Crustacean and Crustacean Culture

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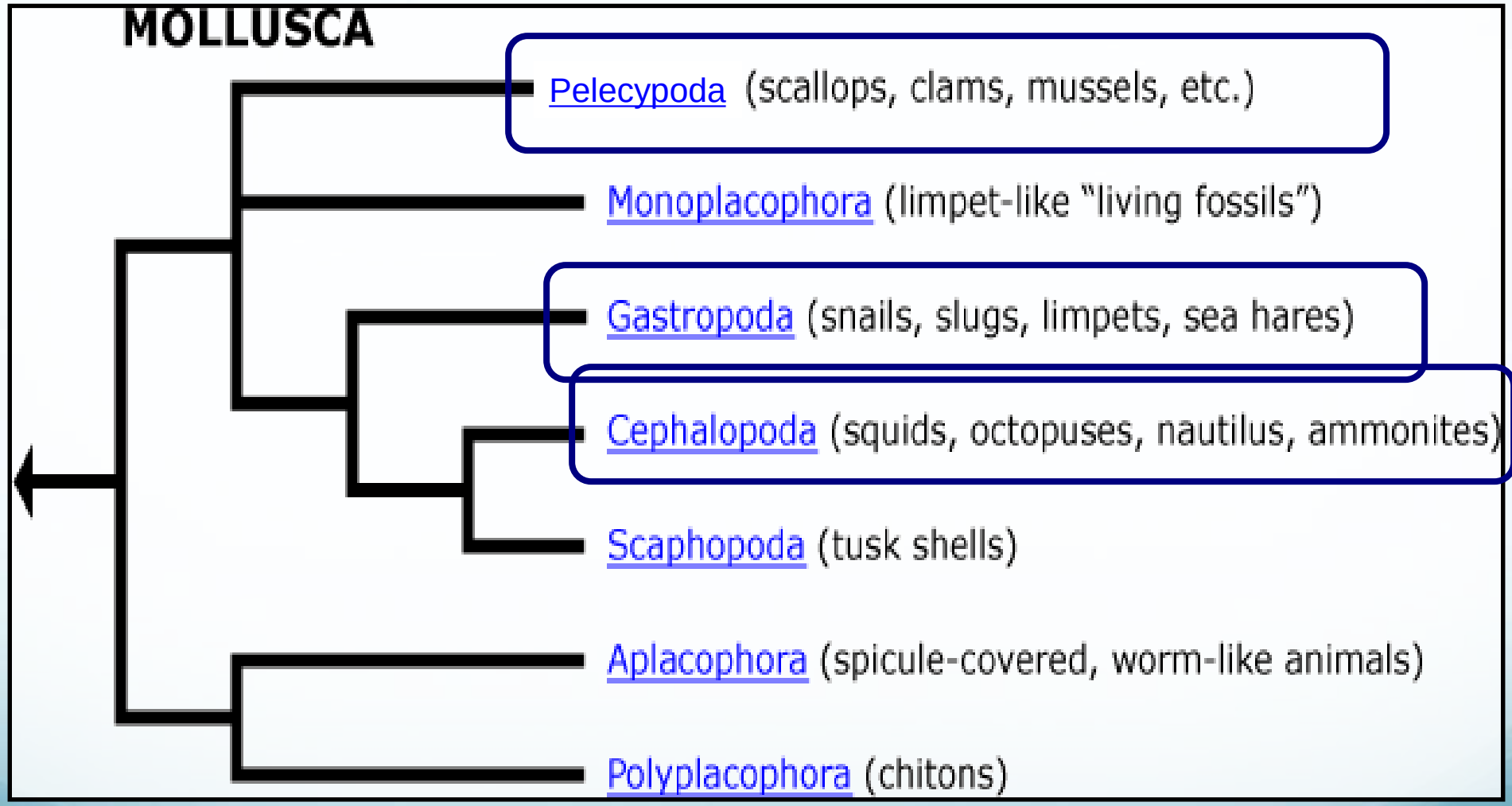
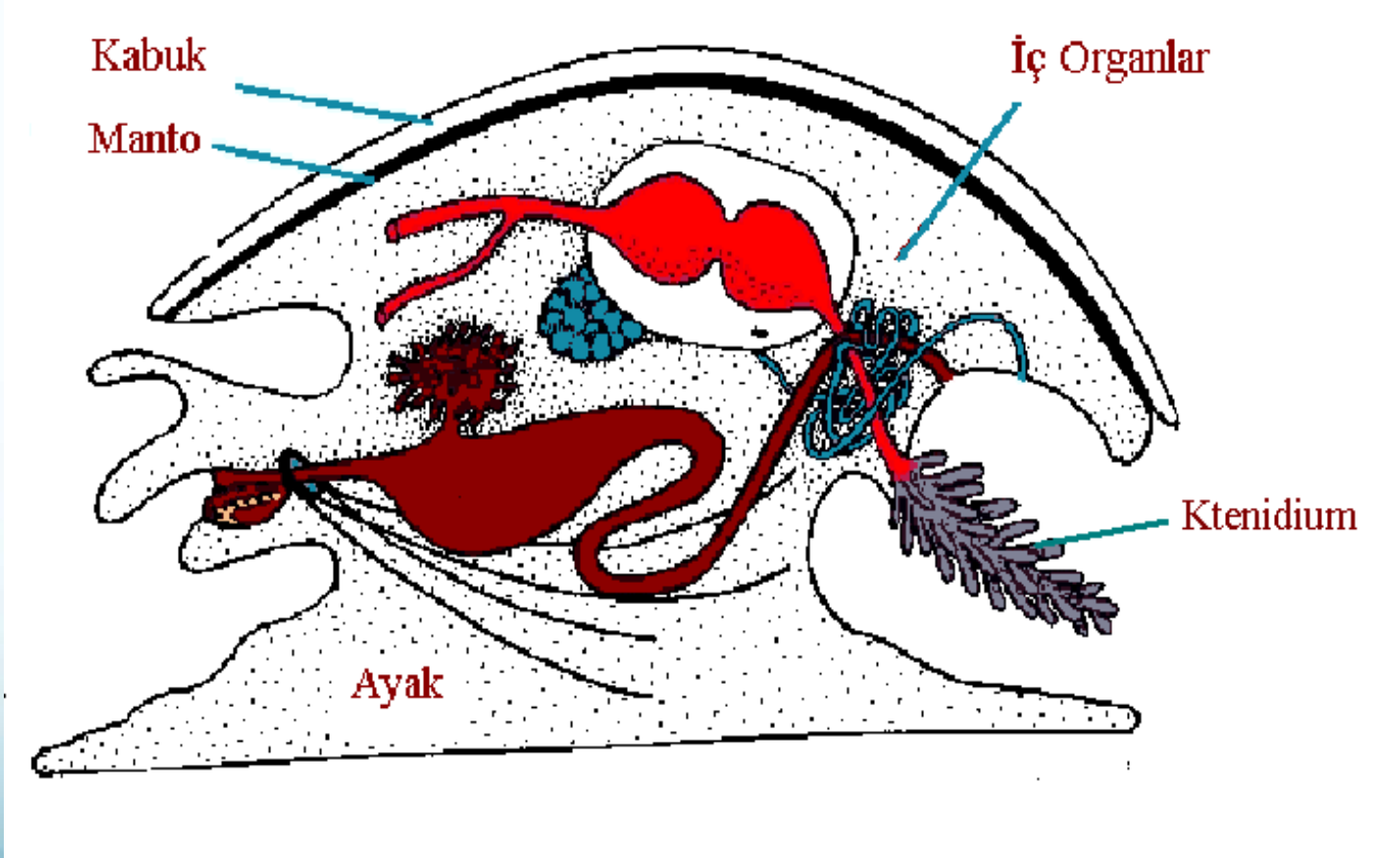
MOLLUSCA


MOLLUSCA
Pelecypoda (scallops, clams, mussels, etc.)
Monoplacophora (limpet-like "living fossils")
Gastropoda (snails, slugs, limpets, sea hares)
Cephalopoda (squids, octopuses, nautilus, ammonites)
Scaphopoda (tusk shells)
Aplacophora (spicule-covered, worm-like animals)
Polyplacophora (chitons)

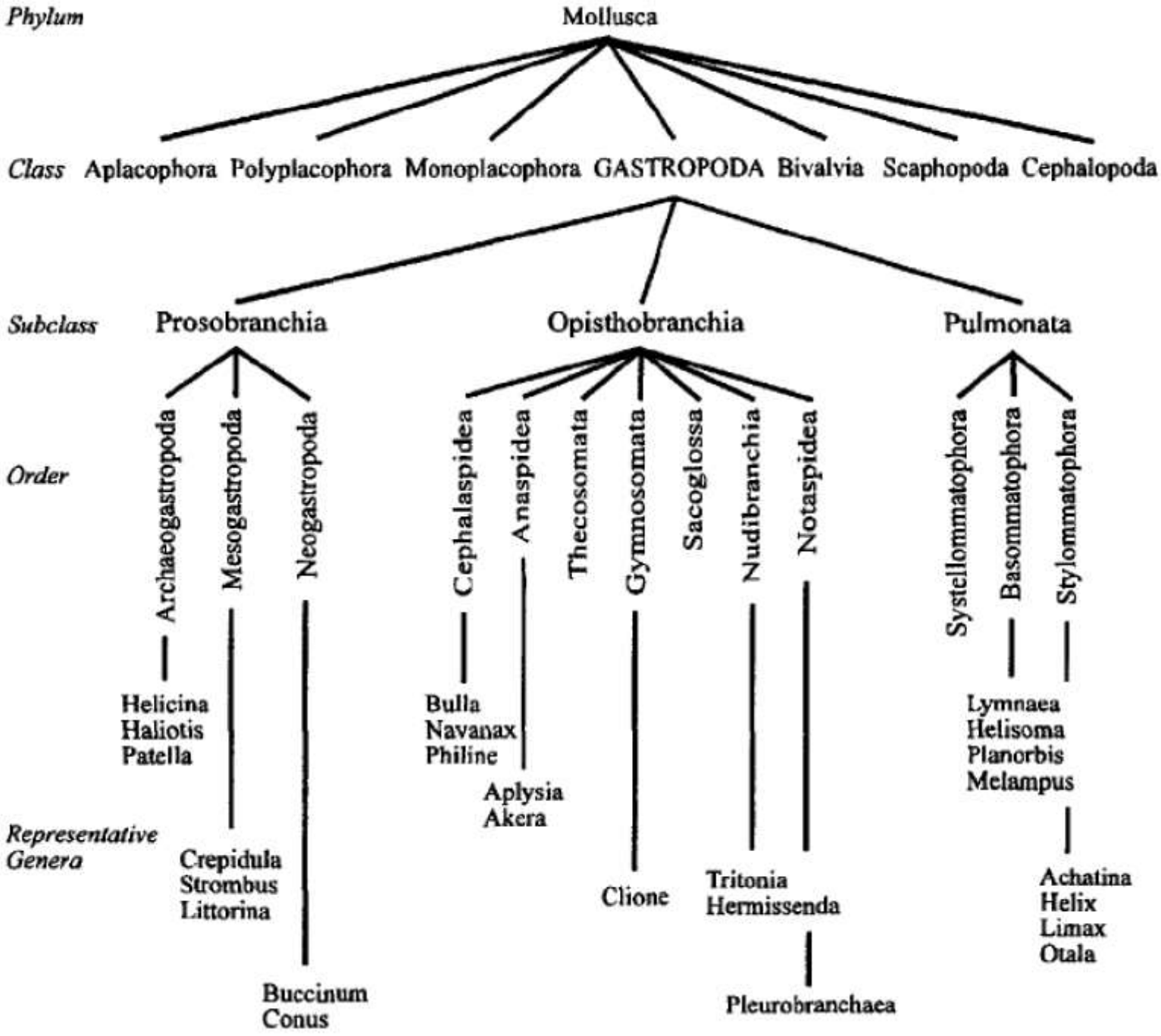
BİR MOLLUSCA ÜYESİNİN GENEL YAPISI



GASTROPODA

- **Dünya denizlerinde 17 000 kadar türü bulunur**
- **Akdeniz sisteminde yaklaşık 1500 türü dağılım gösterir**
- **Ülkemiz kıyılarından 500' ün üzerinde tür bilinmektedir**
- **Gıda veya balık yemi olarak kullanılanların yanında, süs eşyası olarak değer taşıyanlar da vardır**

The phylum Mollusca is second only to the Anthropoda in number of species. The molluscan lineage has been extremely plastic, and a great variety of structural plans have appeared. Of the seven classes of molluscs, the largest is Gastropoda, which accounts for about 80% of the extant fauna.Estimates of the total number of living gastropod species is at least 40,000 and perhaps more than 100,000, with about 13,000 named genera (Bieler, 1992);
the range of uncertainty indicates our substantial ignorance of this major taxonomic group.

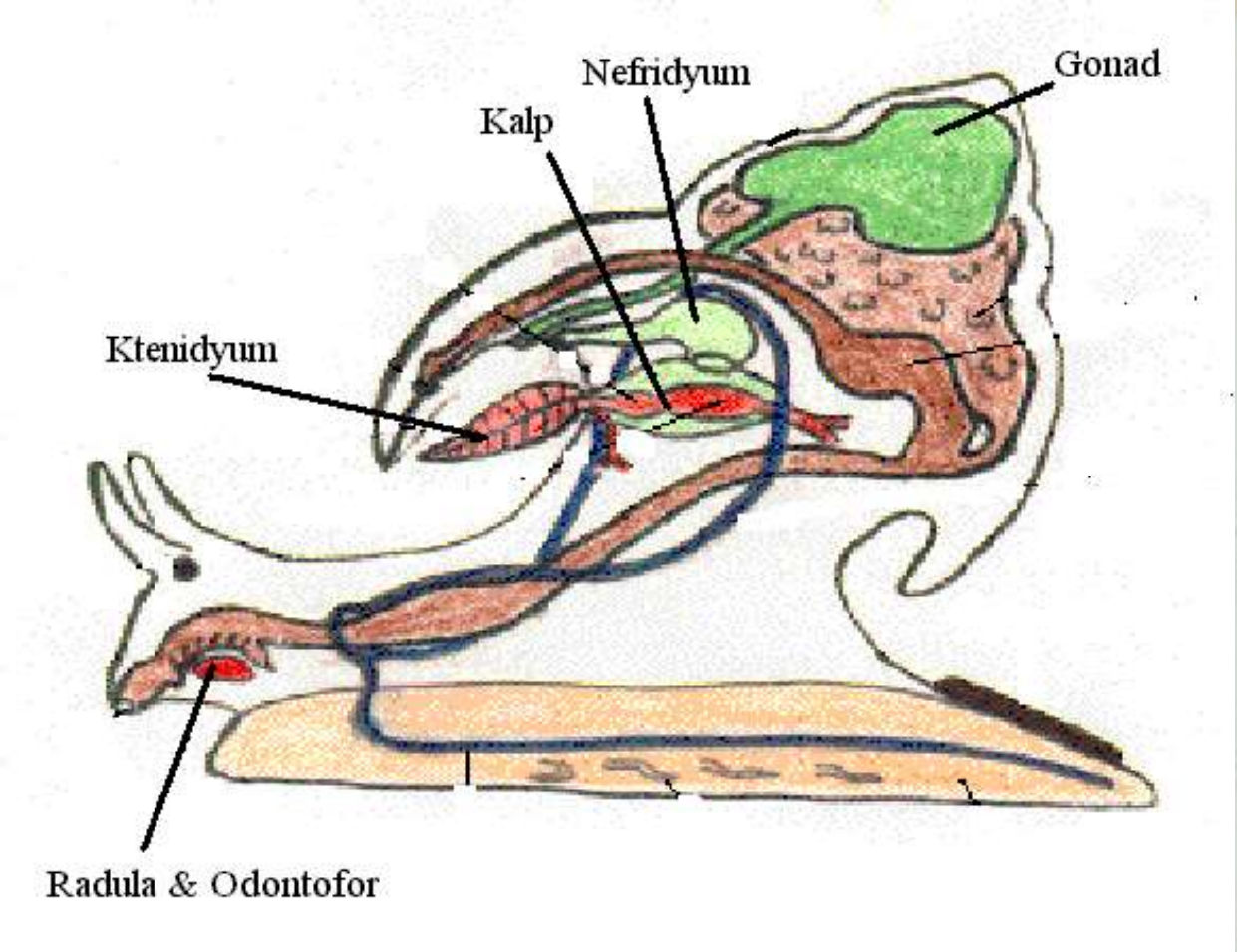

Phylum
Mollusca
Class
Aplacophora
Polyplacophora
Monoplacophora
GASTROPODA
Bivalvia
Scaphopoda
Cephalopoda
Subclass
Prosobranchia
Opisthobranchia
Pulmonata
Order
Archaeogastropoda
Mesogastropoda
Neogastropoda
Cephalaspidea
Anaspidea
Thecosomata
Gymnosomata
Sacoglossa
Nudibranchia
Notaspidea
Systellommatophora
Basommatophora
Stylommatophora
Representative Genera
Helicina
Haliotis
Patella
Crepidula
Strombus
Littorina
Buccinum
Conus
Bulla
Navanax
Philine
Aplysia
Akera
Clione
Tritonia
Hermissenda
Pleurobranchaea
Lymnaea
Helisoma
Planorbis
Melampus
Achatina
Helix
Limax
Otala

The Mollusca originated in the late Precambrian period or early Cambrian period about 600 million years ago (Solem, 1974; Runnegar and Pojeta, 1985). They came from a stock of flatworm creatures that also gave rise to the annelids. These ancestors were bilaterally symmetrical, unsegmented but serial in body plan, and acoelomate (i.e., lacking an internal body cavity lined with epithelium). They probably lived at the sandy bottom of the near shore, and they were probably carnivores.

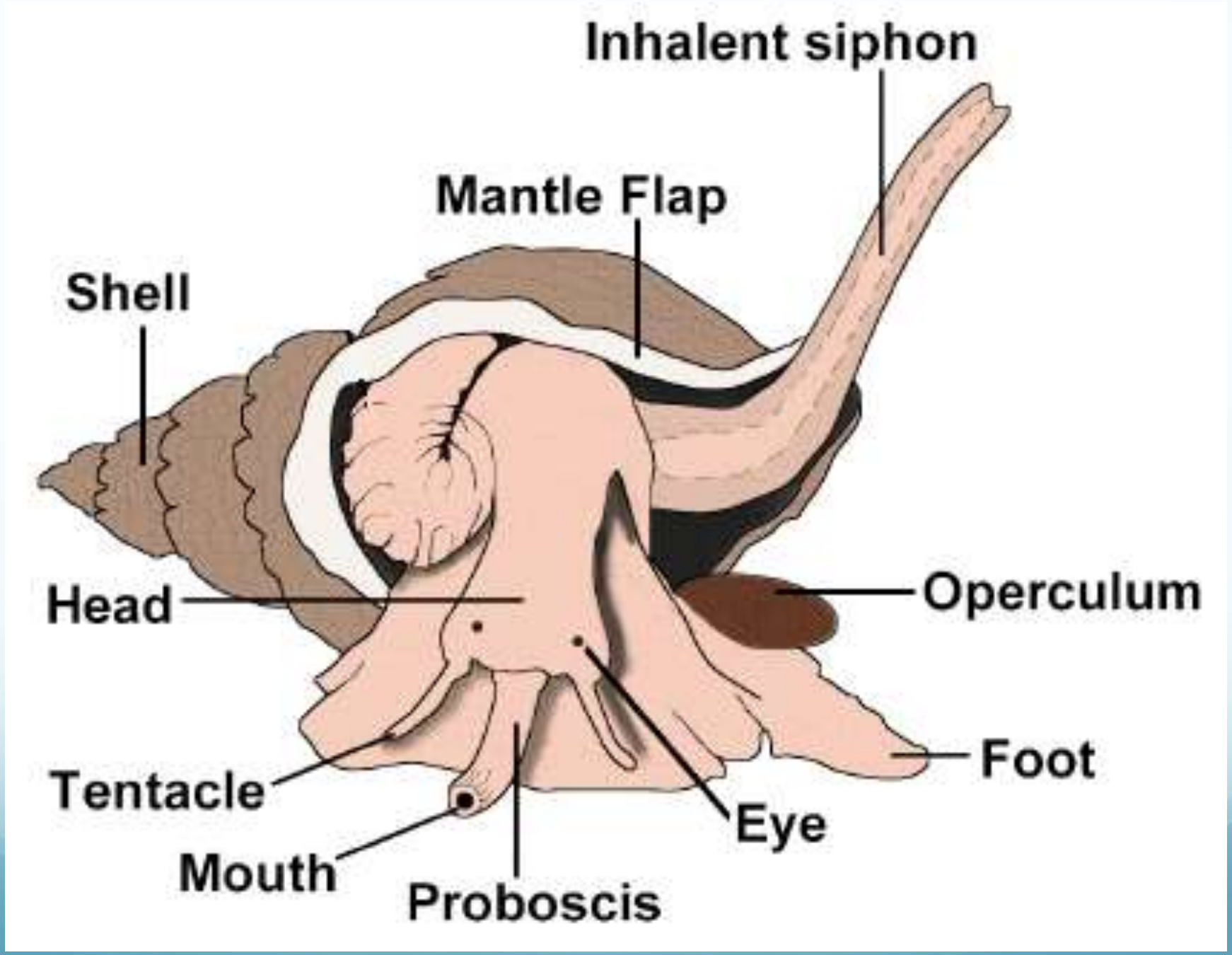
Classis: GASTROPODA

- Subclassis: PROSOBRANCHIA
- Subclassis: HETEROBRANCHIA
- Subclassis: OPISTOBRANCHIA
- Subclassis: DIVASIBRANCHIA
- Subclassis: GYMNOMORPHA
- Subclassis: PULMONATA

Prosobrank'ların Karakteristik Özellikleri



Genel vücut yapısı


Inhalent siphon
Mantle Flap
Shell
Head
Operculum
Foot
Tentacle
Eye
Mouth
Proboscis