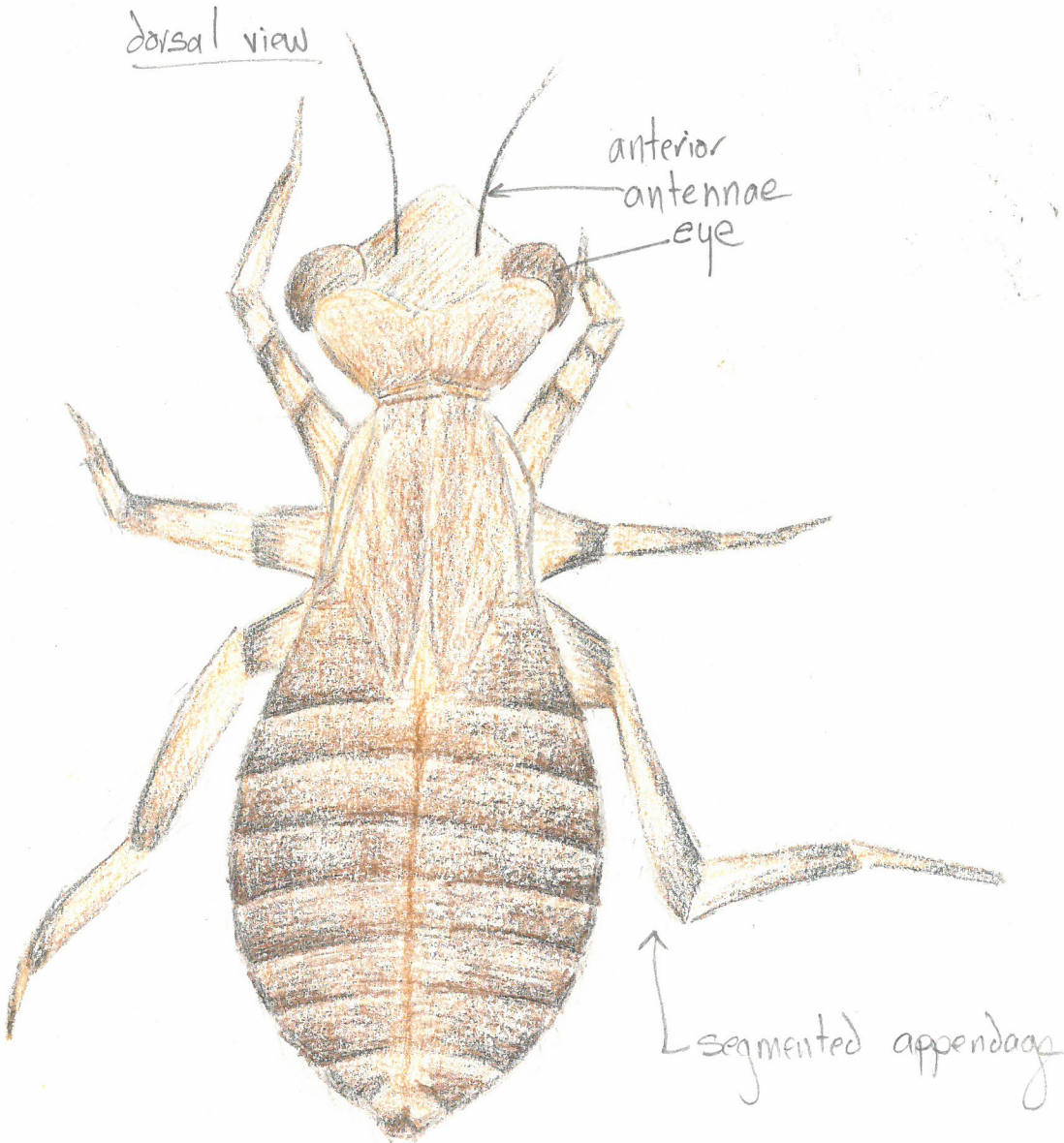
suckers

Phylum Arthropoda

Order Odonata

Dragonfly Nymph

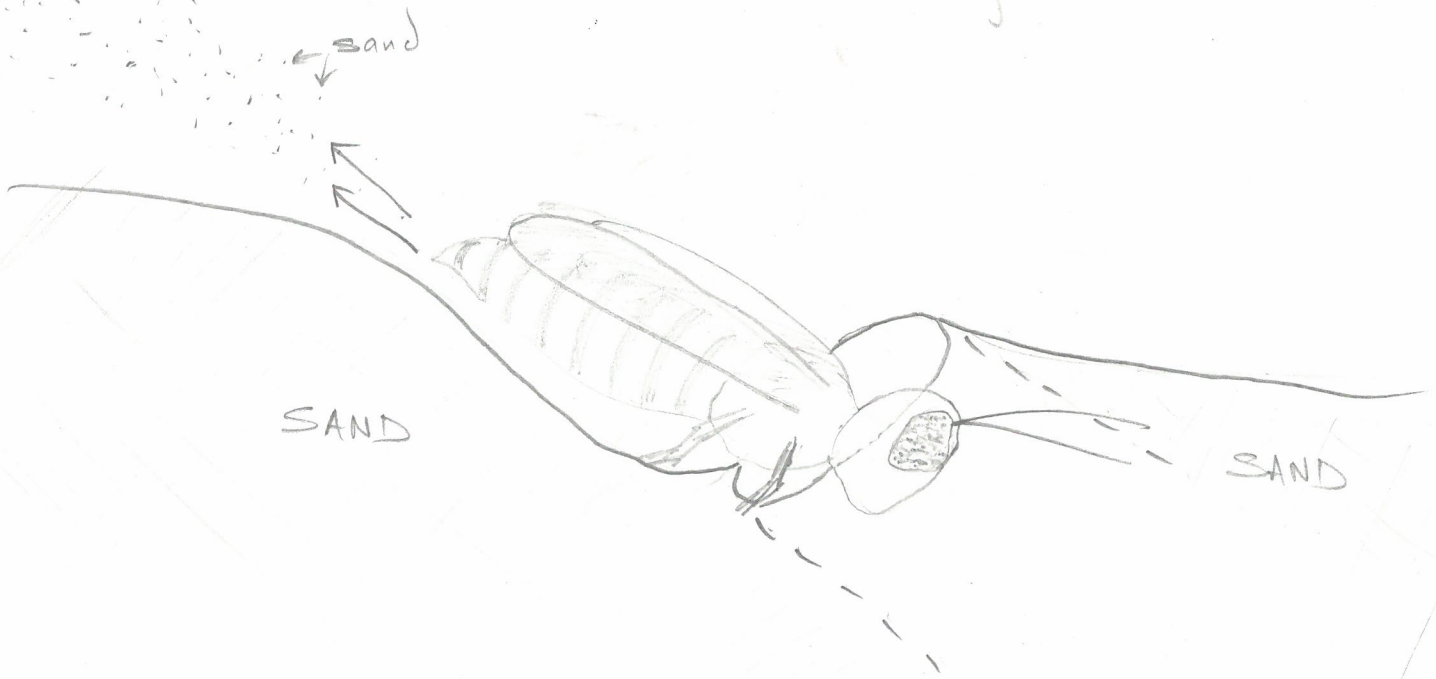
collected from Empire Lakes (freshwater)



good

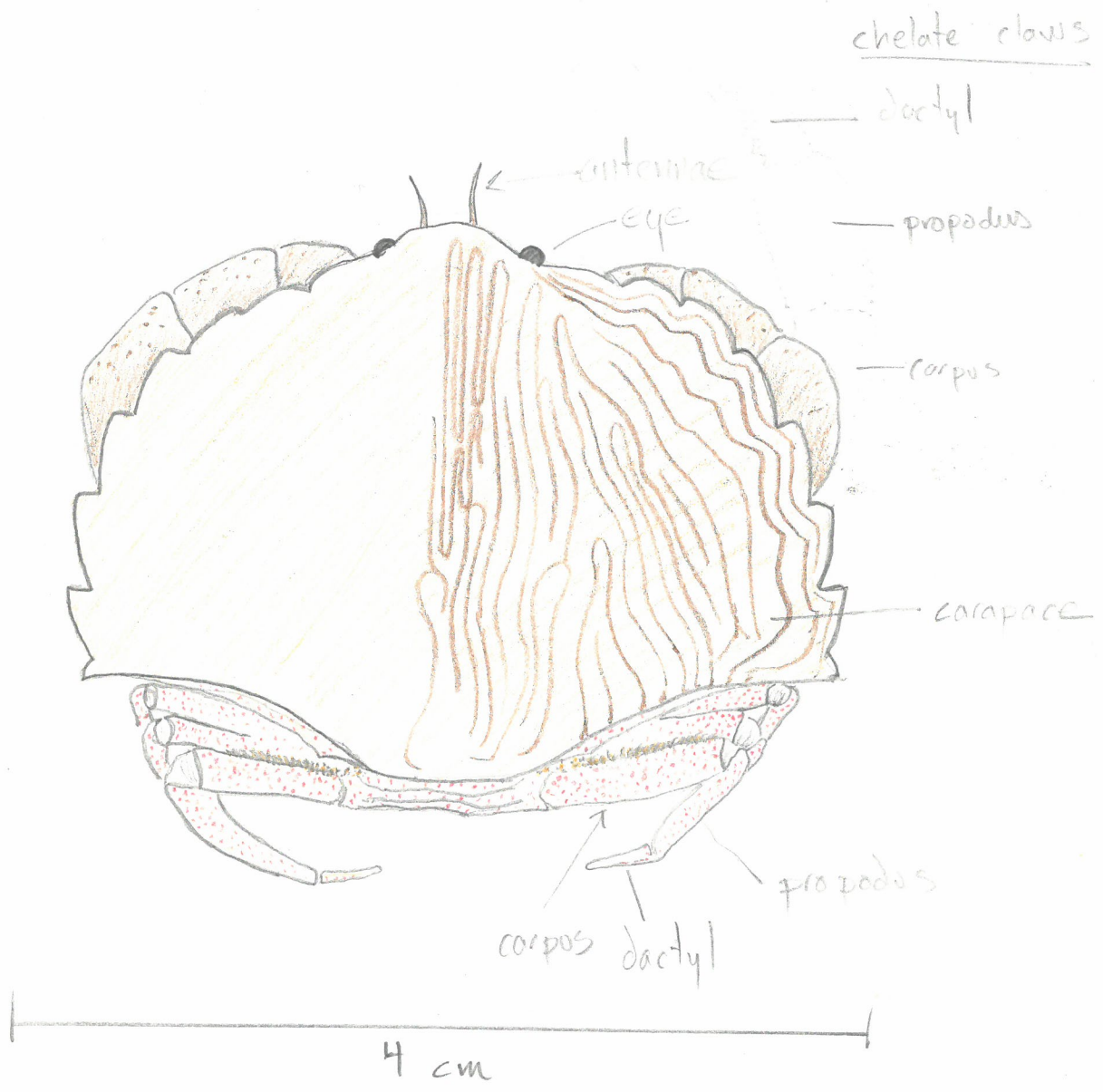
Sand wasps

Digging burrow: Kicks sand out much like a dog
Takes @ 13 min to dig burrow.



• Quick flier with frequent short landing stops

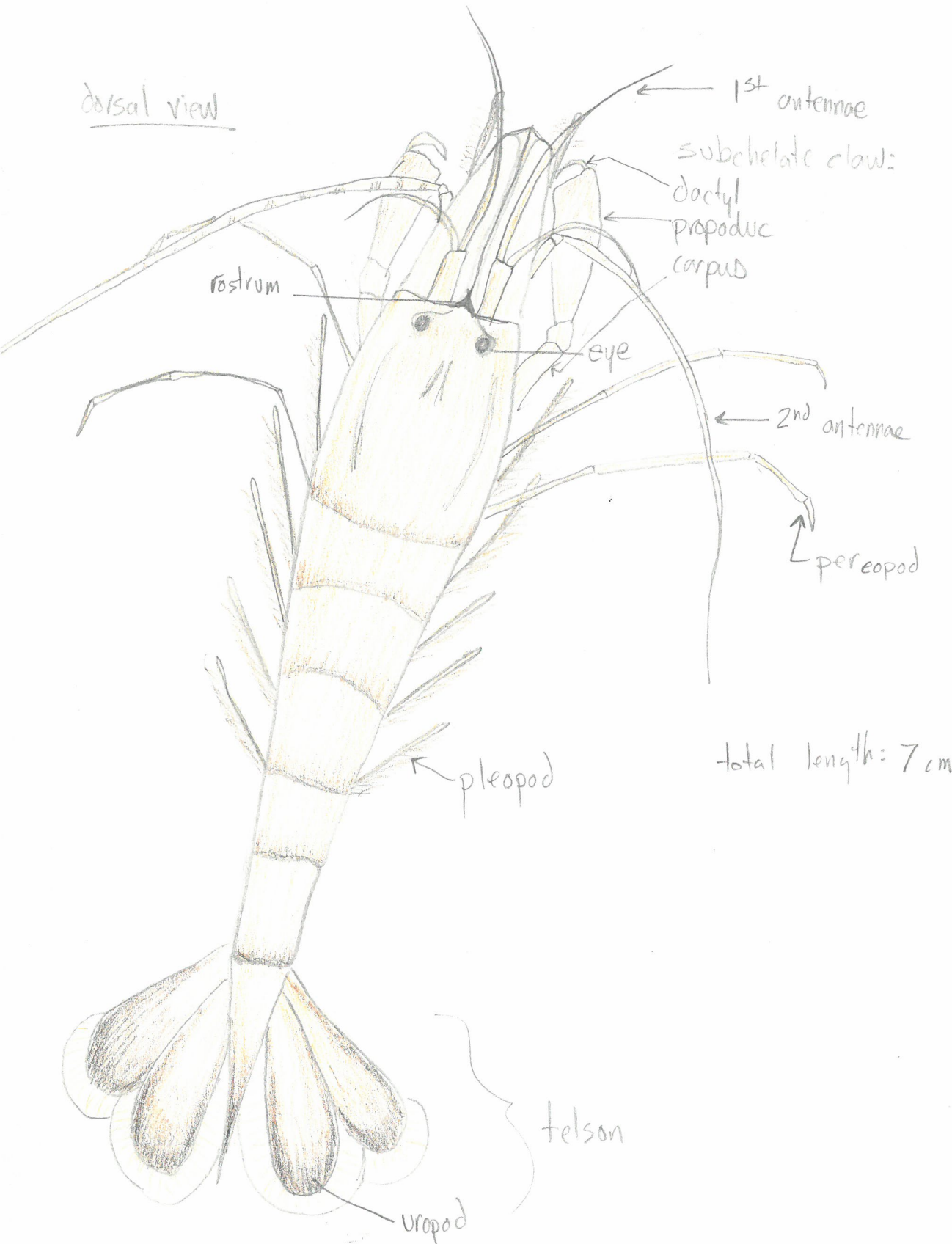
Cancer productus



Phylum Arthropoda
Subphylum Crustacea
Class Malacostraca
Order Decapoda

Crangon nigricauda sand shrimp

dorsal view



total length: 7cm

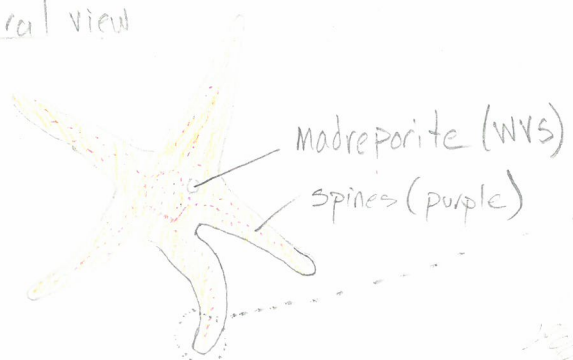
Cooe Bay footing plate

<u>Name</u> (common)	Abundance
<u>Tubularia</u> <u>crocea</u> (hydroid)	abundant
<u>Membranipora</u> (bryozoan colonies)	dominant
<u>Balanus</u> <u>glandula</u> (barnacle)	subdominant
<u>Corophium</u> (tube-dwelling amphipod)	dominant
<u>Coryphella</u> <u>cooperi</u> (nudibranch)	uncommon
<u>Mytilus</u> <u>trossulus</u> (mussel)	uncommon
<u>Caprella</u> (amphipod)	common

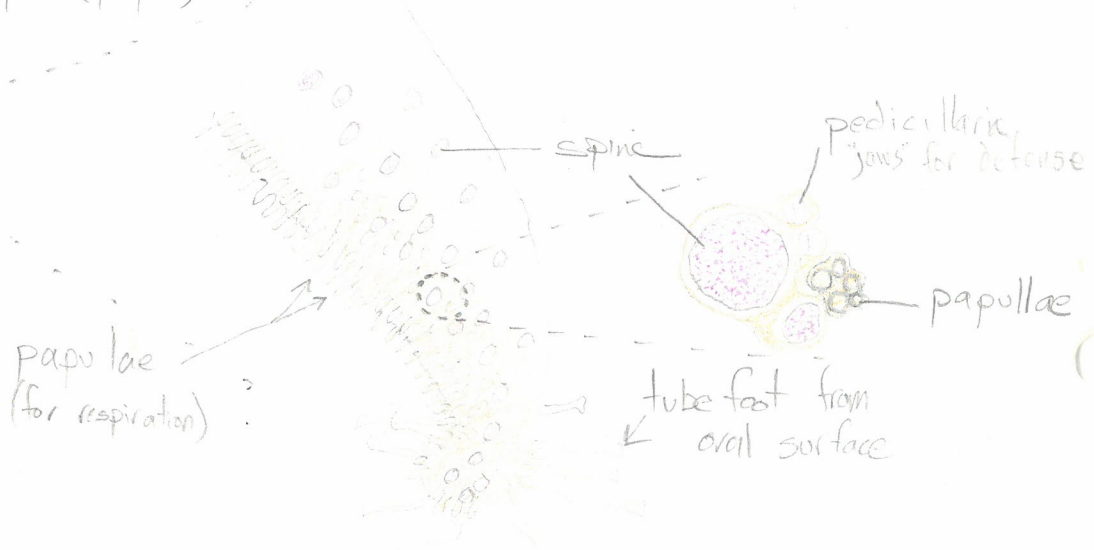
Phylum Echinodermata
Class Asteroidea
Pisaster ochraceus

actual size of juvenile

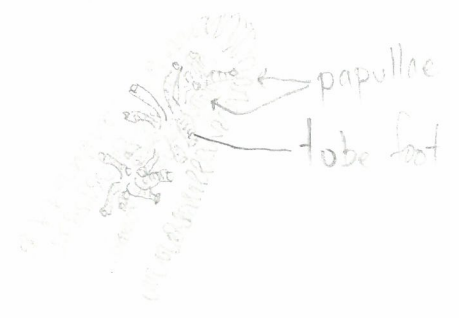
aboral view



aboral view of arm



oral view of arm

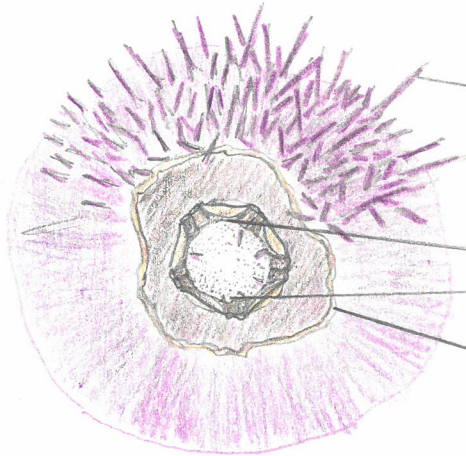


Class Echinoidea

Strongylocentrotus purpuratus

Removed pentamerous set of jaws (a.k.a. Aristotle's lantern)

Aboral view of dissection

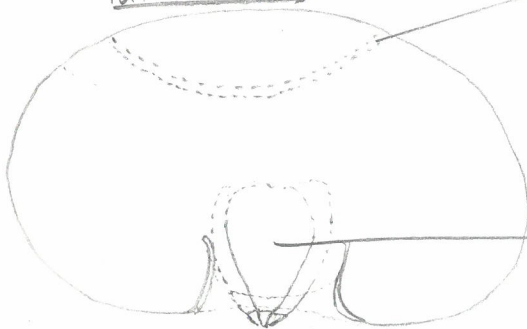


spine

site of removed lantern
(can see through urchin out mouth)

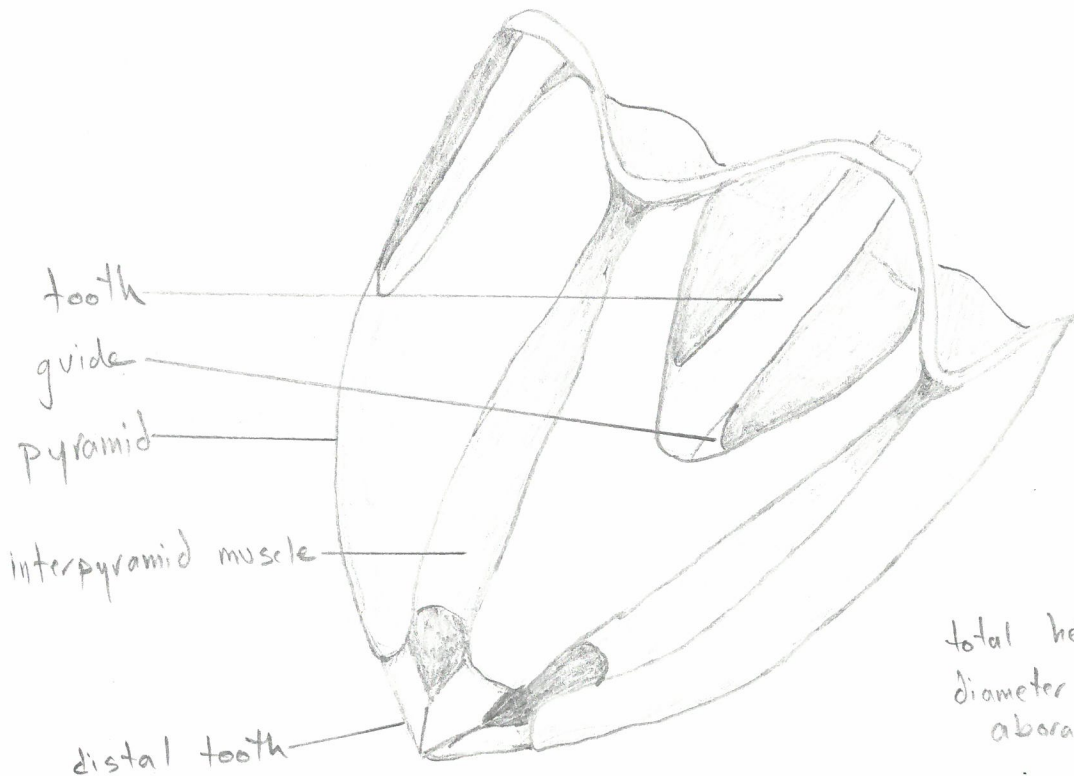
cut through test with scissors

lateral view



Aristotle's lantern

how is this?



total height = 1.5 cm
diameter of
aboral surface = 1.4 cm

Phylum Chordata

Botrylloides

Common atrium
- difficult to decipher



buccal siphons

mucous

X67

Phylum Chordata

Subphylum Vertebrate

Homo sapiens

(in their natural habitat)

Patrick

Crow

Claire

