

Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy

Biology 324
K. V. Kardong

Introduction

Vertebrate Story

A.S. Romer

In Lab:

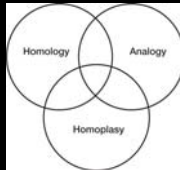
FISH	→	Ostracoderm, Placoderm ☹️ Shark ☹️
AMPHIBIAN	→	<i>Eryops</i> ☹️ <i>Necturus</i> ☹️
REPTILE	→	Lizard ☹️
MAMMAL	→	Cat

Technique?

Comparative Anatomy

Changes in vertebrate body with the passage of time
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PARTS

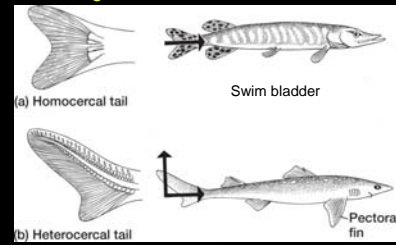
- a) Homology
Common ancestry
Forelimb – bird/croc
- b) Analogy
Similar Function
Bird wing/Bat wing
- c) Homoplasy
Similar appearance
Sail fin (fish) / sail back reptile



Comparative Anatomy (cont.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF THOSE CHANGES

a) Functional Significance



Comparative Anatomy (cont.)

Significance of those changes

b) Evolutionary significance

Evolutionary processes, principles, phylogeny

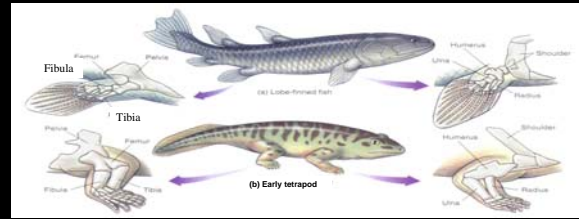
Platypus – mosaic



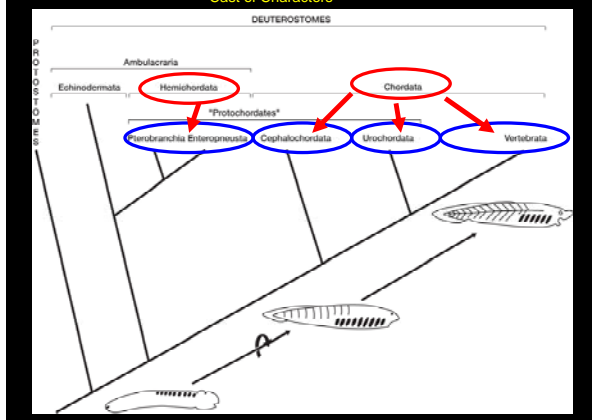
Archaeopteryx -- intermediate



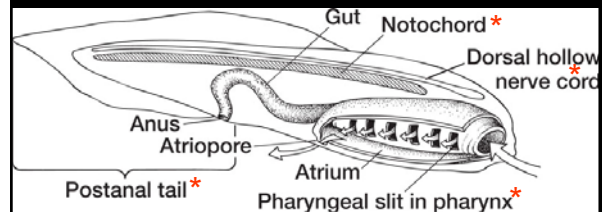
Lobe fin -- preadapted



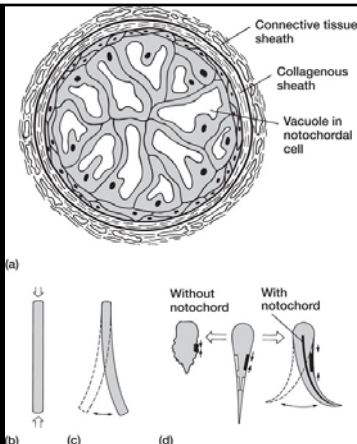
Cast of Characters



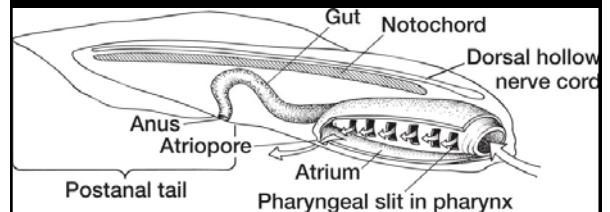
Chordate Characteristics



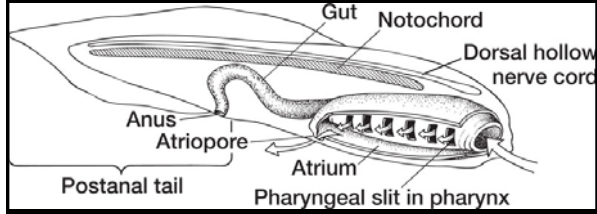
1) Notochord



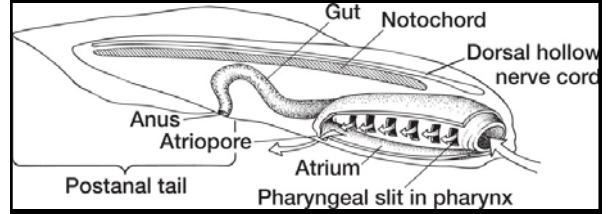
2) Dorsal, hollow nerve cord



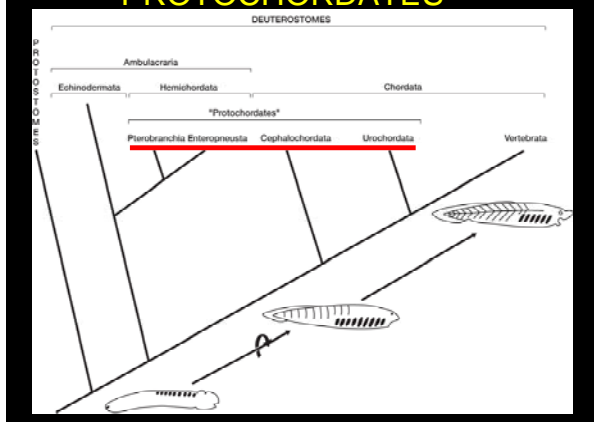
3) Pharyngeal slits



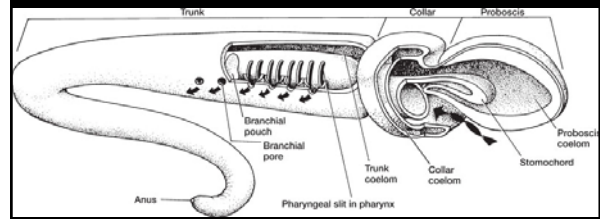
4) Post-anal tail



PROTOCHORDATES

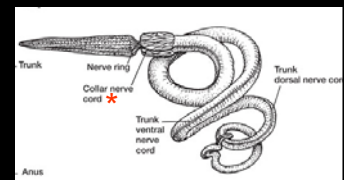
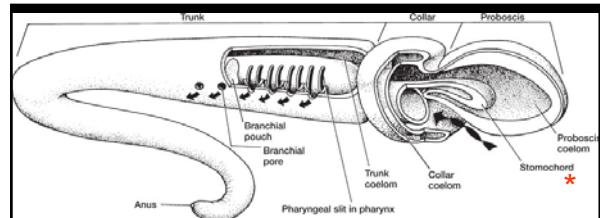
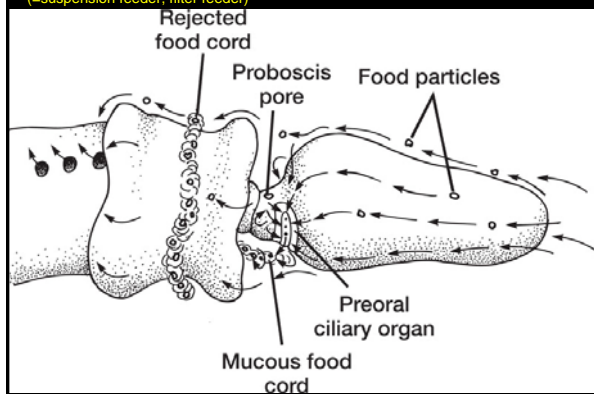


Hemichordate—acorn worm

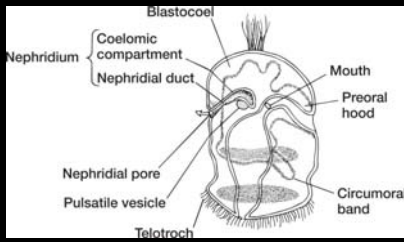


Ciliary-Mucous Feeder

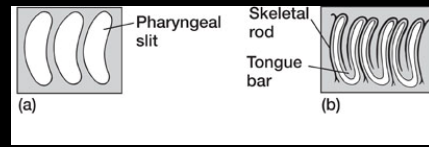
(=suspension feeder, filter feeder)



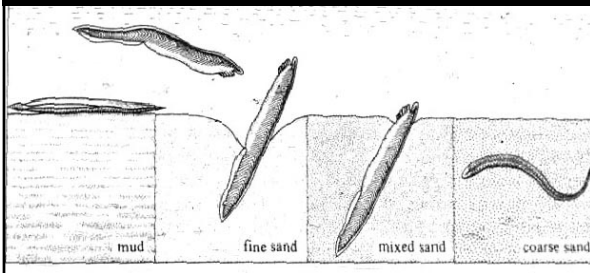
Hemichordate—tornaria larva



Hemichordate



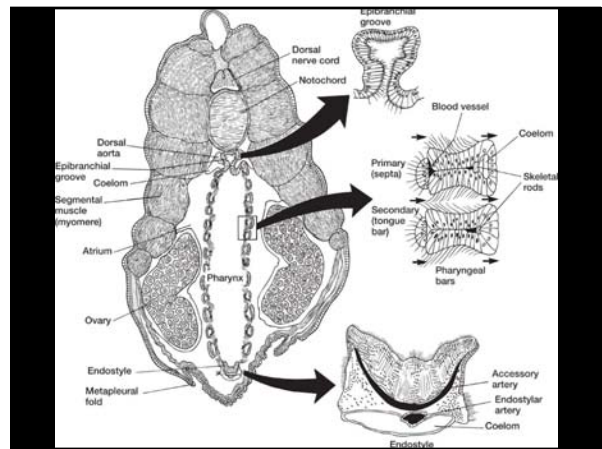
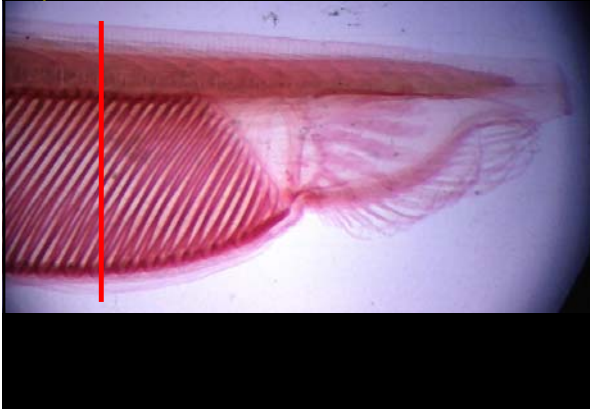
Cephalochordate—amphioxus

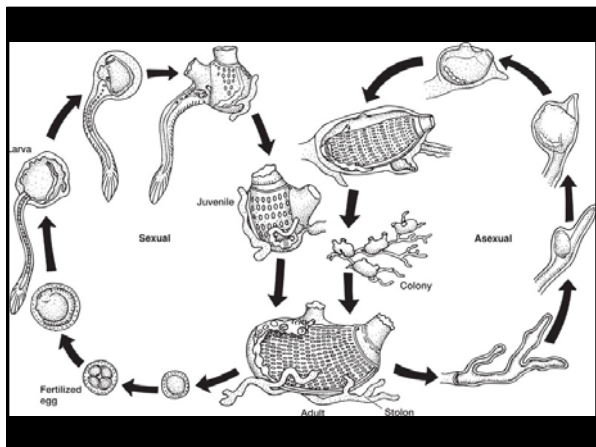
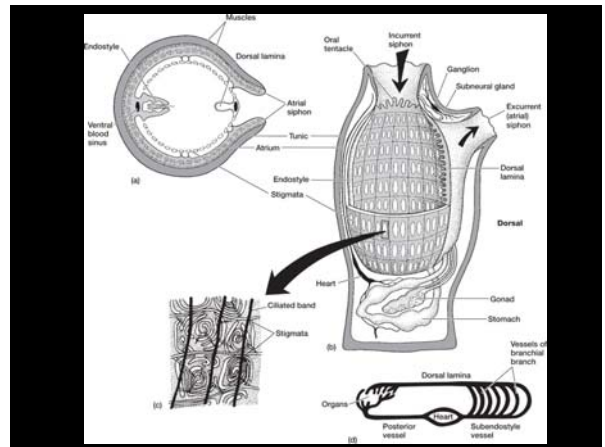
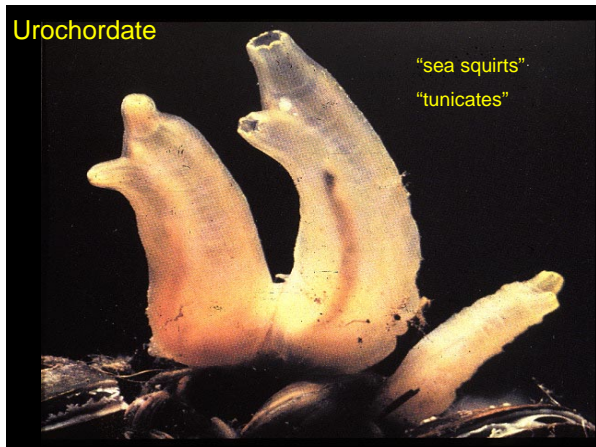
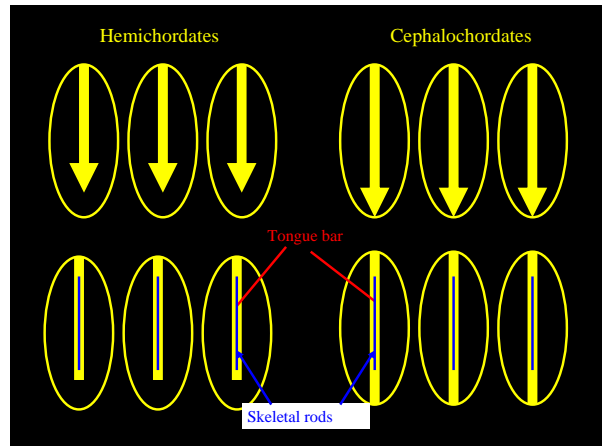
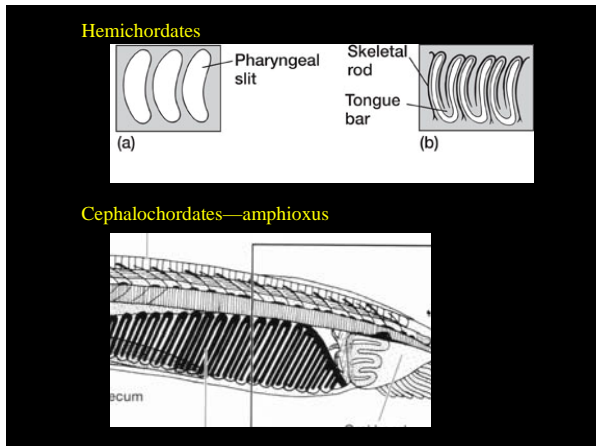


Cephalochordate—amphioxus



Cephalochordate—amphioxus

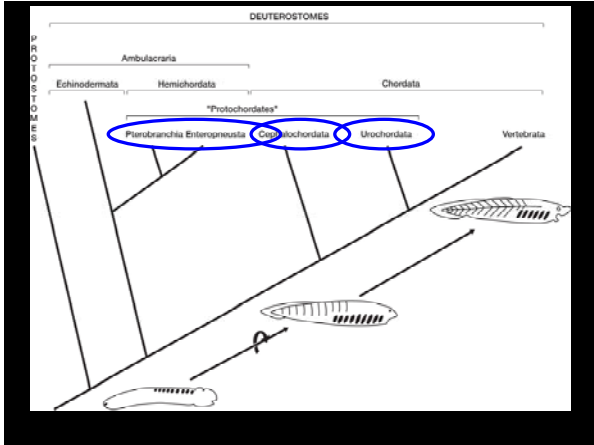
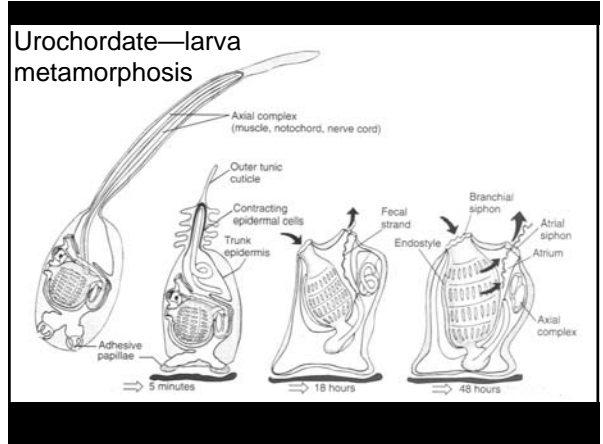




Urochordate—larva

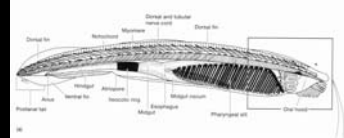


Urochordate—larva metamorphosis

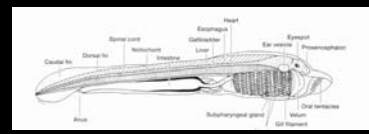


Amphioxus related to vertebrates?

Amphioxus



Ammocoetes larvae (Lamprey)



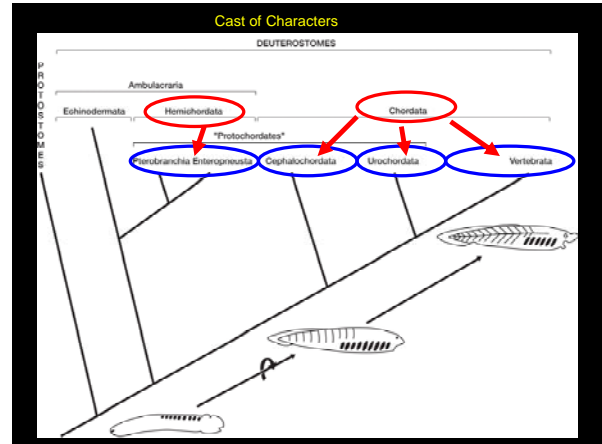
Vertebrate—lamprey



Lamprey larva—ammocoetes



Lamprey larva—ammocoetes



Origin of Chordate Body Plan