The Chordates

**Key characteristics:**

* Dorsal, hollow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Notochord (usually present only in embryo)
* Pharyngeal pouches -paired structures in throat; may develop into gills
* Tail - extends beyond anus



About 96% of all chordate species belong in one subphylum:

**Subphylum Vertebrata- Vertebrates**

---Animals with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (endoskeleton)
----Have spinal cord - dorsal, hollow nerve cord
----Front end of spinal cord develops a brain

Classes of Vertebrates include:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lamprey, hagfish)
* Cartilage Fish (sharks, rays…)
* Bony Fish (salmon, catfish, goldfish…)
* Amphibians (frogs, salamanders…)
* Reptiles (lizards, turtles…)
* Birds (sparrows, hawks…)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (humans, whales, cats..)

Nonvertebrate Chordates -- 2 subphyla of chordates without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

**Subphylum Urochordata**

* Tunicates
* Filter-feeders in ocean, adults are sessile
* Only larval tunicates have chordate characteristics, having a notochord during early development

**Subphylum Cephalochorodata**

* Lancelets
* Small fishlike animals, that often live partly buried in the sand
* Adult lancelets have chordate characteristics
* Have definite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Timeline of Vertebrate Evolution

Check out: [The History of Life at Berkeley.edu](http://evolution.berkeley.edu/evolibrary/article/0_0_0/evo_03)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **About When** | **Age** | **Animals** |
| 550 million years ago | Ordovician Period | First vertebratesjawless fishes |
| 400 million years ago | Devonian Period"Age of Fishes" | Acanthodiansjawed fishes |
| 350 million years ago | Carboniferous Period (and Permian)"Age of Amphibians" | Amphibians |
| 240 million years ago | Triassic PeriodJurassic Period"Age of Dinosaurs" | reptiles appeareddinosaurs dominated the land for 150 million years - sauropods, theropods, etc.. |
| 60 million years ago | Tertiary Period"Age of Mammals" | Dinosaurs extinctMammals appeard |
| 340,000 years ago | Quaternary period | Humans appeard |

FISH

CHARACTERISTICS

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**EVOLUTION OF FISHES**

- 1st Fish were jawless
- Devonian Period - "Age of Fishes"
- Jaws & Paired fins improved swimming and feeding
- Cartilage Skeletons
- Bony Skeletons (Modern Fish)

## FORM & FUNCTION

**1. Circulation**
- Closed Circulatory System, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- Atrium --Ventricle -- Gills -- Body -- Back to Atrium
- Fish have a two chambered heart – blood is passed over gills where it picks up oxygen



**2. Respiration**
- Water passes over Gills, oxygen is added
- Some fish have Gills and Gill Covering (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)
- Lungfishes (air-breathers) – fish that have special organs that serve as lungs

**3. Excretion**
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (maintaining water balance) is maintained by the kidneys
- Fresh water fish tend to gain water
- Salt water fish tend to lose water

**4. Nervous System -** Response
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - thinking, voluntary activities
- Cerebellum - coordination
- Medulla Oblongata - functions of internal organs
- **Lateral Line System** - senses vibrations

**5. Feeding**

- Heterotrophs (carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, detritivores, parasitic)

Other Fish Adaptations

**A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – maintains buoyancy – like a balloon

Btw.. sharks do not have a swim bladder and if they stop swimming they will sink :O

**B. Fins -**



**C. Scales –** these cover and protect the fish. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on scales help fish swim. The rings on a scale can tell the fish’s age

### Reproduction

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – fish lay eggs that are fertilized externally
* Some fish bear live young
* Oviparous (lays eggs)
* Ovoviviparous (eggs stay in mom)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (babies get nourishment from mom. Ex. Humans, cats, some fish)

## rayGroups of Fish

2 Classes of Jawless fish:
- Lamprey (parasitic) – attach to other fish and suck their blood
- Hagfish (scavenger) – live in the ocean and are known for their slimy secretions
- Both have cartilage skeleton

### Class Chondrichthyes

* Cartilage Fish
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most are predators
* Sharks
	+ Basking sharks are filter feeders
	+ Do not have a swim bladder or operculum – will sink if they stop swimming
	+ Their pectoral fins are rigid – do not move

### Class Osteichthyes

* Two types of Bony Fish
* Ray-finned (Goldfish, Bass, Carp, Salmon) – have rays in their fins
* Lobe Finned Coelacanth) – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Amphibians

**Herpetology** is the study of reptiles and amphibians

What is an amphibian?

- 4000+ species
- Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
- Lead a “Double life” – land and water
- have moist skin
- Metamorphosis

Evolutionary adaptations for life on land:

1. stronger bones
2. lungs and breathing tubes
3. sternum (breastbone) and ribs to protect internal organs

**History:**

Carboniferous Period = Age of Amphibians, 360-290 million years ago

Climate changes caused habitats to disappear

3 orders of amphibians survive today;
1. Frogs and Toads
2. Salamanders
3. Caecilians

**Form and Function in Amphibians**

**1. Feeding**:
larvae (tadpoles) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
adults = mostly carnivore

Digestive tract = mouth > esophagus > stomach > small intestines > large intestine (colon) > cloaca

**2. Respiration**: larva = skin and gills, adult = lungs and some through skin

Many terrestrial salamanders = no lungs at all, through skin and mouth cavity

**3. Circulation**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 chamber heart right atrium, left atrium, and ventricle

**Compare Single to Double Loop Circulation:**

Single: Heart --> Gills --> Body

Double: Heart --> Lungs --> Heart --> Body

**4. Excretion**: kidneys filter liquid waste = urine

Kidneys > ureters > small urinary bladder > **cloaca**

**CLOACA:** sperm, egg, solid wastes, and urine leave the body through this opening

**5. Reproduction**: females lay eggs in water, male deposits sperm over eggs

The resulting larvae are aquatic

**Metamorphosis**

* ****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Tadpoles**

Herbivorous
Aquatic
Single Loop
Gills

**Frogs**

Carnivorous
Terrestrial or Aquatic
Double Loop
Lungs

Yolk of egg nourishes developing embryo
Larvae commonly called tadpoles, metamorphosis is the process by which tadpoles become adults

A few species will care for their eggs by incubating their young in their mouth, on their back, or stomach!

**6. Response**: well developed nervous and sensory system

1. Eyes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in socket and have a protective structure = nictitating membrane is a transparent membrane that covers the eye when the frog is in the water
2. Tympanic membrane = eardrums
3. Lateral Line systems = detect water movement (vibrations)

**Amphibian Taxonomy**

Kingdom Animalia
....Phylum Chordata
.........Subphylum Vertebrata
..............Class Amphibia

**Order Urodela**(Salamanders and Newts) long bodies and tails, lives in moist woods

Mud puppy keeps gills and lives in water all their lives

**Order Anura** (Frogs and Toads) hop/jump with legs, adult has no tail

**Order Apoda** (Caecilians) legless with fishlike scales

**Ecology**

The number of living species is declining; environmental threats such as decreasing habitats, fungal infections, introduced predators, increasing human population