

Vertebrate Biology Laboratory PROCHORDATA SUBPHYLUM: UROCHORDATA (TUNICATA) SUBPHYLUM: CEPHALOCHORDATA

CLASSIFICATION

SUBPHYLUM: UROCHORDATA-TUNICATA

CLASS: ASCIDIACEA (SEA SQUIRTS)

CLASS: APPENDICULARIA (LARVACEA)

CLASS: THALIACEA

Marine and benthic forms which vary greatly in size and form.

The individuals are solitary or colonial.

Adults become usually sessile after metamorphosis of the larval stage

Colonial ascidians are produced by asexual budding.

The members of the class are minute free-swimming pelagic forms with a highly developed tail.

The tail is supported by notochord and large striped muscle cells.

The tunic is not persistent

The nerve cord is persistent.

➤The atrium is lacking.

The members of this class vary greatly in size. The adult form is devoid of notochord and tail.

Distinct alternation of generations is present in the life-cycle.

The tunic is thin and transparent.

The pharynx is provided with two large or many small stigmata.







CLASSIFICATION

SUBPHYLUM: CEPHALOCHORDATA

CLASS: LEPTOCARDIA



Genus: Amphioxus-Branchiostoma

Gonads lie on each side of the body. They inhabit the tropical and sub-tropical seas.



FOSSILS: The oldest known Cephalochordates is **Pikaia**, recorded from the **Burges Shales of Canada, about the middle Cambrian period**. The anatomical characteristic features are more or less same as Branchiostoma except a pair of sensory tentacles that are found at the end of the body. Phylum: Chordata Group : Acraniata Subphylum: Cephalachordata Classis: Leptocardia Genus: *Branchistoma (Amphioxus)*



3. SUBPHYLUM (ALT ŞUBE): CEPHALOCHORDATA

CLASS (SINIF): LEPTOCARDIA





