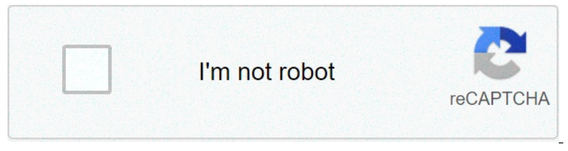

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Excretion in other organisms

Phylum of Aquatic Invertebrates EntiProctateral Range: Ancient Cambrian ¢ â ¬ "PreÃªÅ¾ 'ÃªÅ¾' Osdcptjk PG N [1] [2] Barentenia Fair Scientific classification Kingdom: Sottobriccio Breeding: eumetazoa Cladice: Parahoxozoa Cladice: Bilateria clade: Nephrozoa (Ansumone) : Protostome (gasped): Spiralia superphylum: Lophotrochozooa Cladice: Lophophorotata Phylum: Entoproctanitsche, 1870 Families Barentsiidae (Urnatelidae) Loxokalypodidae Loxosomatidae Pedicellinidae Entoprocta / Ã ©> NtoÃªÅ¡Ã "prÃ © 'KTA © â ¢> NtoÃªÅ¡Ã" prÃ © 'KTA © â ¢ / (lit / a)) or Kamptozoa / KÃ | (P) TÃ © Ã ¢ â "¢ â © zoÃªÅ¡Ã /, is a phylum of aquatic animals, mostly sessile, ranging from 0.1 to 7 millimeters (0.004 to 0.3 in) long. the mature individuals are goblet-shaped, with relatively long stems. They have a "crown" of solid tentacles whose eyelashes generates currents d ' water that draw food particles towards the mouth, both the mouth that the anus is located inside the "crown." the Bryoz or similar surface (Ectoprocta) has the anus outside of a "crown" of hollow tentacles. Most of entoprocts families are colonial, and all but two of the 150 species are marine. Some solitary species can move slowly. Some species expelled eggs in water, while others retain their eggs in the rooms brood until they hatch, and some of these species use the placenta to similar organs to nourish the developing eggs. After hatching, the larvae swim for a short time and are content to an area. In there the larval metamorphosis and the intestine rotates up to 180 Â °, so that the mouth and anus do upwards. Both the colonial species that solitary that also reproduce cloning - the solitary species affect clones in the space between the tentacles and then release them when they are developed, while those colonial produce new members from the stems or stolons by a similar corridor. The entoprocts fossils are very rare and the first samples that have been identified with confidence given by the late Jurassic. Most studies of 1996 onwards considered as members of the entoprocts Trochozoo, which also includes molluscs and annelids. However, a study in 2008 concluded that entoprocti are closely related to Bryozoi. Names "Entoprocta", coined in 1870, [3] meaning "anus inside." [4] The nickname "Kamptozoa" meaning animals "bent" or "curved", [5] was granted in 1929. [3] Some authors use "Entoprocta", [6] [7] while others prefer "Kamptozoa". [4] [8] DESCRIPTION The most species is colonial, and their members are known as "zooids", [9] © since animals are not completely independent. [10] The zooids are typically 1 millimeters (0.039 in) long but vary from 0.1 to 7 millimeters (0.004 to 0.3 in) long [4]. Distinctive Features The entoprocts are superficially as Bryozoi (Ectoprocts), since © both groups have a "crown" of tentacles whose cilia generate water currents that draw food particles towards the mouth. However, they have different feeding mechanisms and internal anatomy and ectoprocti undergo a metamorphosis from larva to the unity that destroys most of the larval tissues; Their colonies also have a founding zooid that is different from his "daughters." [4] Summary of distinctive features Ã ¢ Entoprocta [4] Bryozoa (ectoprocta) [4] Tentacles Supply Current cavities with solid bases to recommendations of tentacles from tips to the bases of the tentacles of anus position within the "crown" of tentacles out "crown" of tentacles coelom any form three parts of the founder zooid in a colony like other round zooids, unlike zooids normal [11] Metamorphosis adults retain most larval structures destroys most of the larval organs structures excretory protonephridia no zooids discreet barentsa body A mature Zooid Entoproct has a glass-like structure with a glass mounted on a relatively long stem that sticks to a surface. The edge of the chalice brings a "crown" of solid tentacles from 8 to 30, which are extensions of the body wall. The base of the "crown" of the tentacles is surrounded by a membrane that partially covers the tentacles when retracting. The mouth and the anus are on the opposite sides of the atrium atrium Enclosed by the "crown" of the tentacles), and both can be closed by the sphincter muscles. The intestine is a U, curving towards the base of the glass, where it widens to form the stomach. This is flanked by a membrane consisting of a single layer of cells, each of which has more eyelashes. [4] Cernua pedicellin (enlarged x 27) The stems of colonial species derive from shared attack plates or a network of stolons, pipes that cross a surface. [4] In solitary species, the stem ends up in a muscular sucker, or a flexible foot, or cemented a surface. [7] The stem is muscular and produces a characteristic annuishing movement. In some species it is segmented. Some solitary species can move, crawling on the muscular foot or by the administrator. [4] The body wall is composed of the epidermis and an external cuticle, [4] which consists mainly of crossed collagen fibers. The epidermis contains only a single layer of cells, each of which brings more eyelashes ("hair") and microvilli (small "folds") that penetrate through the cuticle. [4] The Toloni and stems of colonial species have more thick cuticles, stiffening with Chitina. [7] There is no coelom (internal cavity full of peritoneo coated fluid) and the other internal organs are incorporated into the connective tissue located between the stomach and the base of the "crown" of the tentacles. The nervous system crosses the connective tissue and just under the epidermis and is controlled by a pair of ganglia. The nerves run from these to the glass, tentacles and stem and to detect the organs in all these areas. [4] Power, digestion, excretion, circulation and breathing A band of cells, each with more eyelashes, runs along the sides of the tentacles, connecting every tentacle to its neighbors, except that there is a gap in the band closer to the anus. A separate eyelash band grows along a groove that runs near the inner side of the base of the "crown", with a close extension on the inner surface of each tentacle. [7] The eyelashes on the sides of the tentacles create a current that flows into the "crown" at the bases of the tentacles and exits above the center of the "crown". [4] These eyelashes pass food particles to the eyelashes on the inner surface of the tentacles, and the inner eyelashes produces a descending current that guides the particles inside and around the groove, and then to the mouth. [7] Entoproches generally use one or both: ciliary sieve, in which a stripe band creates the power supply and other particles of food traps (the "sieve"); And downstream harvest, in which food particles are trapped while they are about to go out. In Entoprocts, downstream collection is carried out by the same bands of eyelashes that generate the current; The trocopozoi larvae also use downstream harvest, but use a separate eyelash set for trapping food particles. [12] Furthermore, the glands in the tentacles secrete adhesive wires that capture great particles. [4] A non-colonial species reported by about the Antarctic peninsula in 1993 has cells that superficially resemble the cnidary cnidocytes and fire-fighting wires. These unusual cells lie around the mouth and can provide an additional means to capture the prey. [13] The stomach and the intestine are flanked by microvilli, which are designed to absorb nutrients. The anus, which opens inside the "crown", expels solid waste in the current coming out after the tentacles filtered food out of the water; In some families it is raised on a cone above the level of the groove that leads the food to the mouth. [4] [14] Most species have a pair of protonephridia that extracts wastes soluble from internal and eliminary fluids through pores near the mouth. However, the freshwater species Urnatella Gracilis has Nephridia in the glass and in the stem. [4] ZOOIDS absorb oxygen and emit carbon dioxide by diffusion, [4] that works well for small animals. [15] Reproduction and life cycle Apical Ciiffe (Cila) Prototroch (Cilia) Mouth metatroom of the stomach stomach Mesoderm anu /// = cilia trochophore larva [16] Most of the species are simultaneous hermaphrodes, but some pass from male to female while mature, while individuals of some species remain of the same sex all their lives. Individuals have one or two pairs of gonads, placed between the atrium and the stomach and open in a single gonopore in the atrium. [7] It is believed that the eggs are fertilized in the ovaries. Most species release the eggs that emphasize in planktonic larvae, but some hover their eggs in the gonopore. Those who hate the small eggs nourish them by a placenta organ, while the larvae of species with larger eggs live on stored yolk. [4] The development of the egg fertilized in a larva follows a typical spiral pattern: the cells are divided into a spiral neckline, and Mesoderm develops from a specific cell labeled "4D" in the first embryo. [17] There is no coelom at any stage. [4] In some species larva is a trochophore that is planktonic and feeds on food particles floating using the two bands of Cilia around its "equator" to sweep the food in the mouth, which uses more eyelashes to bring them into the stomach , which further uses cilia to expel did not digred remains through the anus. [18] In some species of generates Loxosomella and Loxosoma, the larva produces one or two buds that separate and form new individuals, while the trochopol disintegrates. However, most produce a larva with sensory tufts up and front, a pair of pigments-cup of ocelli ("small eyes"), a pair of protonephridia, and a large foot eyelashes at the bottom. [7] After arranging, the foot and the front tuft are attached to the surface. The larvae of most species suffer a complex metamorphosis and the internal organs can rotate up to 180 Â °, so that the mouth and the anus dopes both upwards. [4] All species can produce grass clones. The colonial species produce new zooids from stones or stems and can form large colonies in this way. [4] In a solitary species, clones are formed on the floor of the atrium and are released when their organs are developed. [7] Taxonomy See also: List of bilateral animal orders Phylum is composed of about 150 recognized species, grouped in 4 families: [4] [6] Family Barentendae Pedicellinidae Loxokalypodidae Loxosomatidae Genutiana, Coriella, Pedicellopsis, Pseudopededicellina, Urnatella [19] Chitaspis, Loxosomatoides, Myosoma, Pedicellina [20] Loxokalypus [21] LoxokAlyPus [21] Loxocore, Loxomitra, Loxosoma, Loxosomella, Loxossomespilon [22] Colonial [8] colonial solitaire septum between calyx and stem [8] no organ Star Cells [8] Yes No Anu Cono [4] No Yes Stollons Present [8] Yes No, Colonies grow on shared basic plate Non-segmented colonial stems [4] [8] No evolutionary history Fossil Record The Mid-Cambrian dinomischus has been greeted as the first fossil Entoproct, [23] but the classification is uncertain [24] since the Entoprrocts are small and soft, fossils have been extremely rare. [24] In 1977, Simon Conway Morris provided the first description of Dinomischus, a sessile animal with glass, stem and detention, found in Canada's Burgess Shale, which was formed about 505 million years ago. Morris considered this animal like the first known EntokrlllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllCllCllCllCt; They are flexible and have a round section cross. [23] In 1992 J.a. Todd and P.d. Taylor concluded that Dinomischus was not an enoprroct, because he did not have the typical rounded, flexible tentacles, and fossils showed no other characteristics that clearly resembled those of the According to them, the first fossil entries were specimens that have found from late Jurassic rocks in England. These resemble the modern colonial gender of Genthendia in many ways, including: vertical zooids tied by a network of stoloni accustoming the surface to which the colony is attached; Straight stems combined with stolls with bulky bulky sockets transverse bands of wrinkles; Dimensions and overall proportions similar to those of modern species of Barentenia. [24] Another species, the tylodi of cotyledion, described for the first time in 1999, were the largest existing entoprocts, reaching 8 Ã ¢ â ¬ "56 mm in height, and unlike modern species, has been "armored" with scleritis, scale structures. C. tylodes had a lifestyle similar to modern sessile entoprocti. tylodes C. the identified fossils were found in rocks 520 million years southern China. This puts the first components in the explosion of the Cambrian period. [25] the Maotianshan Shales Shales Fossil, the tylodi of Cotyledion, has been re-evaluated as an ancient entoprocta scleritis-bearing (originally identified as a putative carpoide carpoide). [1] This interpretation of entoprloct cotiledion, however, it has been questioned by Mark McNenamin, considering it better interpreted as a group of Echinoderm rod based on the morphology of its stems scleritis. [26] family tree When entoprocti were discovered in dician novesimo century, they and bryozoans (Ectoprocts) were considered classes within the Phylum Bryozoa, © because both groups were sessile animals that filtered with a "crown" of tentacles that carried the eyelashes. However, from 1869 onwards, increasing awareness of differences, including the location dell'anus entoprocta inside the power structure and the difference in the initial model of the division of cells in the embryos, has caused scientists to consider the two groups as separate phyla. [27] "Bryozoa" became just another name for ectoprocts, where the anus is outside the power organ. [28] However, studies of a team in 2007 and 2008 to discuss sinking Entoprocta in Bryozoa as a class and resurrect Ectoprocta as the name for the Bryozoi currently identified. [27] [29] The consensus of studies from 1996 onwards was that entoprocti are part of Trochozooa, a protostoso "superphylum" whose members are united to have as their larval form the most basic type of trochophore. The trochozoa also include molluscs, annelids, flatworms, nemertines and others. However, scientists do not agree on which the phylum is mostly closely related to enctoprocts within trocopozoi. [30] An analysis in 2008 has re-introduced the pre-1869 meaning of the term "Bryozoa", a group in which entoprocti and ectoprocti are the most close relatives of the other. [27] Distribution and ecological habitats All species are sessile. [4] While the vast majority are marine, two species live in fresh water :. Loxosomatoides sirindhornae, reported in 2004 in central Thailand, and Urnatella frail, found on every continent except Antarctica [3] The colonial species are found in all oceans, living on rocks, shells, algae and underwater buildings. [4] The solitary species, which are marine, [3] live on other animals that feed producing water currents, like sponges, and ectoprocts Annelid sessile. [7] Most of the species does not live deeper than 50 meters, but some species are found in the deep ocean. [31] interaction with other organisms Some species of nudibranchs ("sea slugs"), in particular those of the genus Trapania, as well as dishes of Turbellario prey on entoprrocts. [32]. Small colonies freshwater dell'Ardinata Urnatella gracilis were found living on aquatic larvae of Cornutus Dobsonfly Corydalus Cornutus. The ectoprocti get a dispersion medium, protection from predators and perhaps a rich source of water of oxygen and nutrients, since © colonies often live next door to the gills of larval flies. [33] In the White Sea, the non-colonial entoprocta Loxosomella nordgaardi prefers to live attacked bryozoan colonies (ectoproct), mainly on of colonies or in the "chimneys", gaps that great briozoo colonies expell the water from which they have sieved food. The observation suggests that both Entoprrocts and the Brozooi benefit from the Association: each enhances the flow of water that the other power requirements; and the longest eyelashes of the del May they allow them to capture food different from the one captured by the briozoi, so that animals are not competing for the same food. [34] Entoprocta are small and have been little studied by zoologists. So it is difficult to determine if a sample belongs to a species that already occurs in the same area or is an invader, probably due to human activities. [35] References

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