

第五章 腔肠动物门

Coelenterata

一、主要特征

radial symmetry

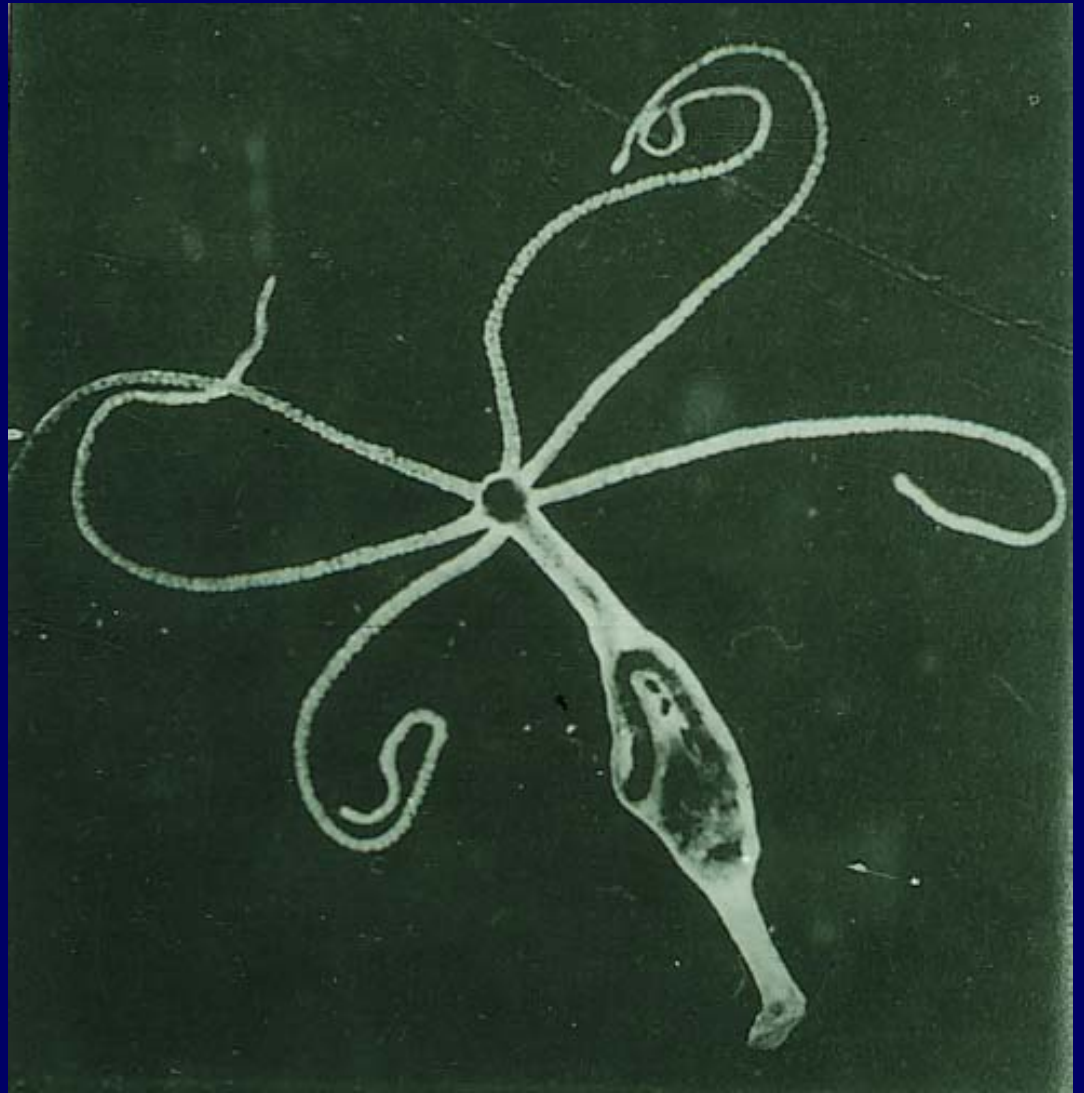
endoderm & ectoderm

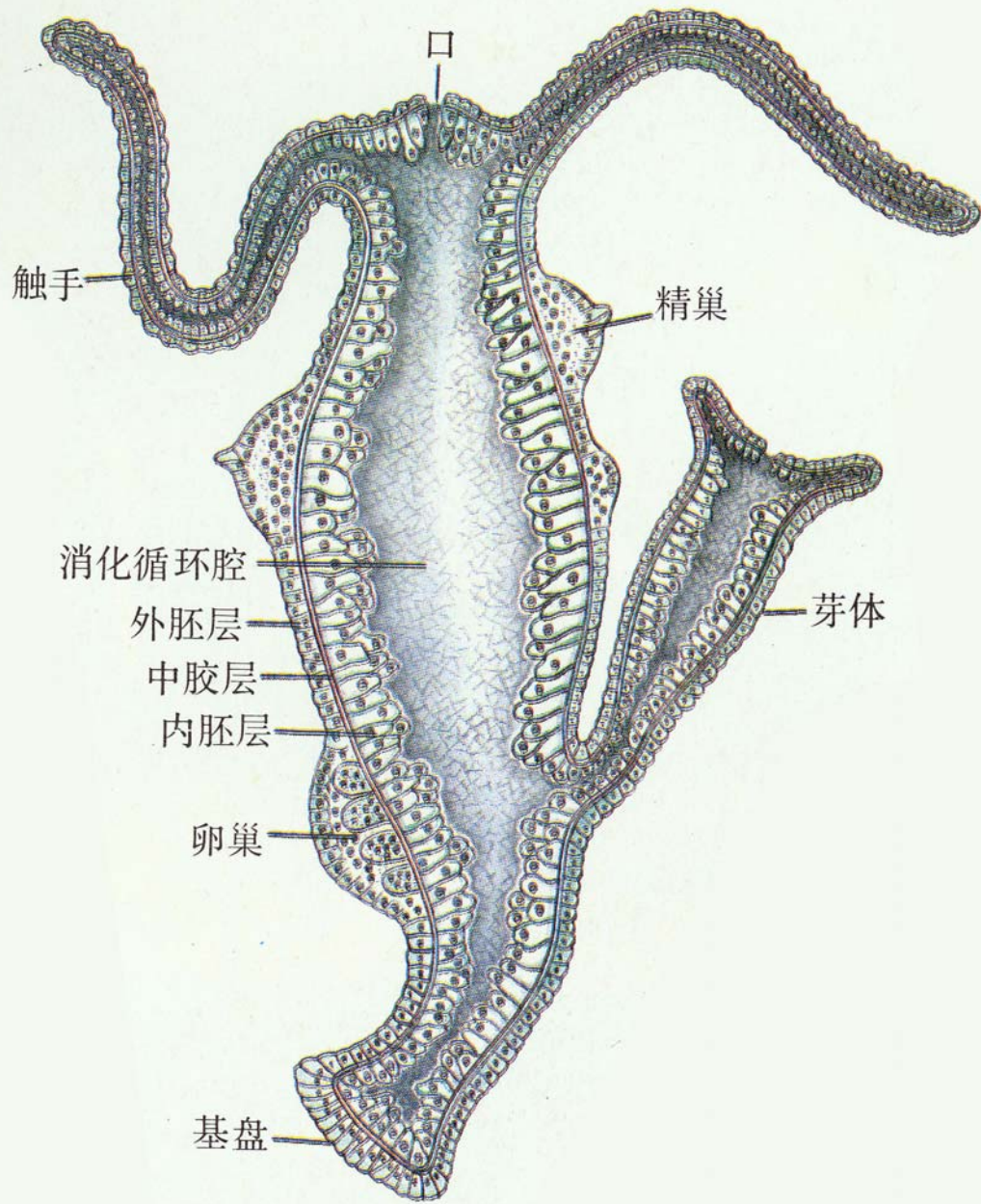
gastrovascular

二、代表动物

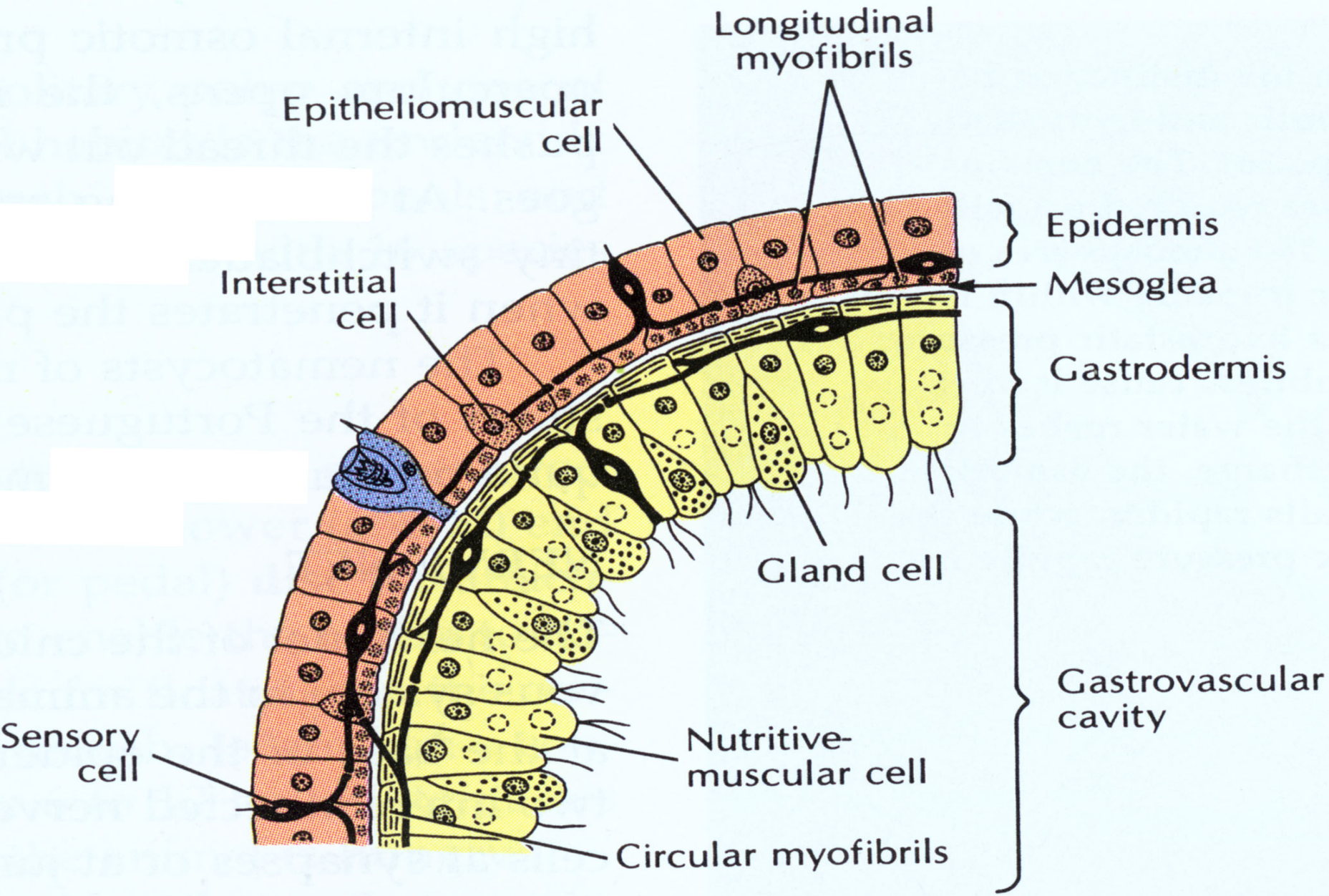
— 水螅 (*Hydra*)





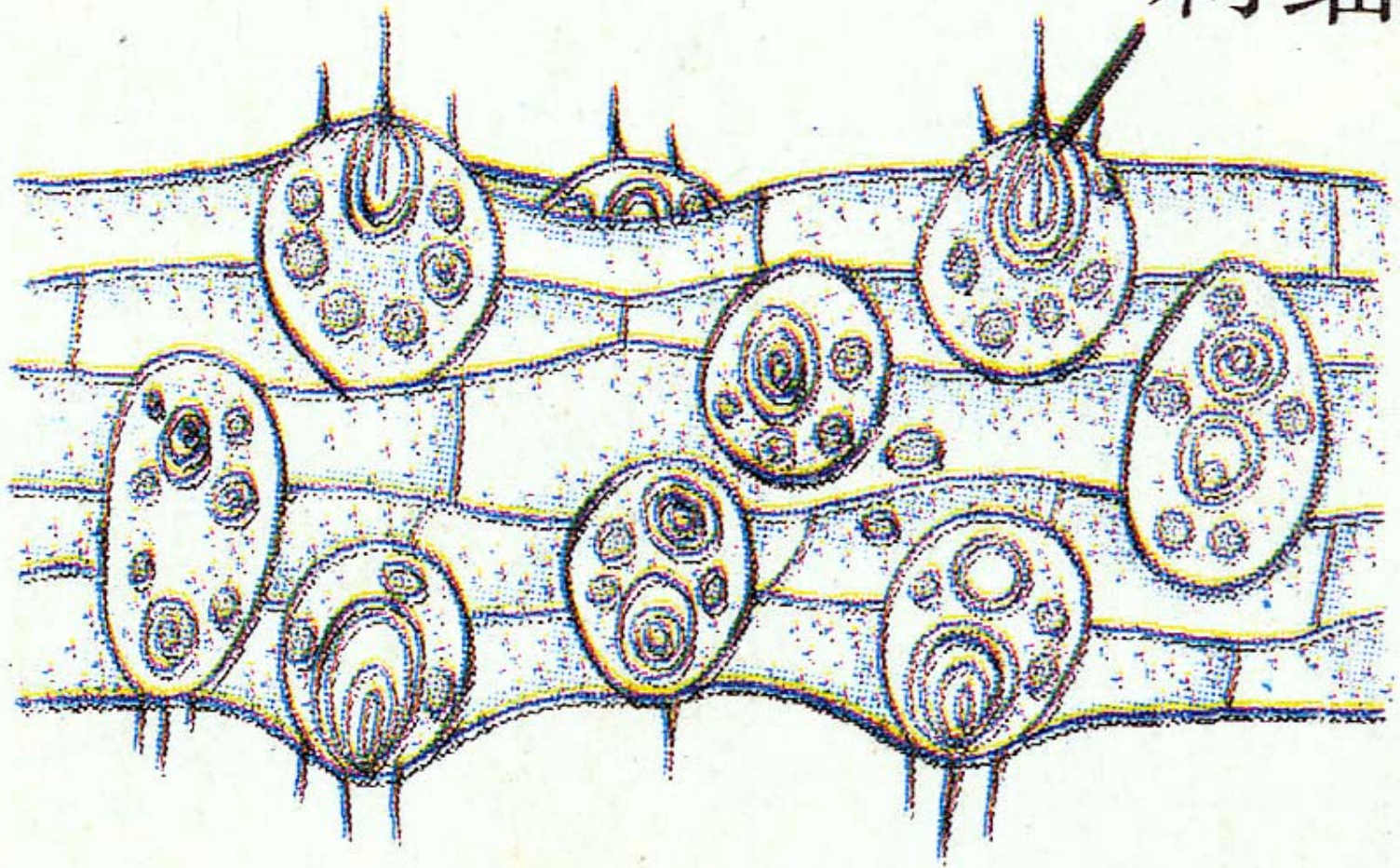


纵剖面

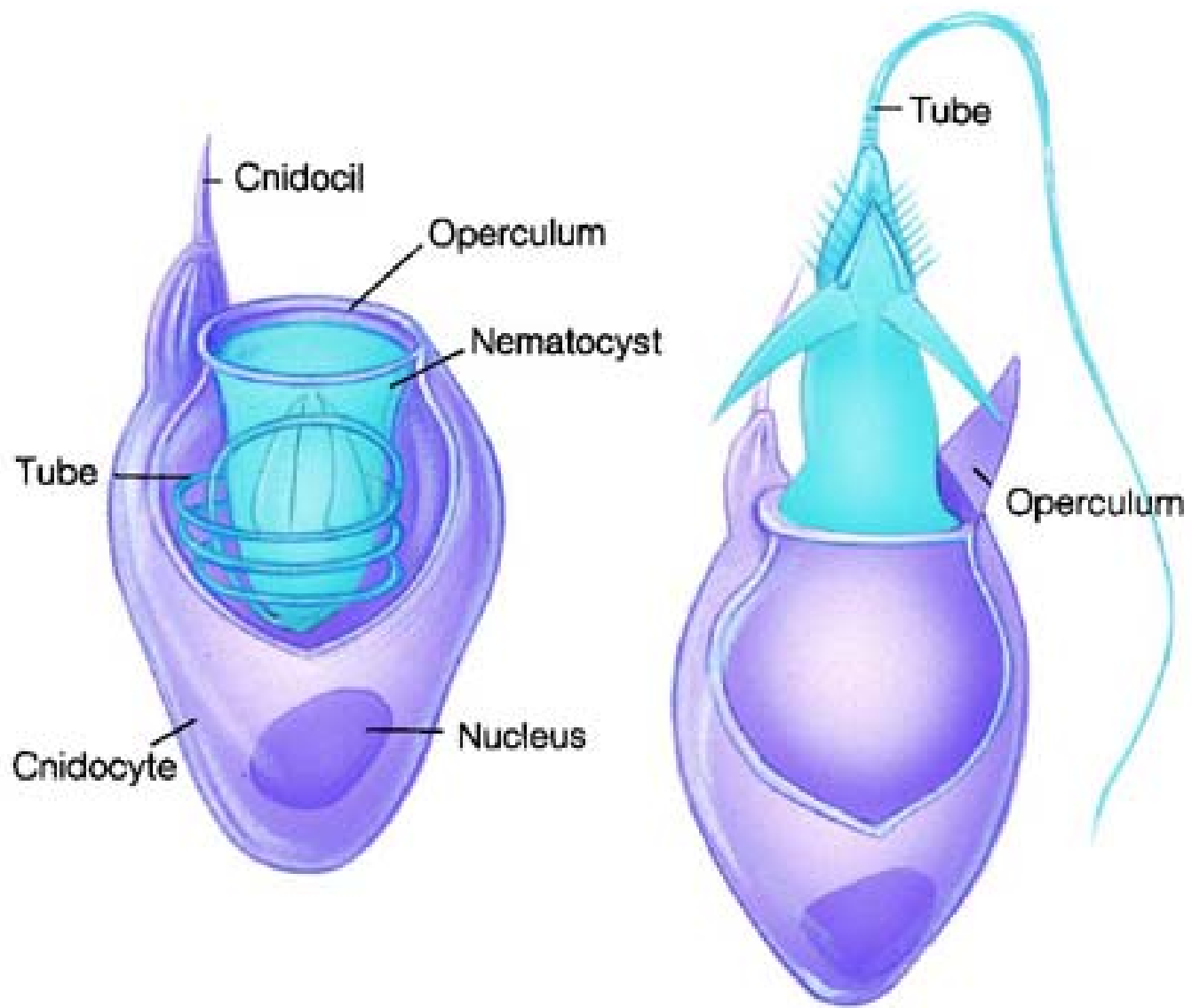


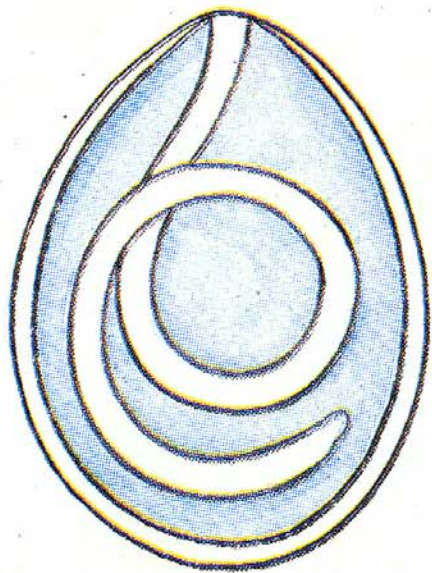
Cross section of hydra

刺细胞

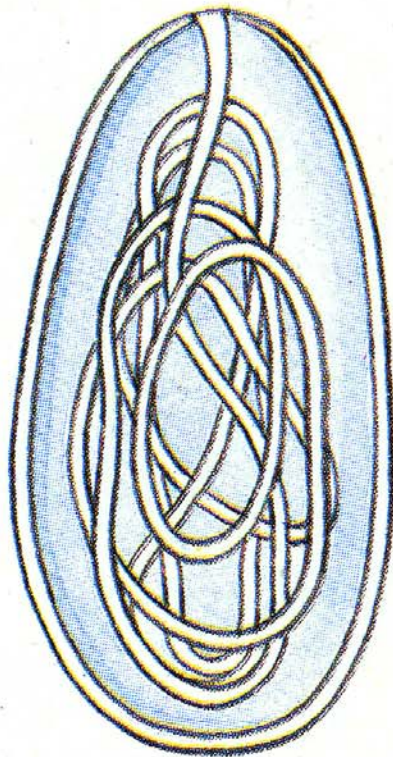


分布于触手上的刺细胞

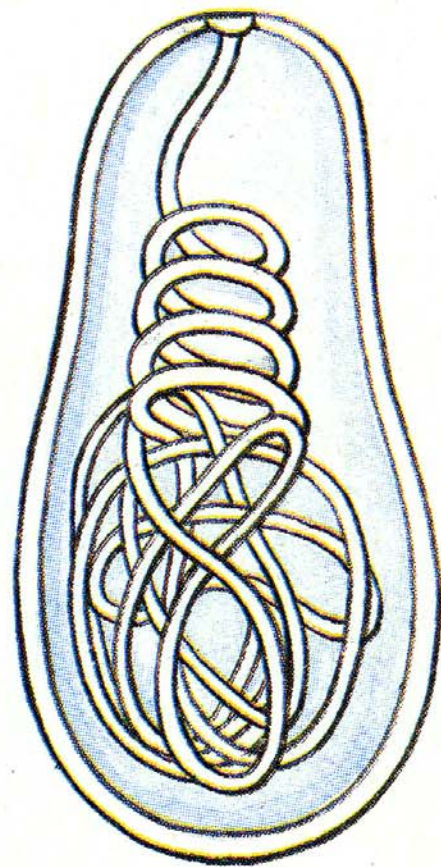


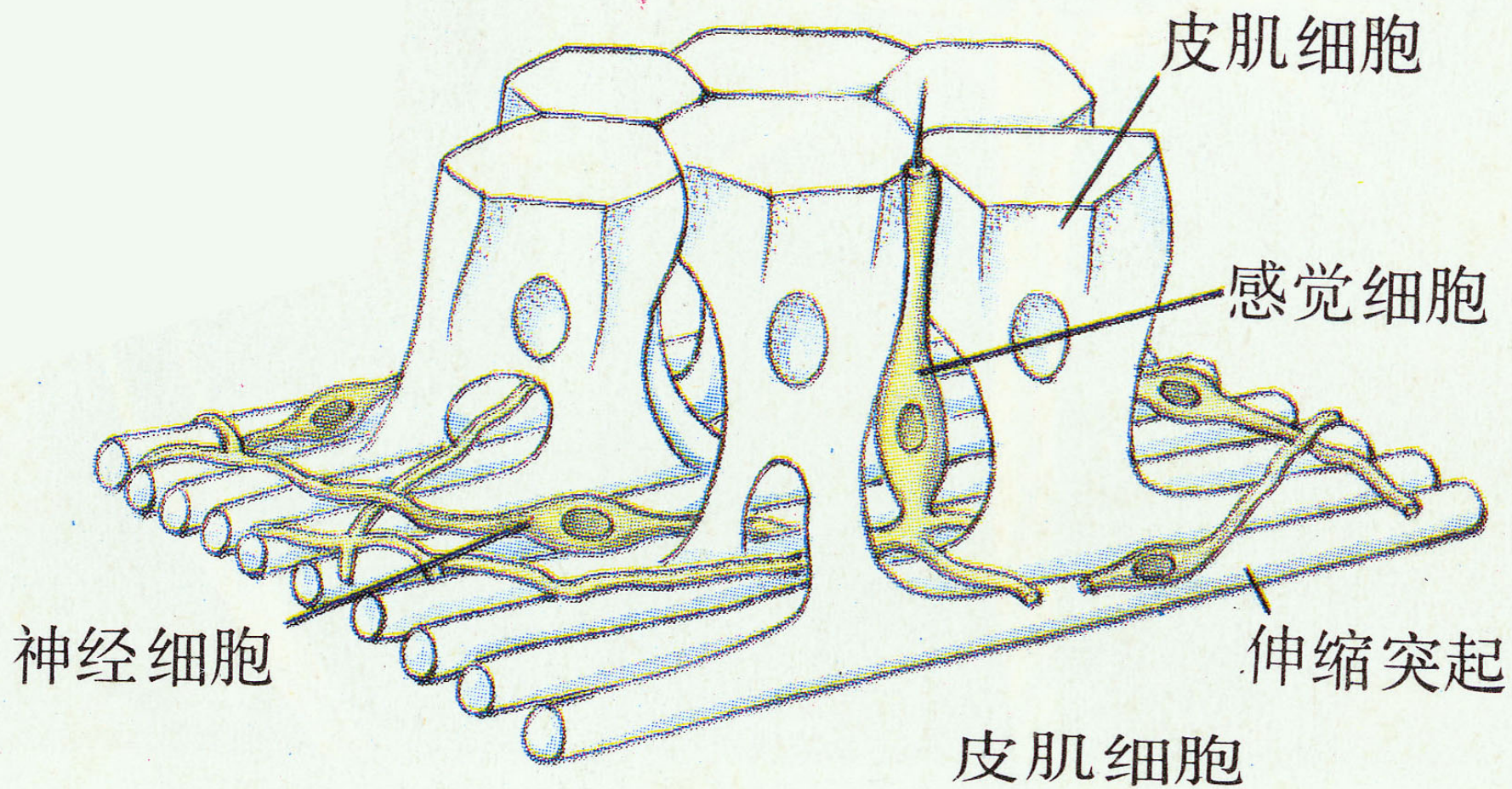


卷缠刺丝囊



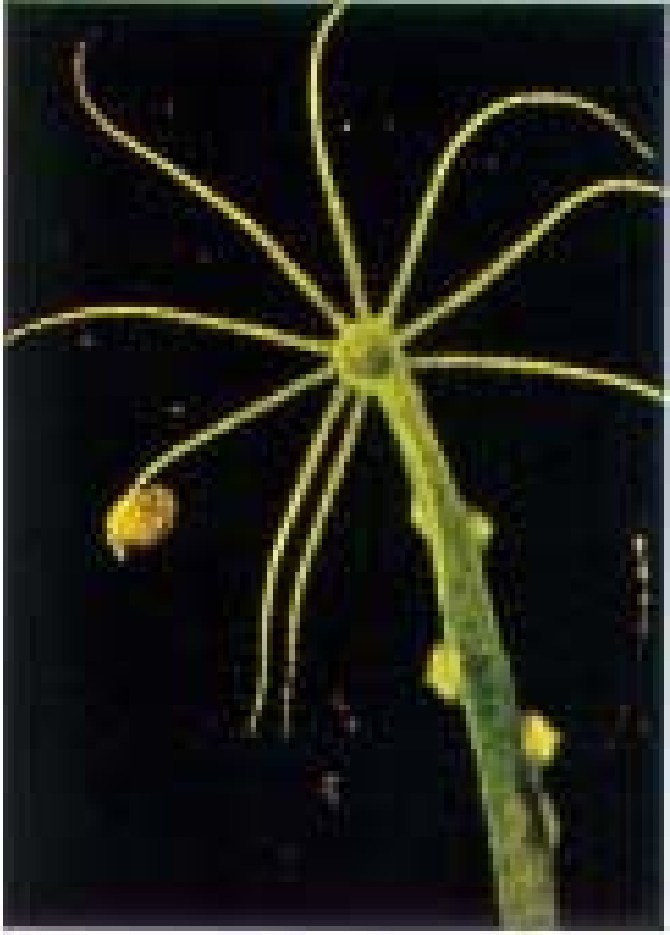
粘性刺丝囊



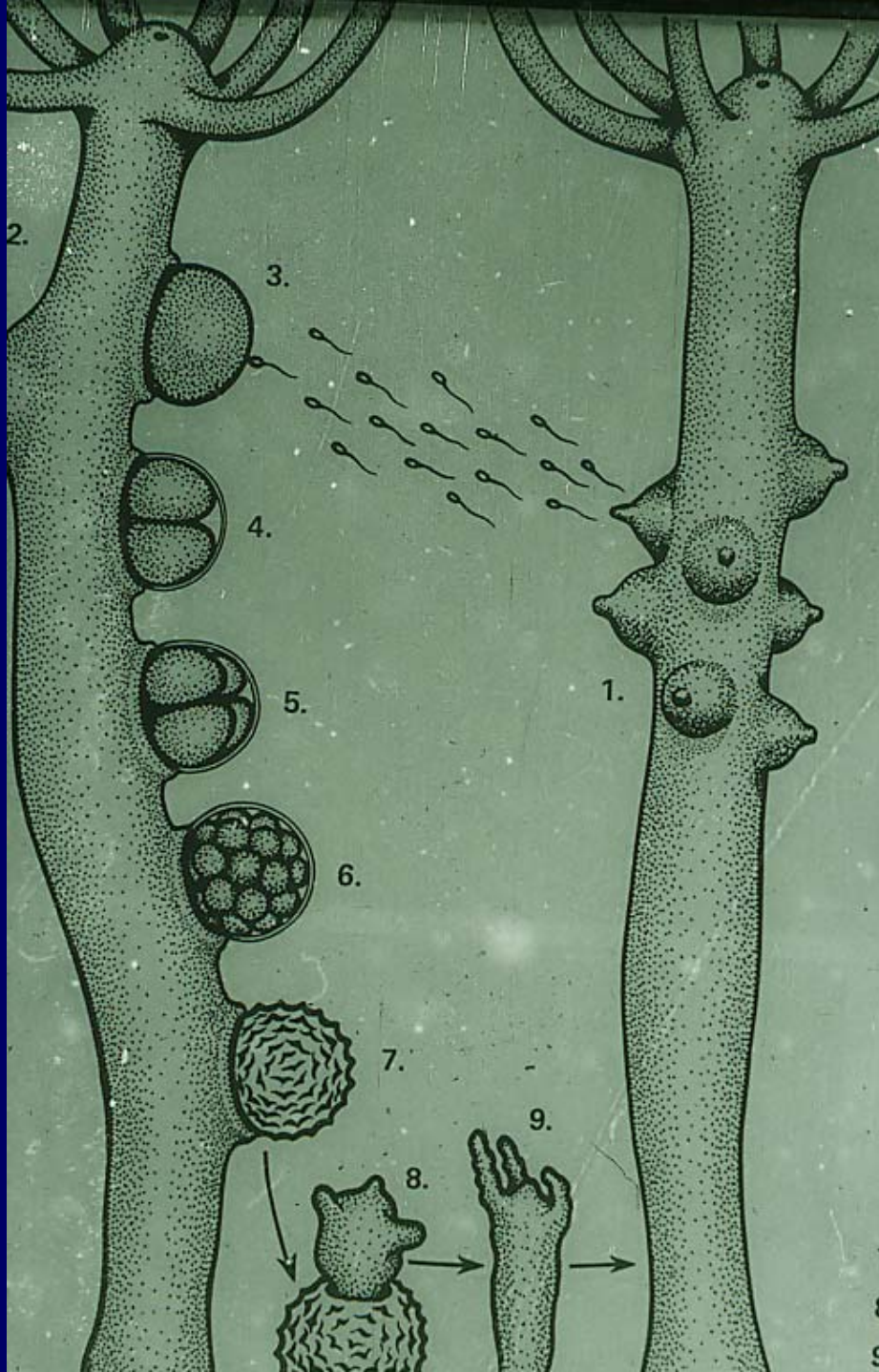




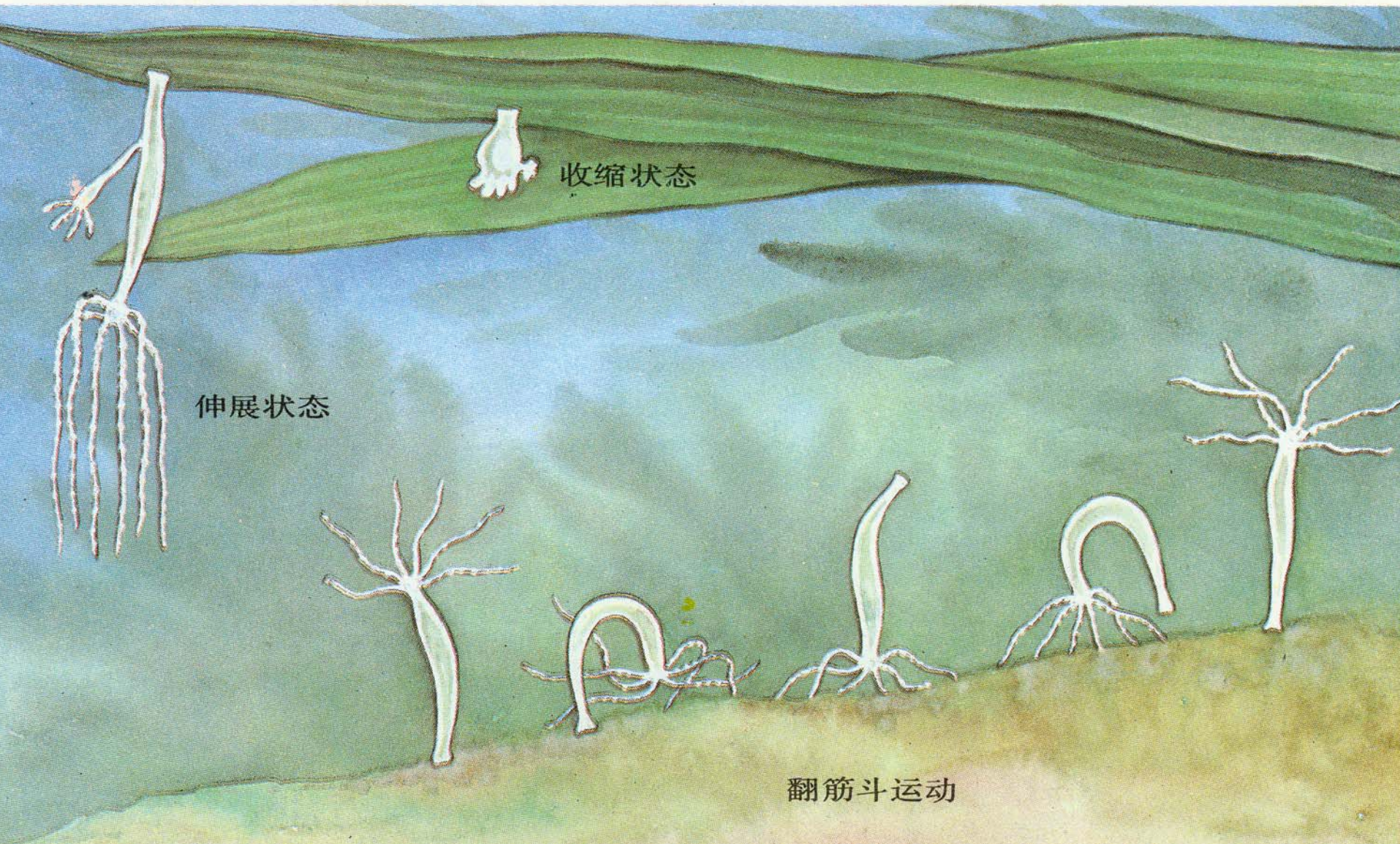
神经网络







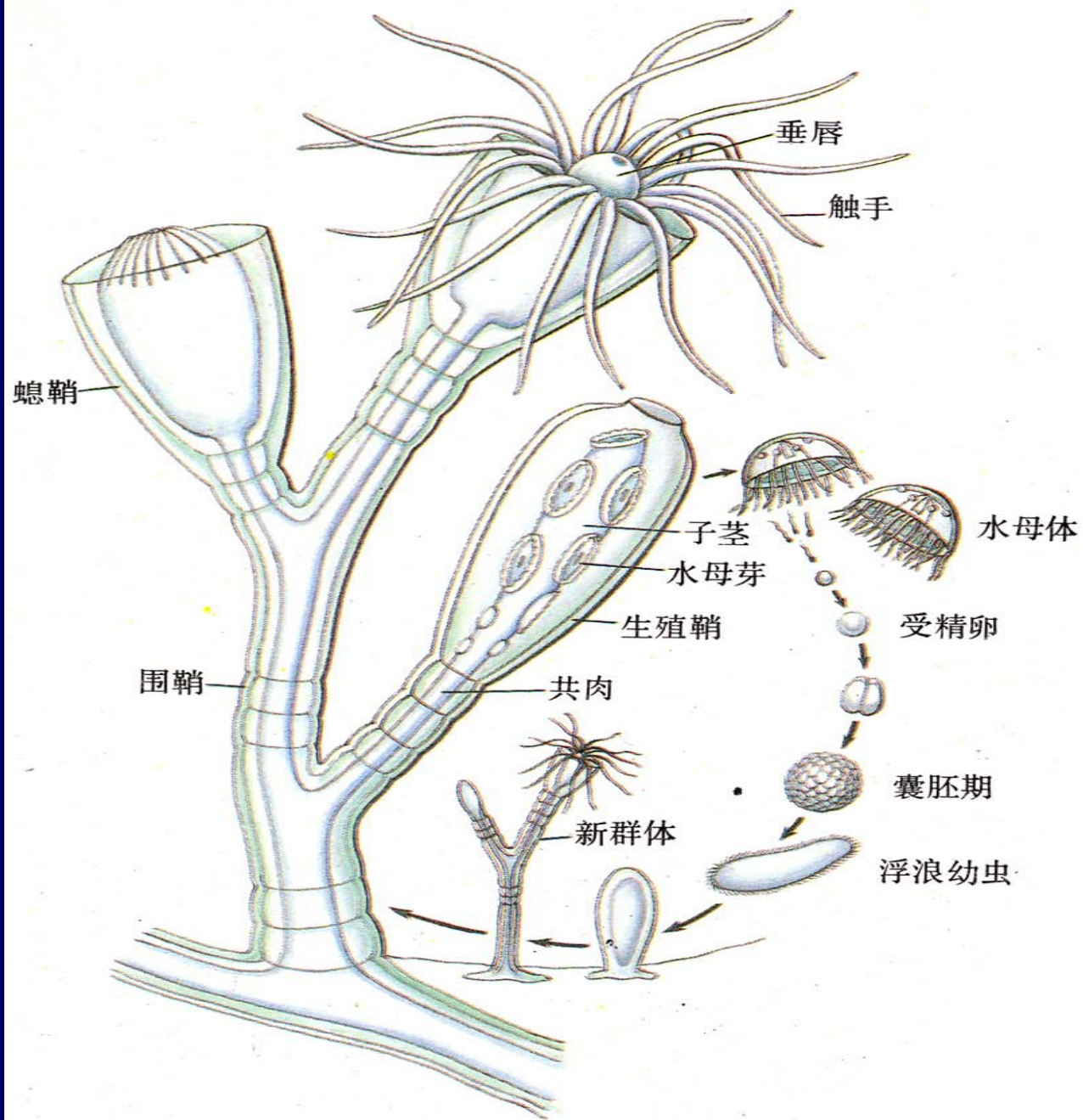
20. 水螅的生物学



三、分类

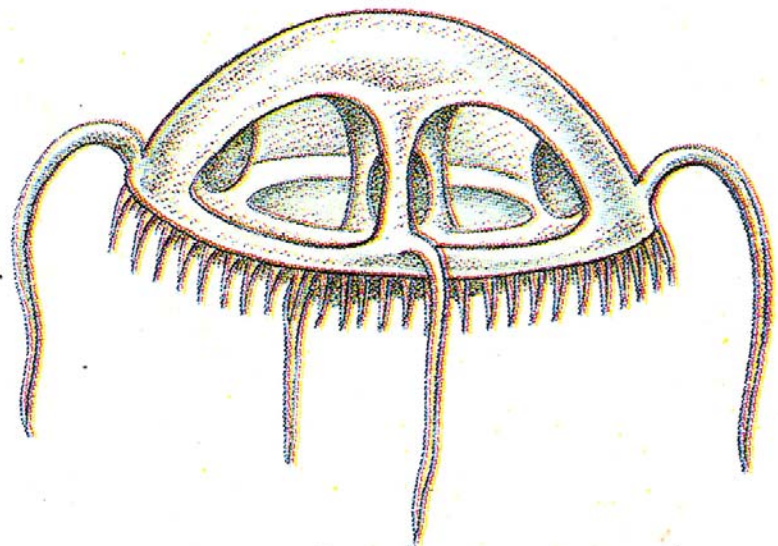
1、水螅纲

Hydrozoa

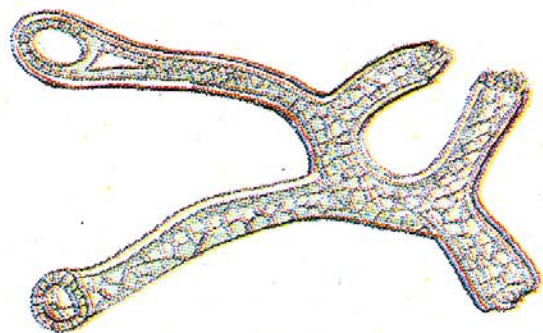


薺枝虫及其生活史



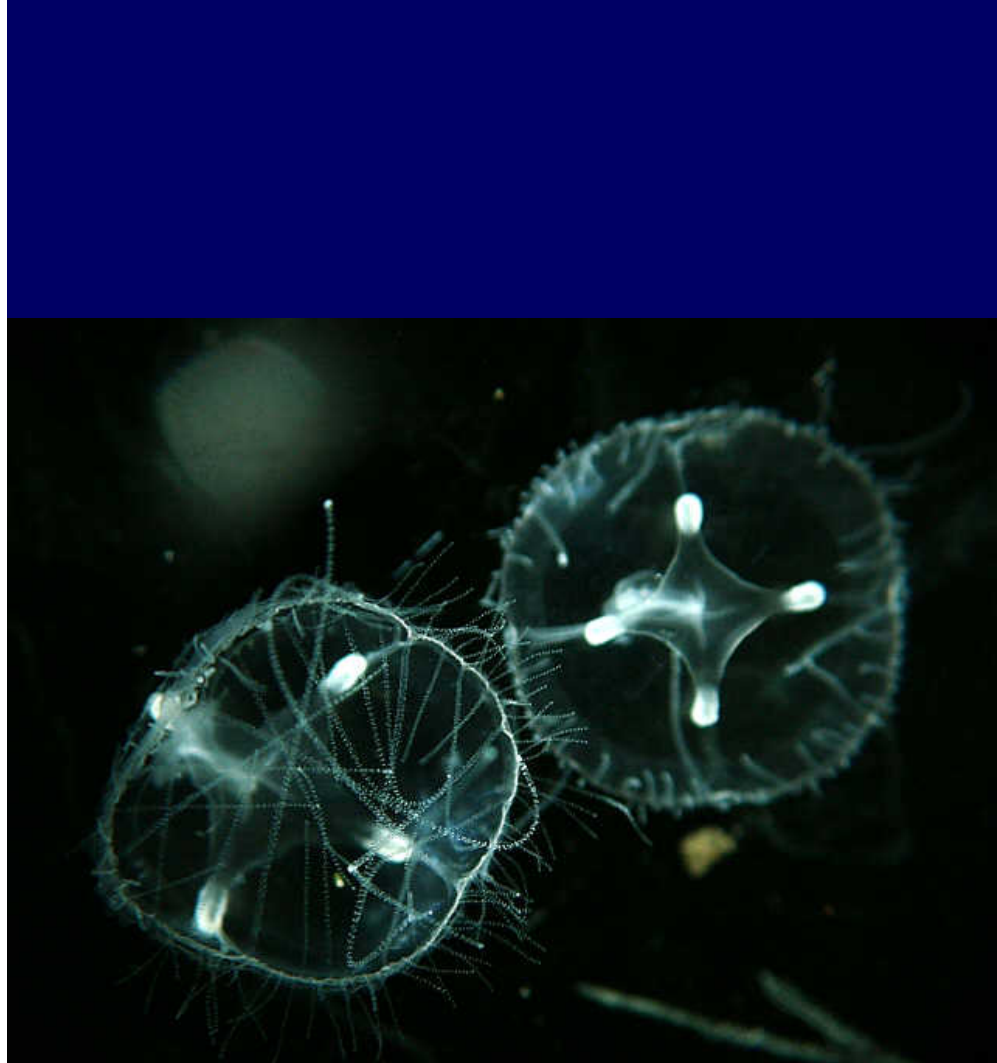


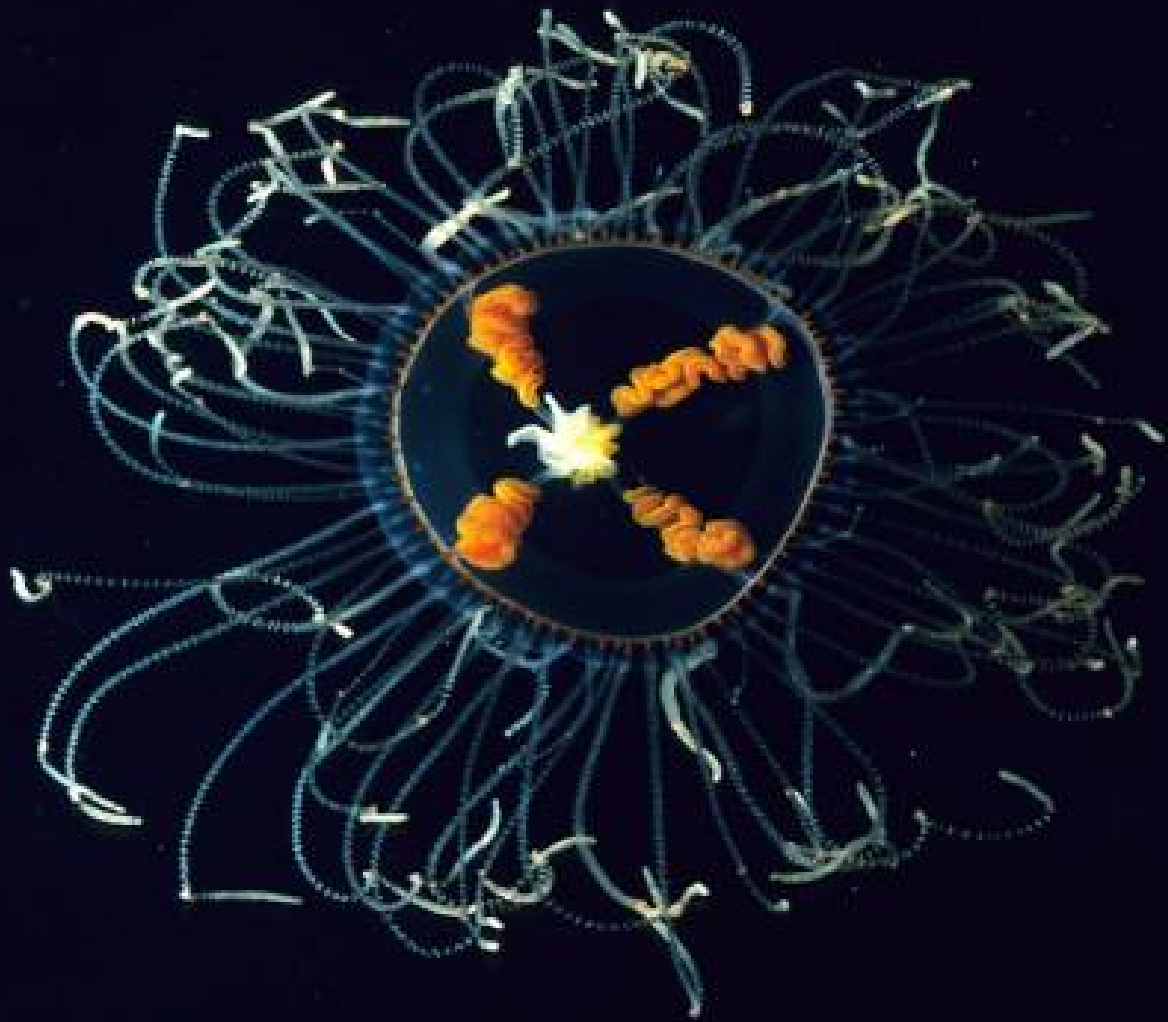
水母体



水螅体

桃花水母的水母体和水螅体

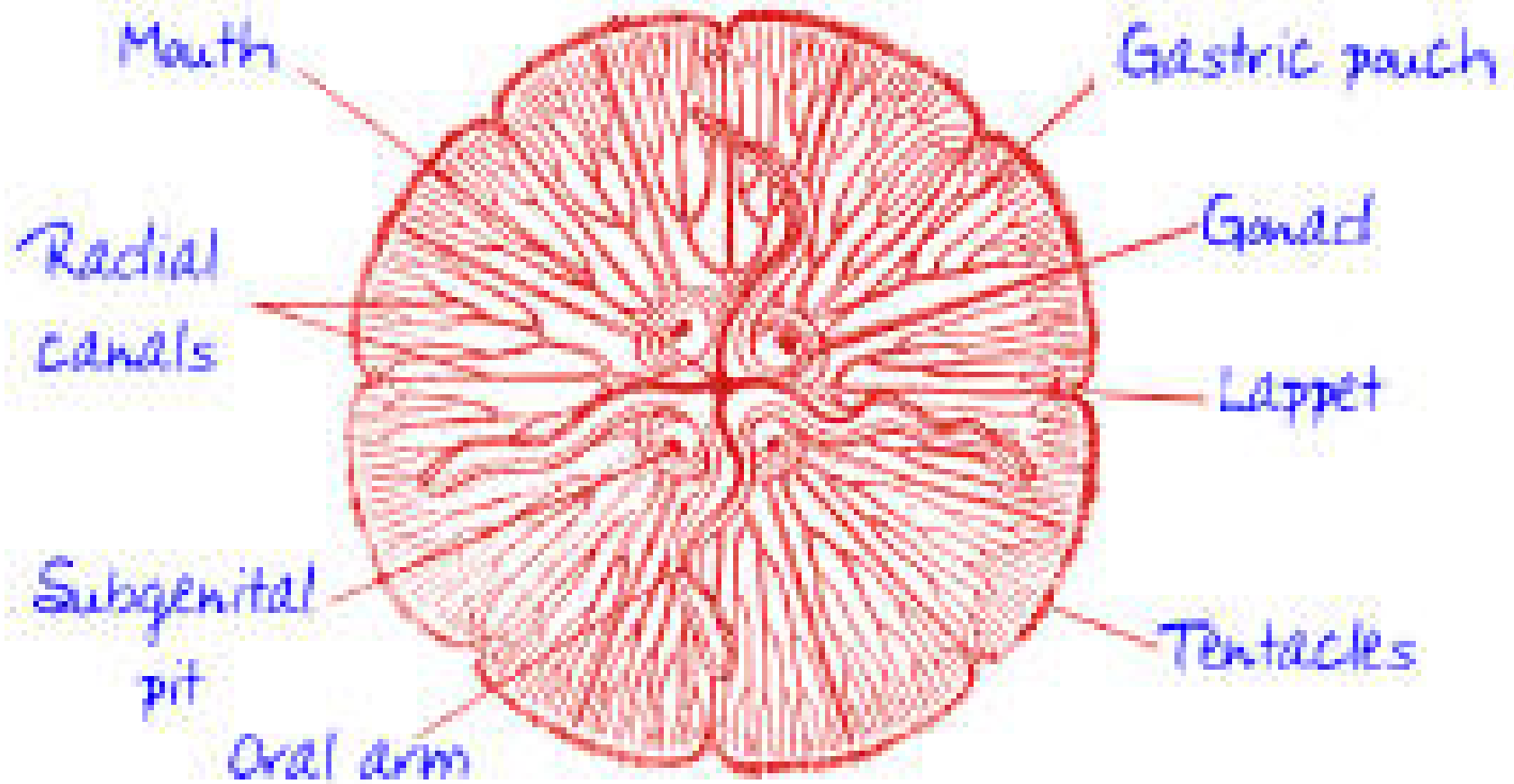






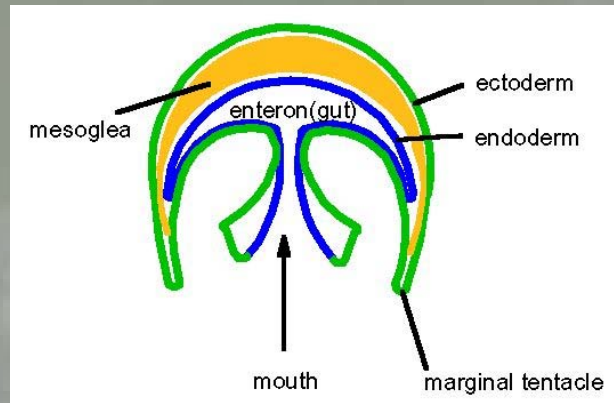
2、钵水母纲

Scyphozoa





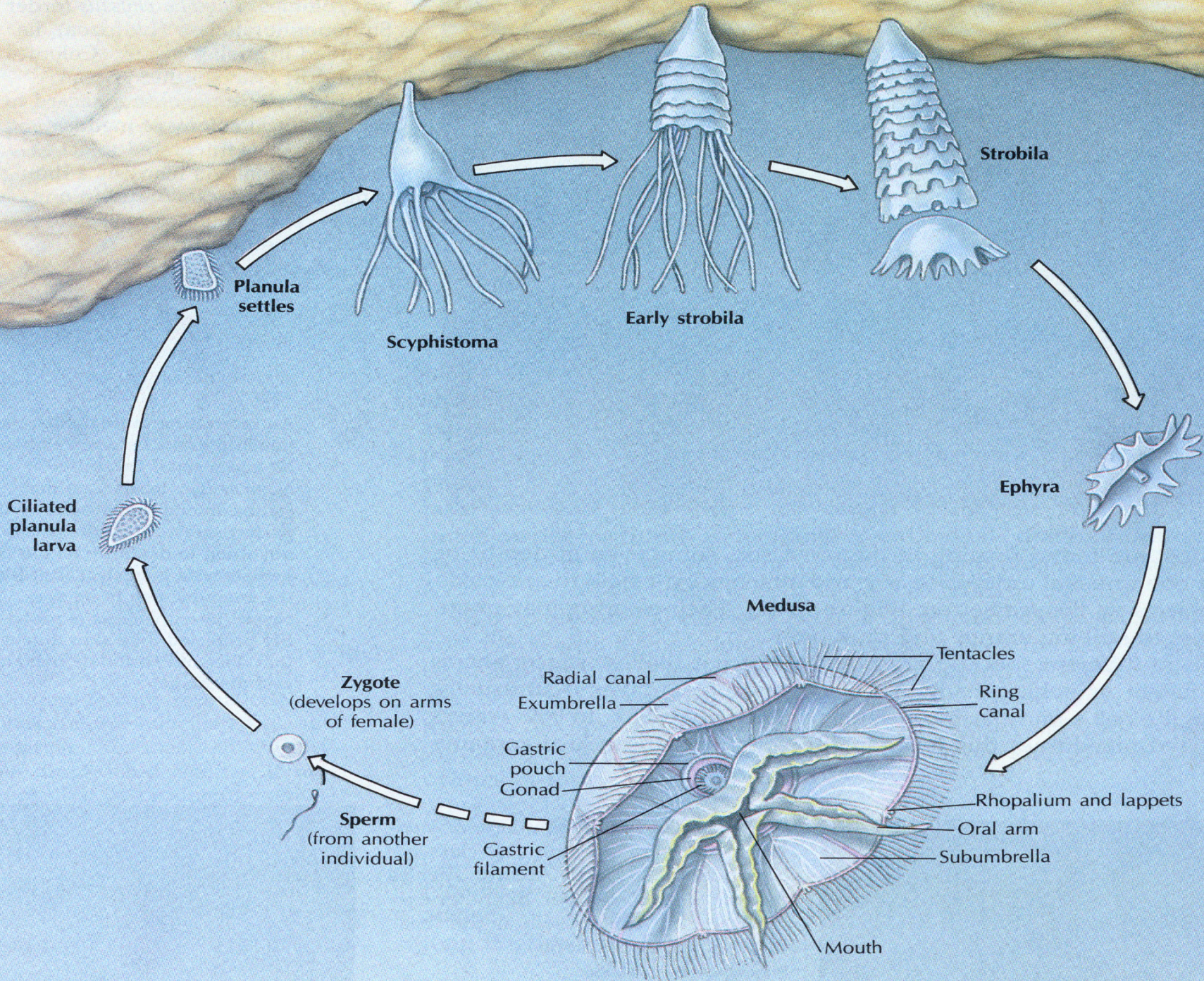
海月水母





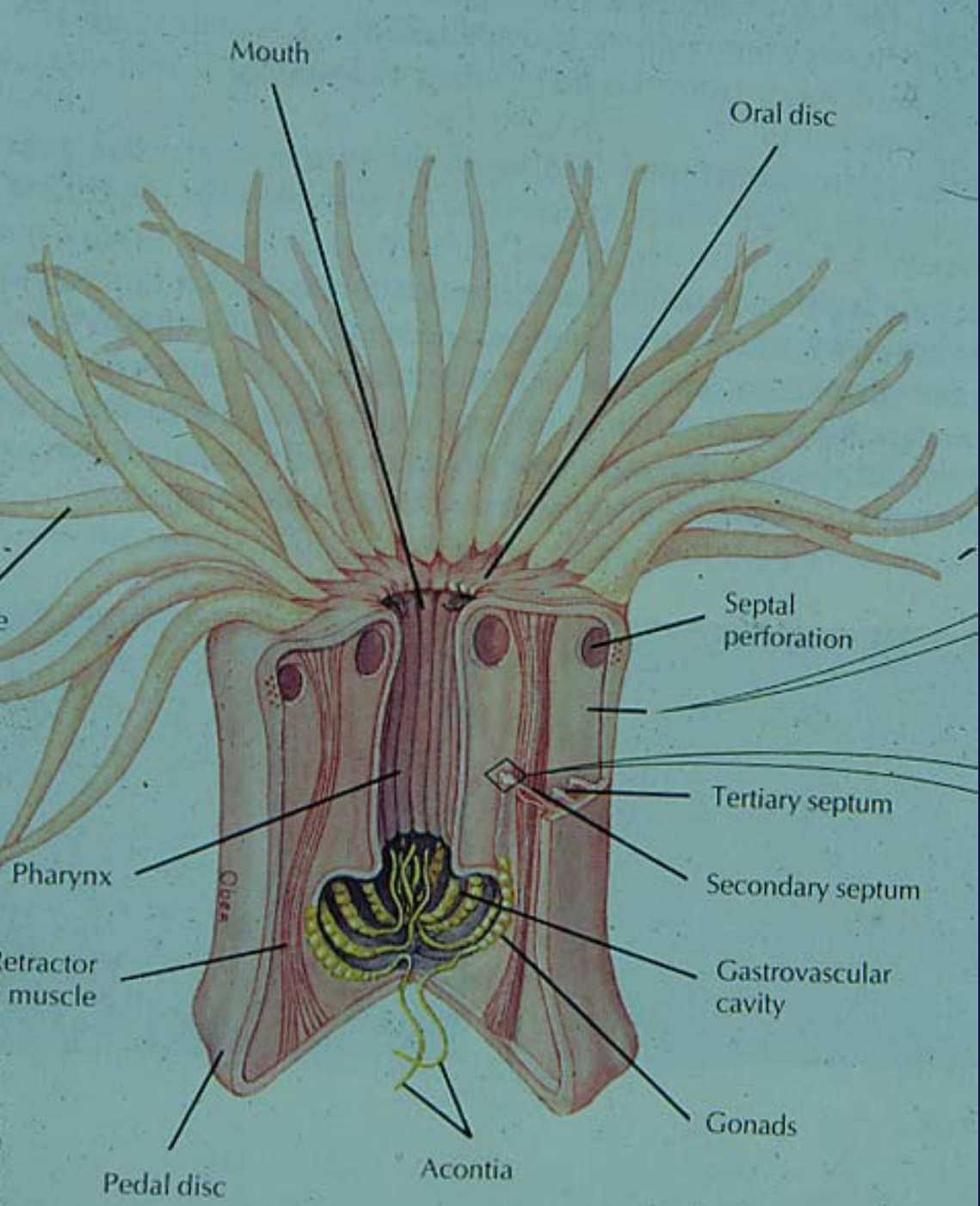
海蜇



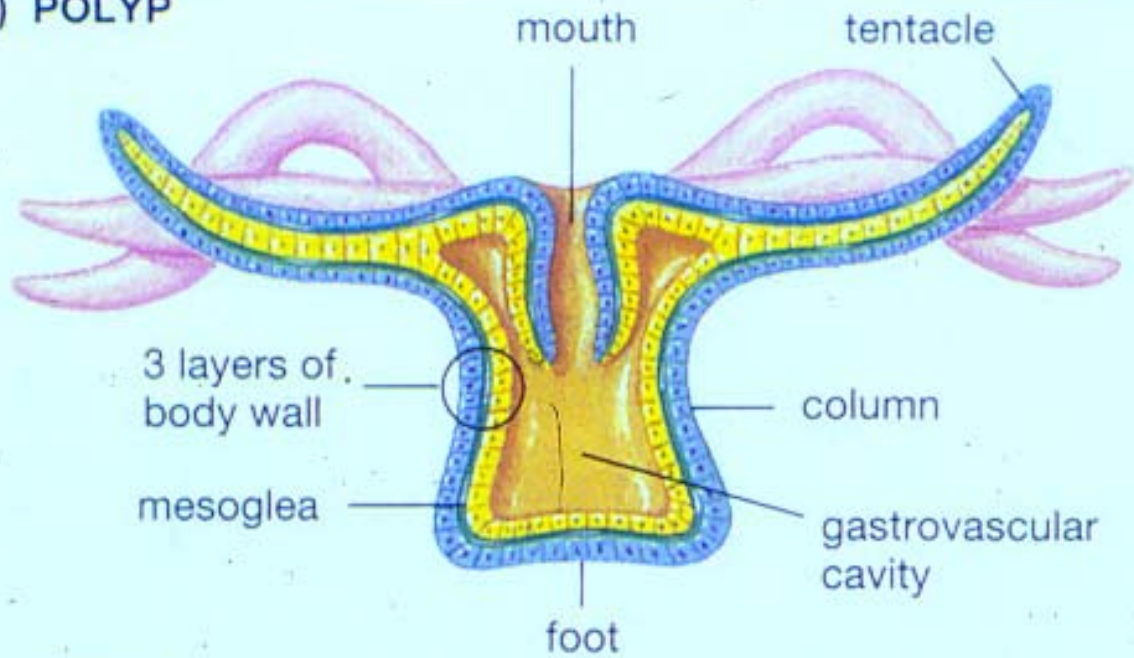


3、珊瑚纲

Anthozoa



(a) POLYP



(b) MEDUSA

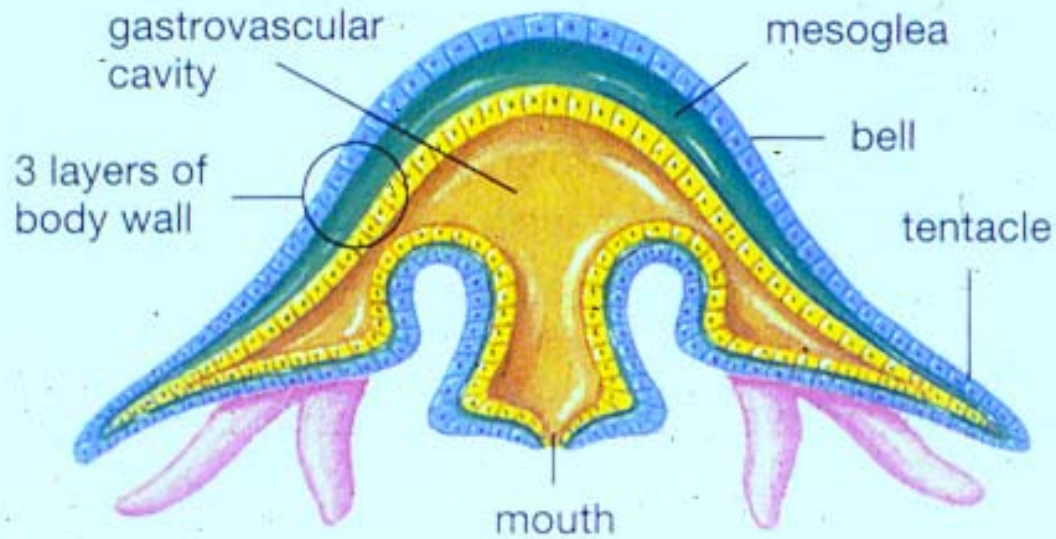


Figure 24-7 Polyp and medusa



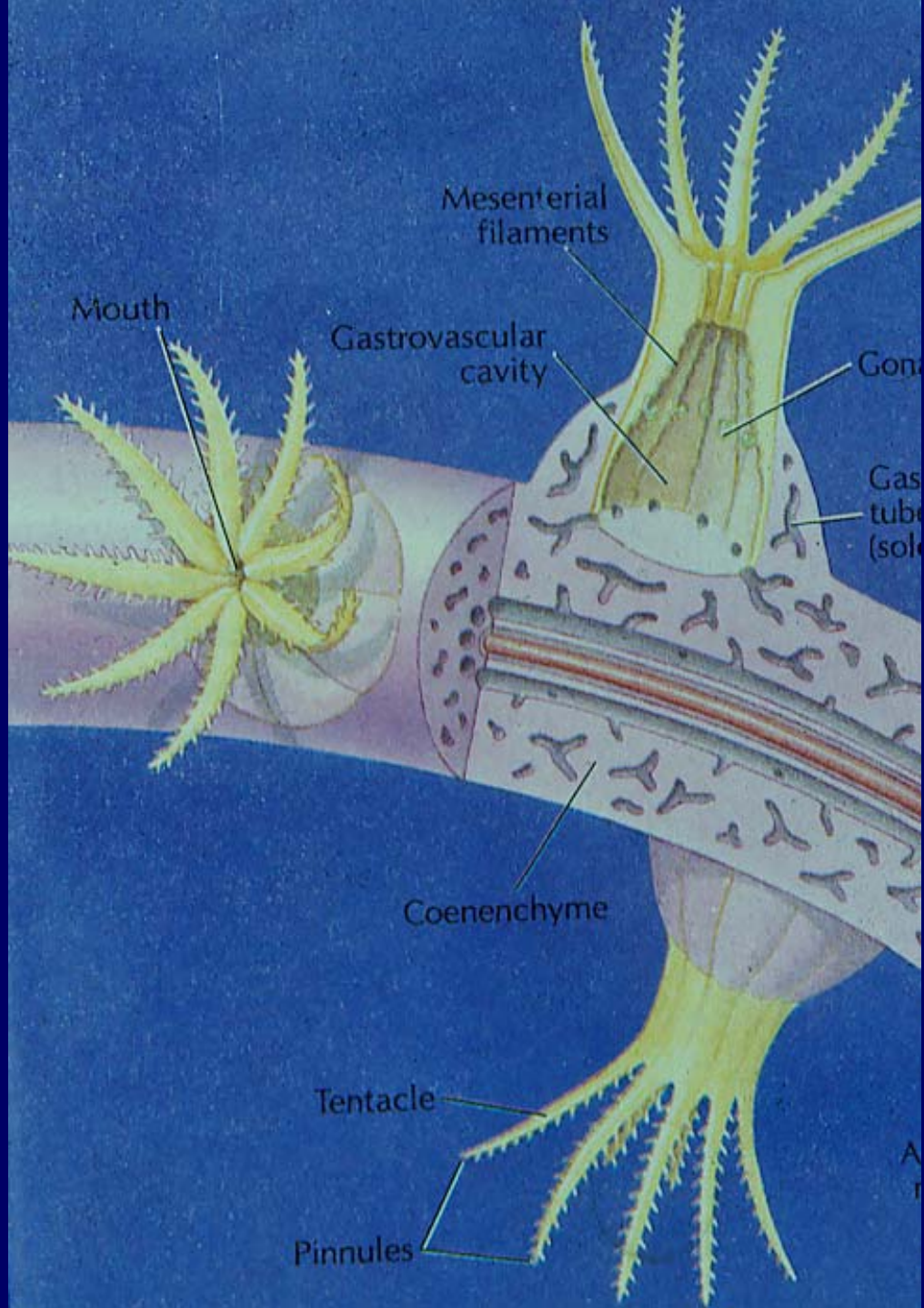




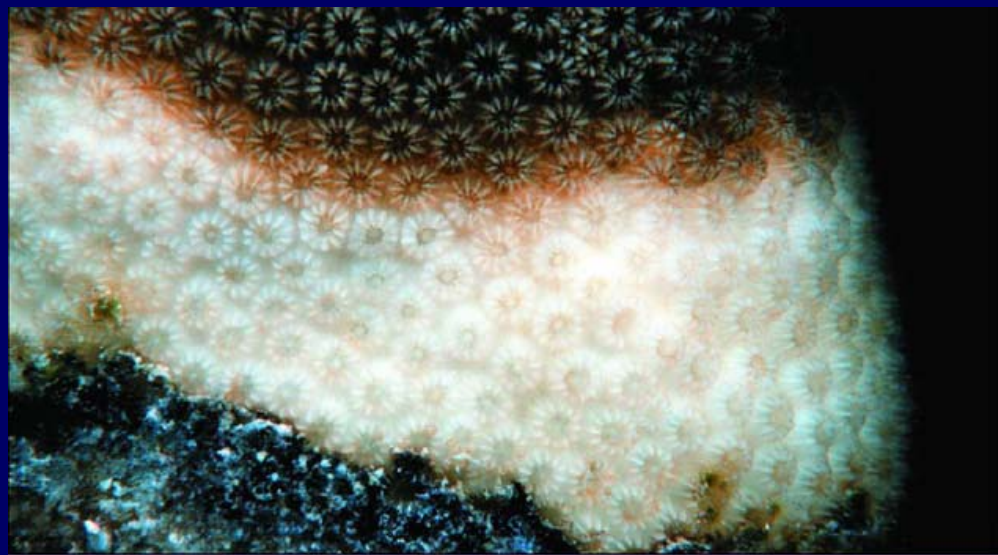
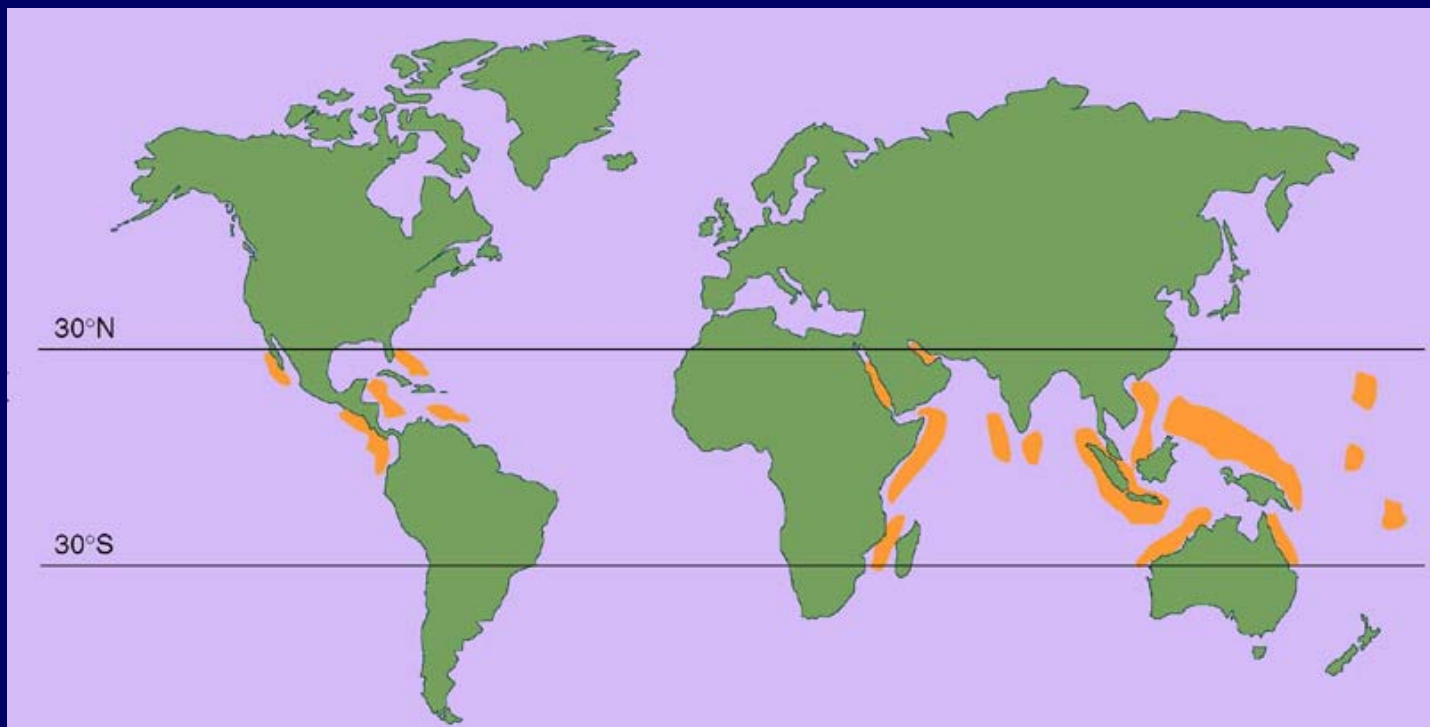


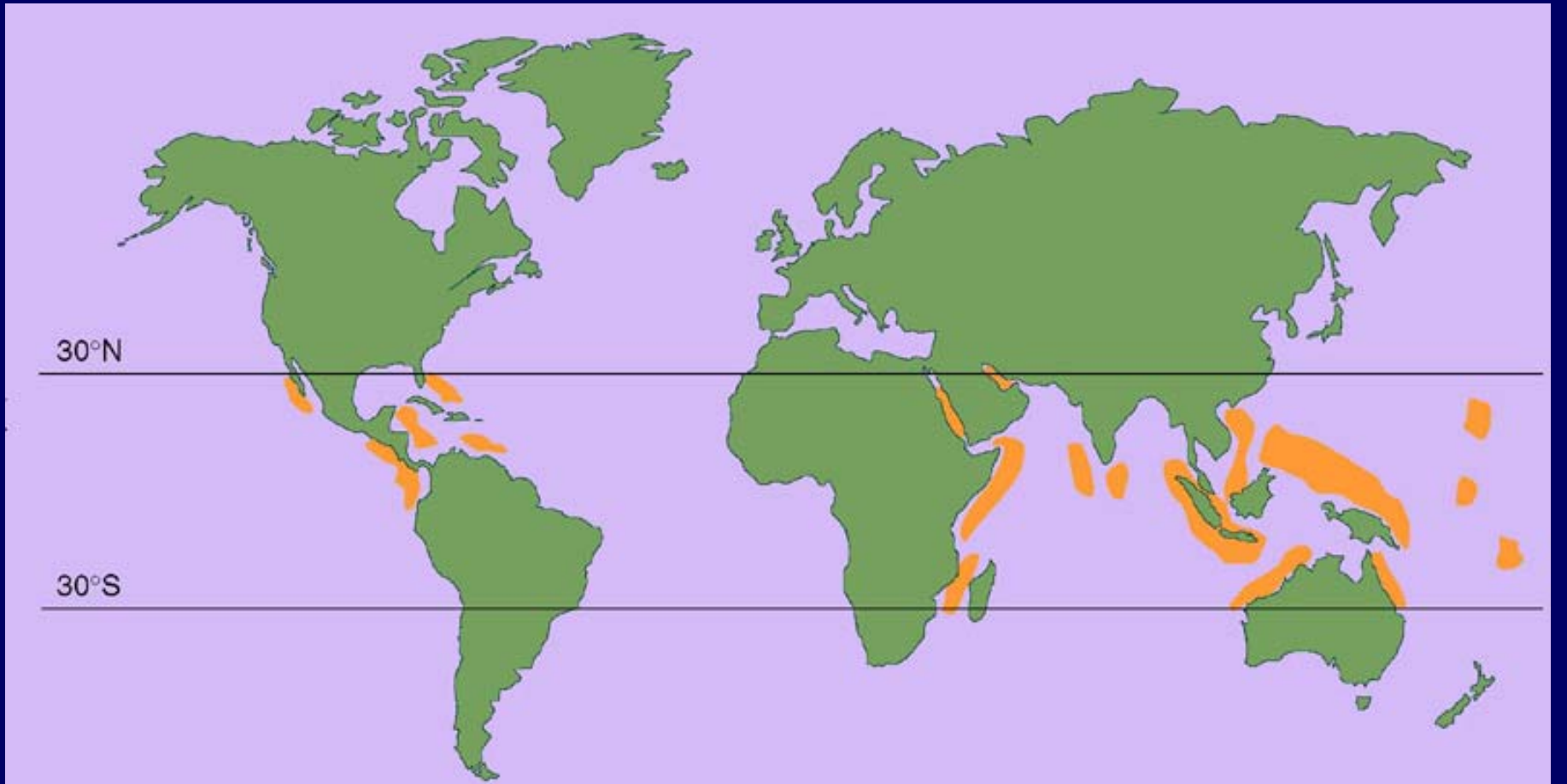
















海仙人掌

海鳃

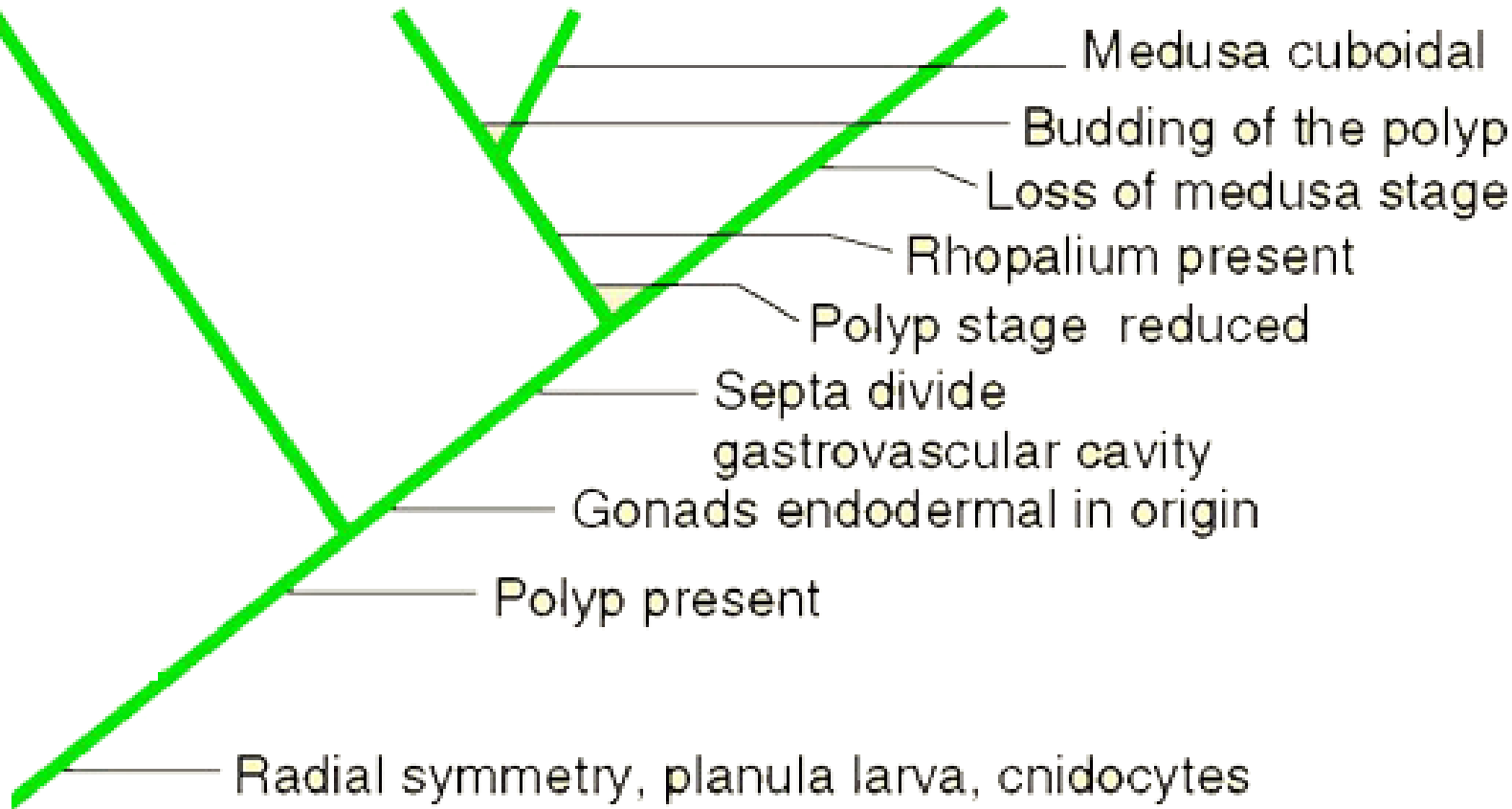
海鸡冠

hydrozoa

Scyphozoa

Cubozoa

Anthozoa



Medusa cuboidal

Budding of the polyp

Loss of medusa stage

Rhopalium present

Polyp stage reduced

Septa divide

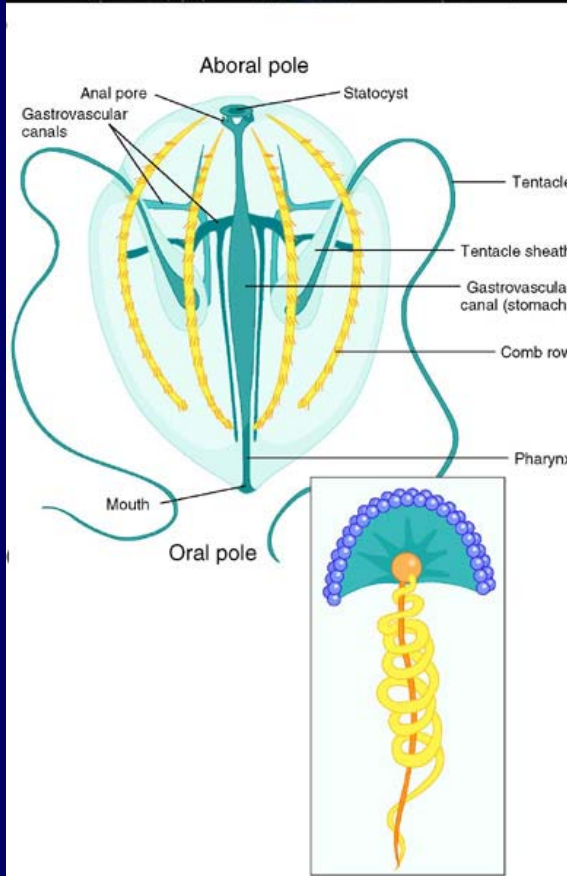
gastrovascular cavity

Gonads endodermal in origin

Polyp present

Radial symmetry, planula larva, cnidocytes

Puylum ctenophora



Gr. *Kteno* comb + *phoros*, to bear

Biradial symmetry

Always has colloblast

Mesoblast appeared during the embryo development