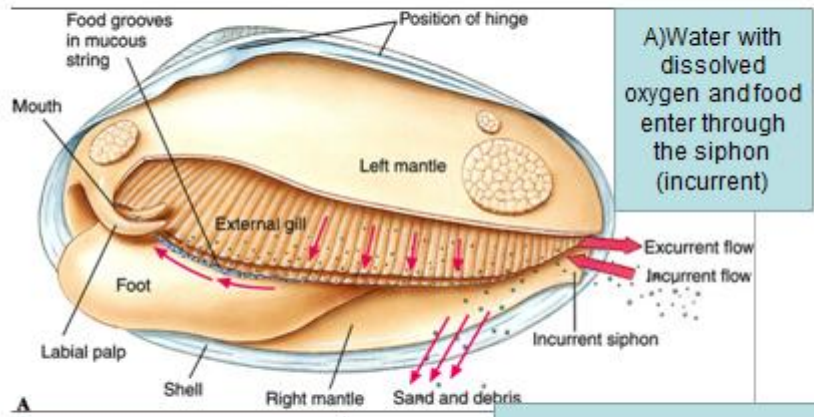


Animals



A) Water with dissolved oxygen and food enter through the siphon (incurrent)

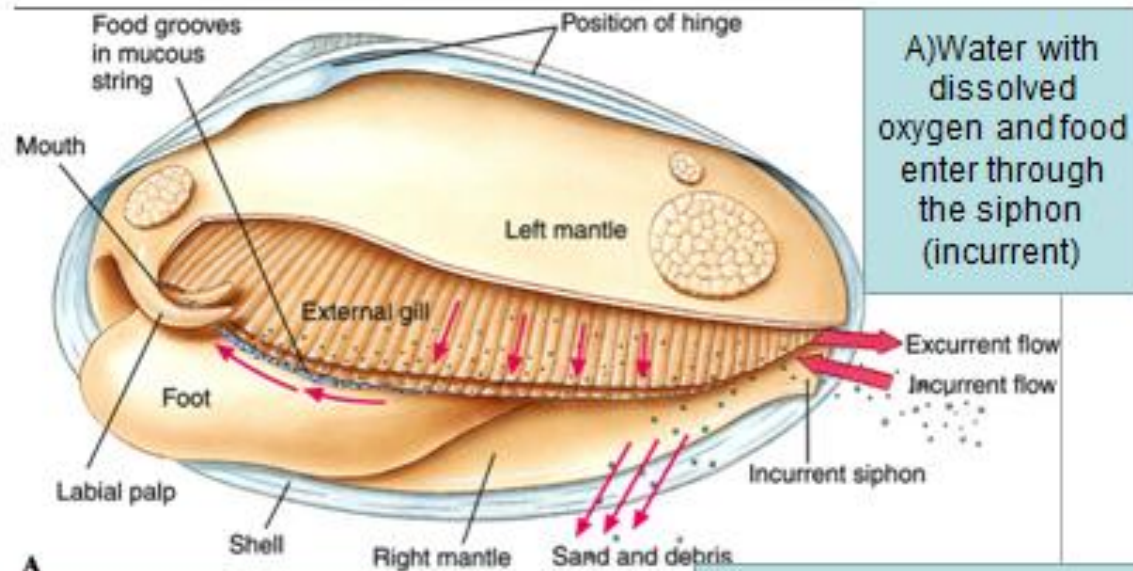
B) Food grooves/ get stuck into the mucous produced by the gill

c) Water with dissolved carbon dioxide and waste go out through the siphon (excurrent)

Bivalves nutrition



Animals



A) Water with dissolved oxygen and food enter through the siphon (incurrent)

B) Food grooves/ get stuck into the mucous produced by the gill

c) Water with dissolved carbon dioxide and waste go out through the siphon (excurrent)

Bivalves nutrition



How are molluscs classified?



Wedge-shaped
(thin edge at one end)
Gills
(feeding and breathing)
Siphon (mantle)
Open circulatory system
Most burrow down
Non-burrowing bivalves:
(Scallop, mussel, oyster)



Two shells (hinge ligament)
No head (no radula)
The body is a muscular foot
Filter-feeders
Clams, scallop, mussel, oysters
coquina clam



Most sessile
Byssal thread
(byssus)
anchor the mussel
to a rock or to
others (colonies)



Main features



Sexual reproduction in gastropods

sexual

- Hermaphrodites each individual has both male and female gonads (snails and slugs). Usually self-fertilisation doesn't occur. Internal fertilization (love dart) in terrestrial snail whereas in marine snail is external.

Unit 3



Two snails mating (chalk dart or love dart)



Animals

Gastropods have no hearing.
Ocelli on tentacles (light and dark)
Central nervous system without brain
rope-ladder system (ganglia connected by nerves) and peripheral nervous system

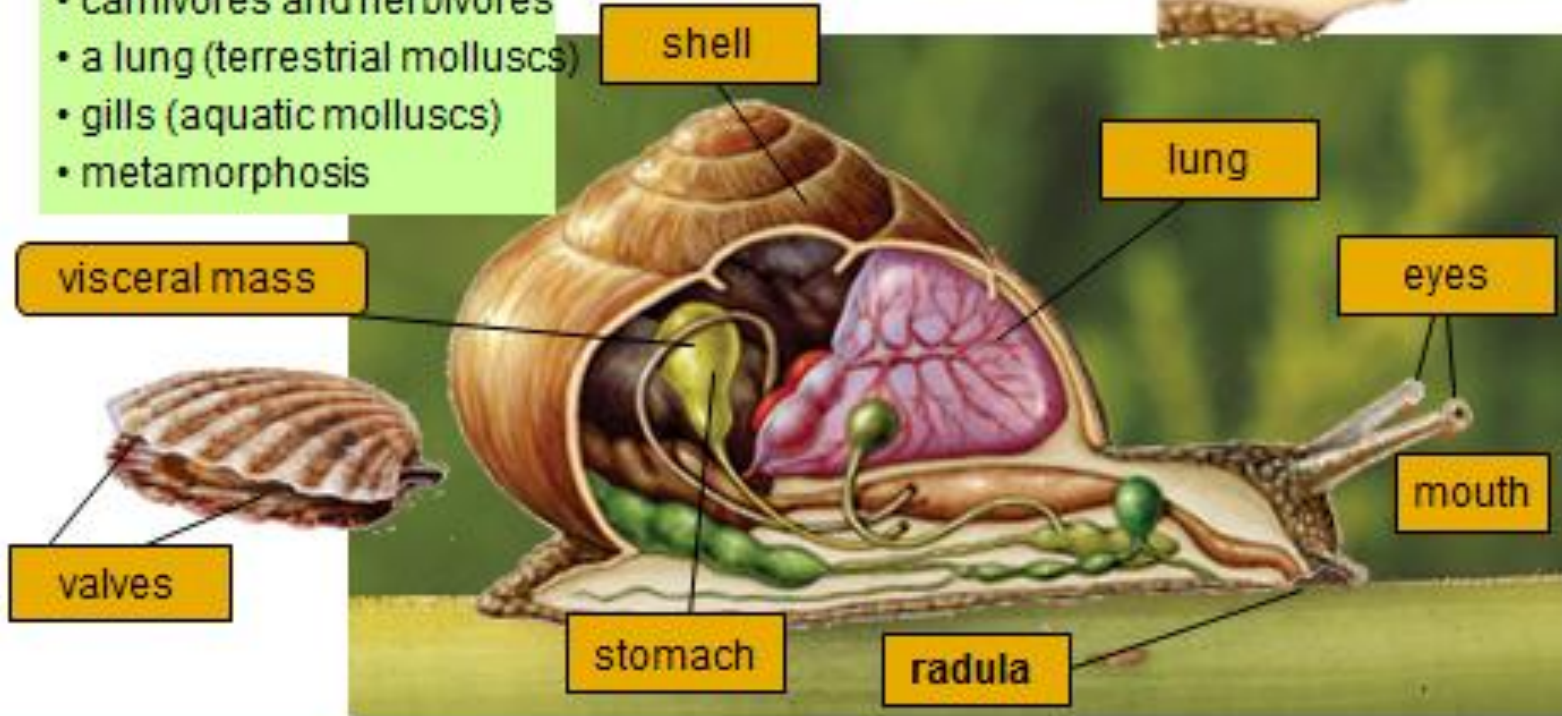


What are molluscs like?

- bilateral symmetry
- soft body
- carnivores and herbivores
- a lung (terrestrial molluscs)
- gills (aquatic molluscs)
- metamorphosis



Radula



shell

lung

eyes

visceral mass

mouth

valves

stomach

radula