



Mollusks

General Info

- * Symmetry?
- * 2 openings
- * Foot (movement)
- * Mantle (secretes shell)

Getting Food

- * Radula: tongue-like organ w/ rows of teeth
- * can drill, scrape, cut or pull in food

Reproduction

* Sexual

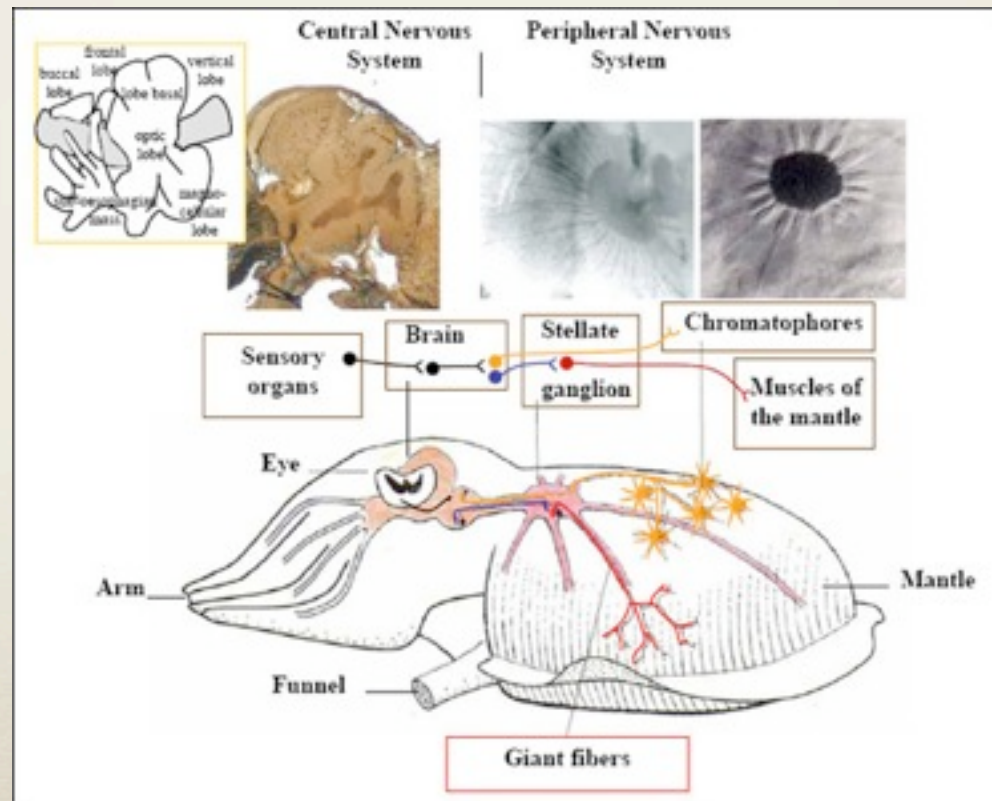
* External Fertilization

* Larvae: free-swimming with cilia



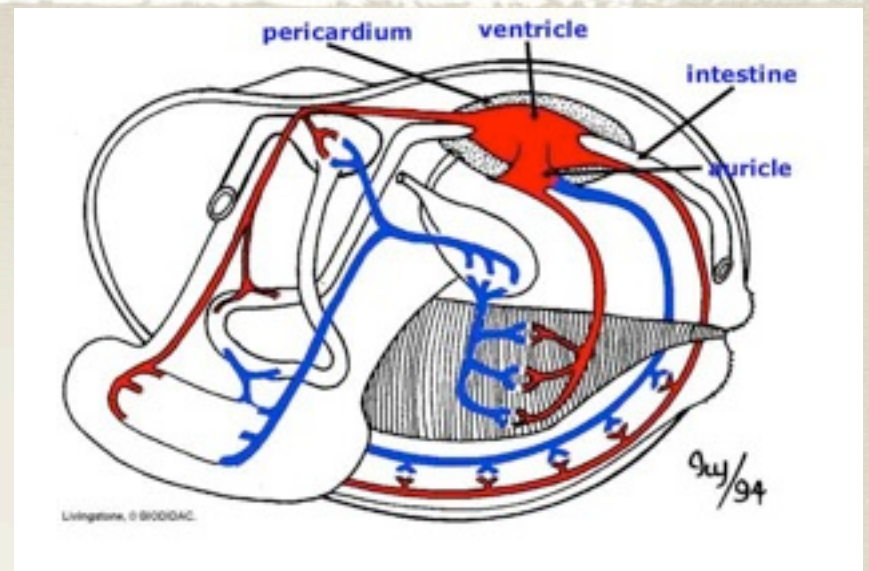
Nervous System

- * Simple: brain/nerves to coordinate movement/behavior except...
- * Paired eyes: simple or complex

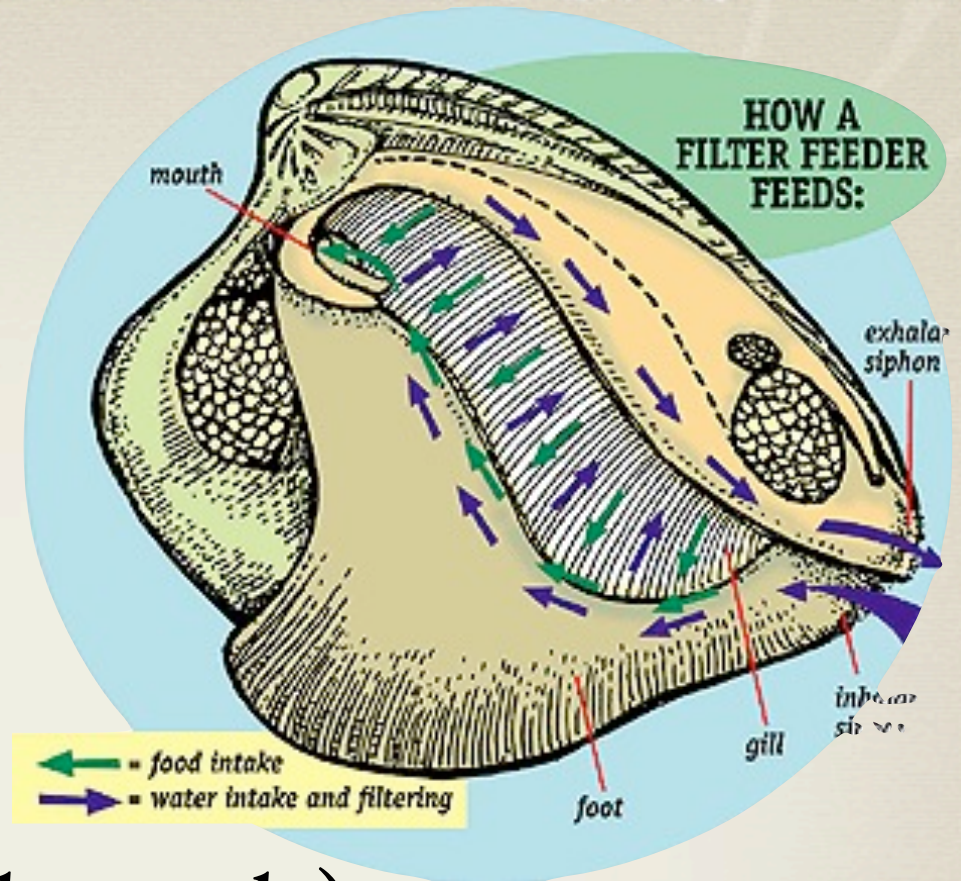
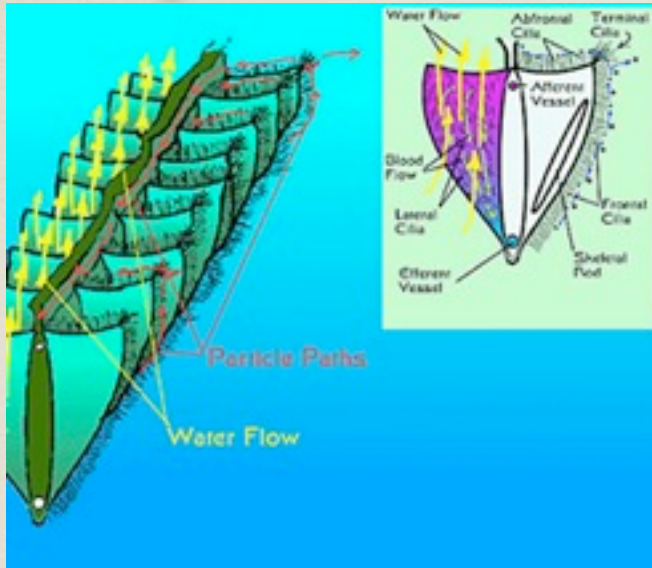


Circulation

- * 3 chambered heart
- * Open: blood moves through vessels into open spaces
- * Closed: Blood enclosed in vessels, more efficient gas exchange (cephalopods)



Respiration

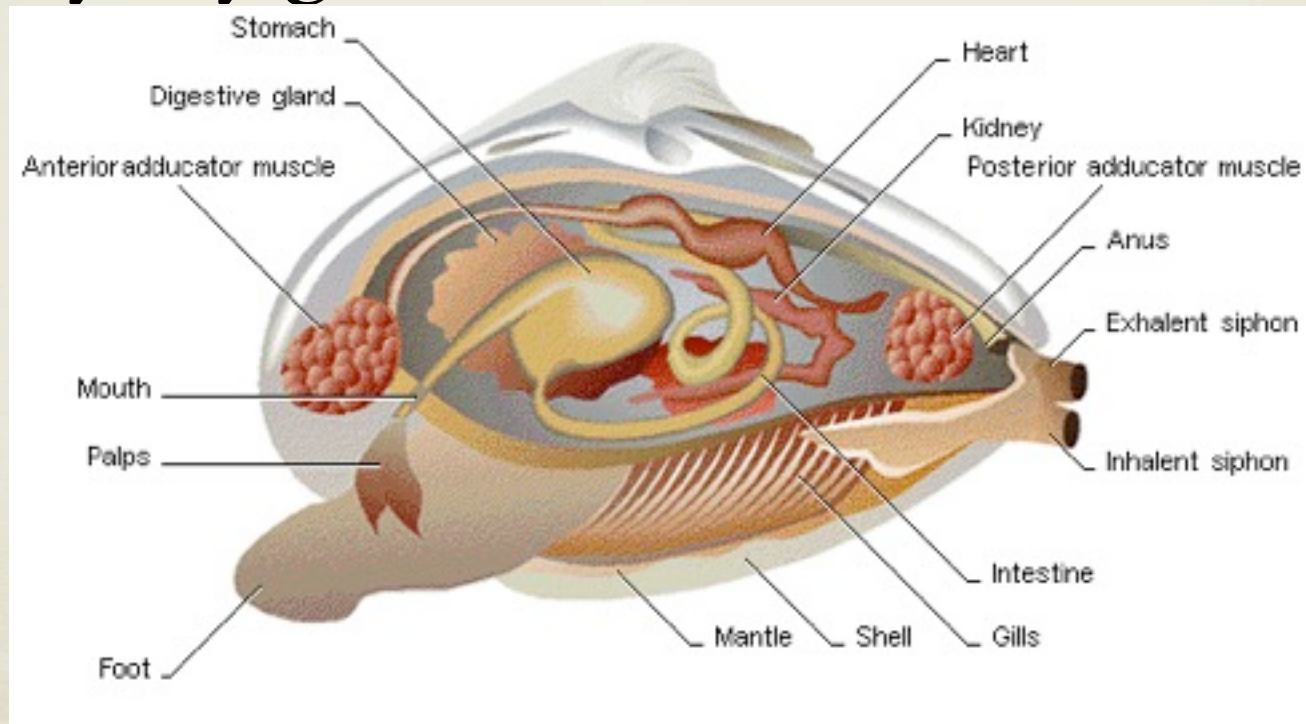


* Gills (specialized mantle)

* Increase surface area for gas exchange

Excretion

* Nephridia: organs that collect metabolic wastes and remove from body (by gills)



Gastropods



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- Largest class

Abalone



- Herbivore
- Up to 37 cm shell
- Holes on top, respiratory water flows
- Big foot

Abalone



Conches

Can repair damaged shells



Limpets



Can shut mantle into shell - operculum- closes off hole,
Have siphons to carry water to gills

Snail



Periwinkles



Periwinkles



Can completely cover shell with mantle
Glossy colorful appearance

Cowrie



Whelks



Colorful - taste bad, some have poison glands or spicules from sponges

Nudibranch



Can regenerate “tentacles” on back

Nudibranch



Eat cnidarians, have undischarged nematocysts on their back

Nudibranch



Bivalves

A close-up photograph of a large, dense cluster of dark blue mussel shells. The shells are tightly packed together, covering most of the frame. They are attached to a light-colored, textured rock surface. The lighting is bright, highlighting the smooth, slightly glossy texture of the shells. The background is out of focus, showing more of the rocky terrain.

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Bivalves

- 2 shelled,

A close-up photograph of a large group of dark blue mussel shells. The shells are clustered together on a light-colored, textured surface, likely a rock or concrete. The lighting is bright, highlighting the smooth, slightly glossy texture of the shells. The background is out of focus, showing more of the same shells and the surface they are on.

Bivalves

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- No radula
- Large foot to burrow in mud or sand

Bivalves

A close-up photograph of a large, dense cluster of bivalves, likely mussels, growing on a rocky or shell-covered surface. The shells are dark blue-green with a slightly iridescent sheen. The background is a light, sandy or shell-covered ground, which is out of focus.

Bivalves

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- Larger particles rejected and expelled though excurrent siphon

Cockle



Blue Mussels



Blue Mussel



- The giant clam, the world's largest bivalve mollusk, can weigh up to 500 pounds. Also known as the bear's paw clam, it lives in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans.



Giant Clam



Razor clam



Oysters



Electric flame scallop



Scallops



Scallop eyes



Scallop Eyes



Scallops for dinner!

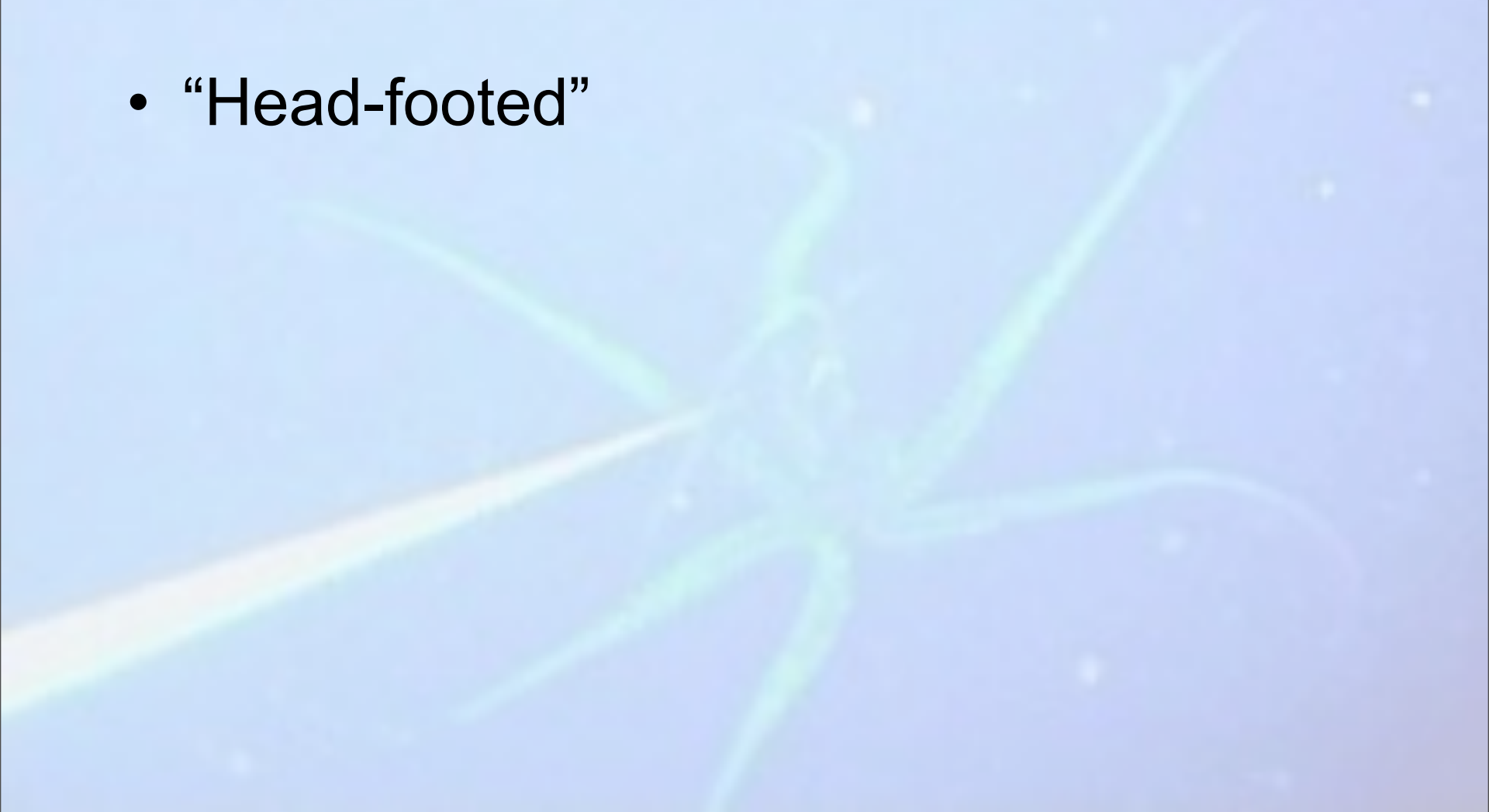


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- Use **radula** to pull in food
- Use **siphons** to expel water for **JET PROPULSION**

Nautilus

90+ Tentacles
Chambers
filled with
gas



head, 8 arms, 2
feeding tentacles

Cuttlefish



Angry Cuttlefish



Monday, November 7, 2011

- These cuttlefish use their tentacles to blend in with a man-made pattern.
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IznIT8XkmkY&feature=player_embedded



Gas-filled bone



Gas-filled bone



Gas-filled bone



Gas-filled bone



Find the octopus...



Octopus Attack

Find the octopus...



Octopus Attack

240 suckers
on each arm!

Octopus



Mimic Octopus



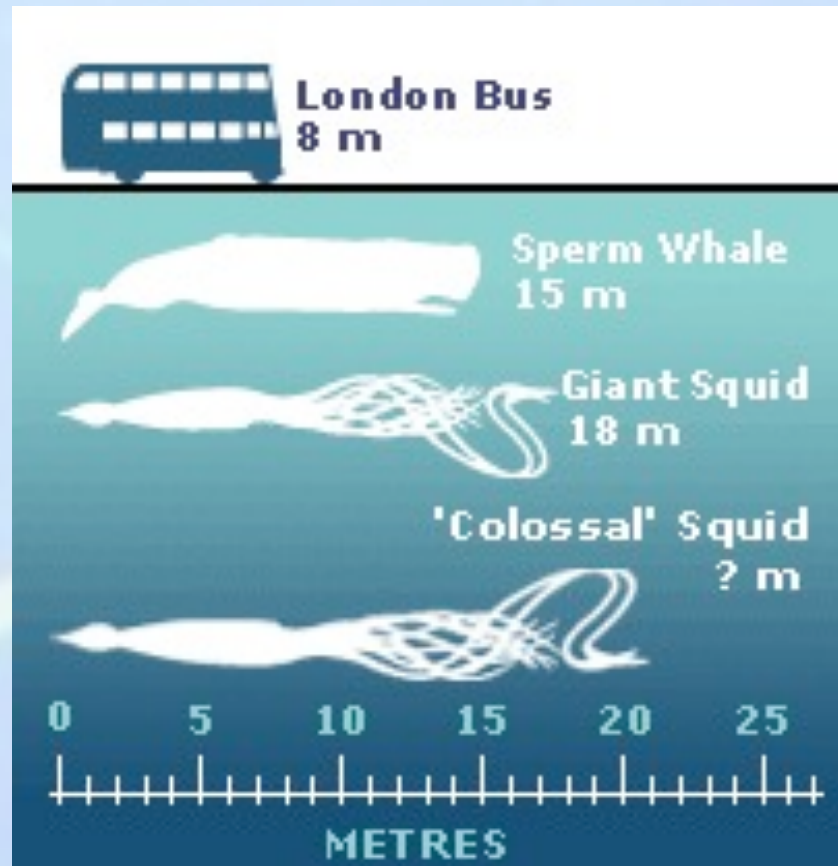
mimic octopus

direct
funnel to
swim
backward,
forward
stabilizing
fins

Colossal squid



Colossal squid



hooks on
tentacles

Colossal squid beak



Colossal squid



Live giant squid



Giant Squid Tentacle



special
grooved
arm of male
transfers
sperm into
female
siphons

Reproduction



Chromatophores



Chromatophores

- pigment in elastic pigment sac controlled by muscles and nerves
- Muscles contract, sac is stretched and pigment spreads out
- Muscles relax, pigment is condensed into small spot
- baby

Cuttle fish

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QDm4pwOtQ9Y&feature=player_embedded
- How they time their skin cells to mime the movement of sunrays through water, angle changes, passing clouds, how they can split their displays in two, broadcasting one message to the right, a different message to the left, I have no idea. But they can. Watch.