

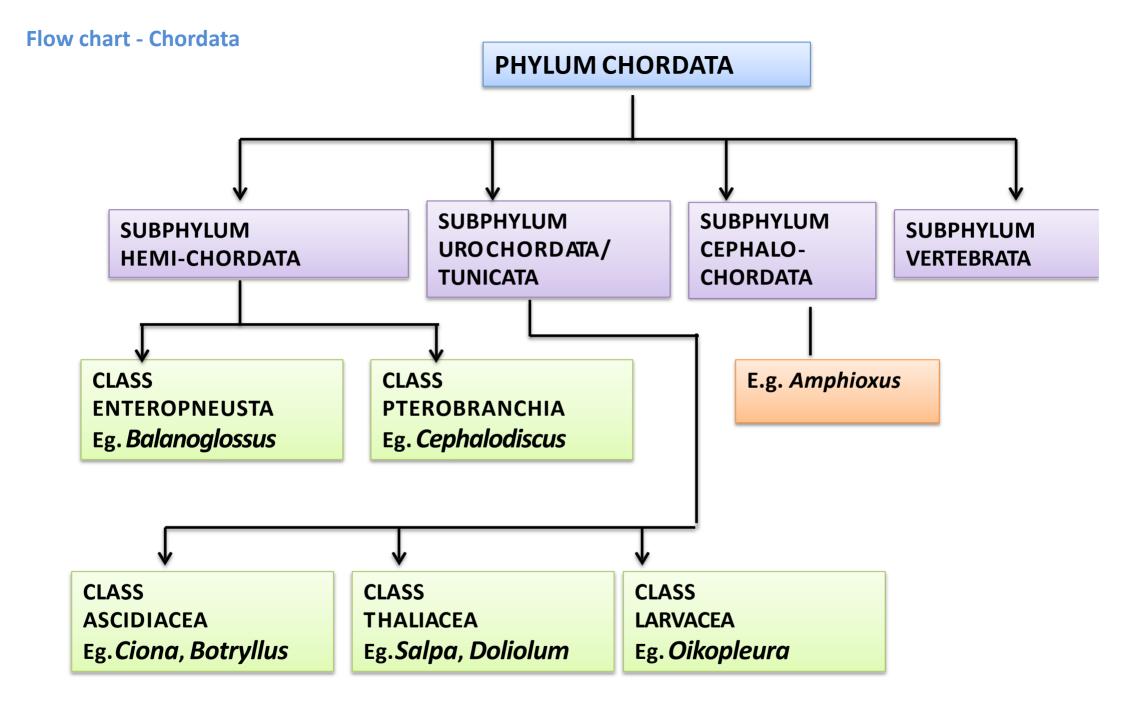
# Prochordata

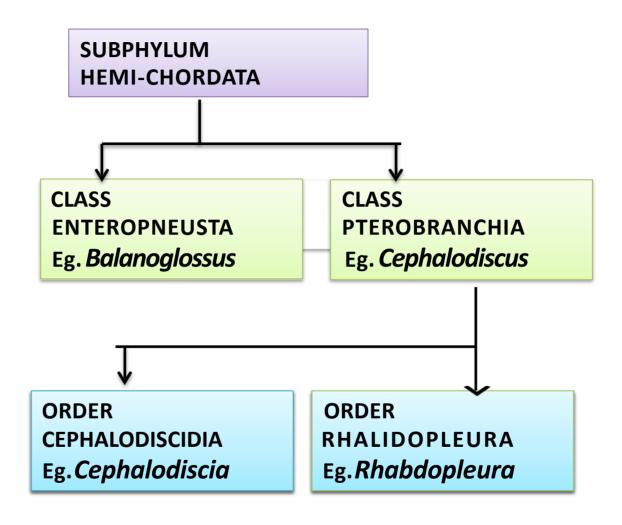
Specimens for Protochordara – Balanoglossus, Herdmania, Amphioxus

Compiled by Dr. Sadqua Shameem

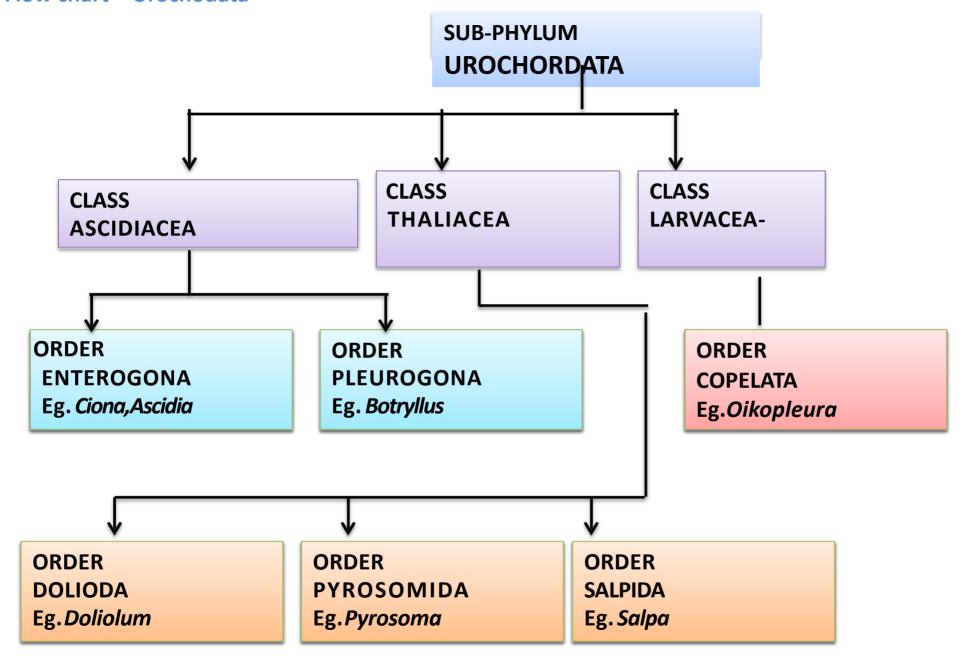
**Diagram credits** 

Ms. Sushma Kumari [B.Sc.(Prog.) Life Science]

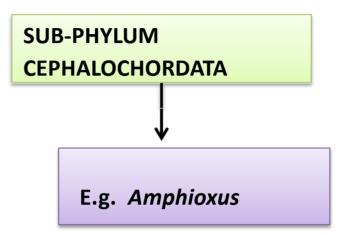




#### Flow chart - Urochodata



# Flow chart – Cephalochordata



# **Balanoglossus**

Common name: Acron worm

Geographical Distribution: Balanoglossus is cosmopolitan or world-wide in

distribution.

# **Scientific Classification with Justifications:**

**Phylum: Chordata** The presence of a notochord.

Subphylum: Hemichordata Notochord occurs only in the anterior end of body.

Class: Enteropneusta Body divisible into proboscis, collar and trunk.

Alimentary canal straight, two rows of caeca.

**Genus-** Balanoglossus



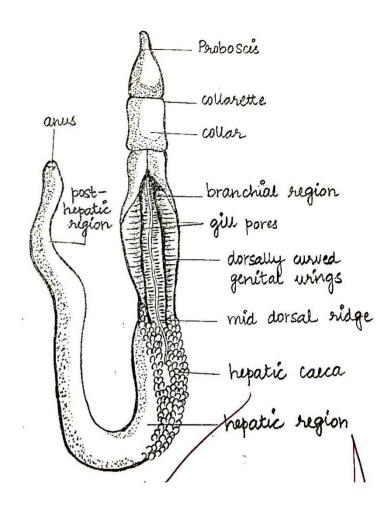
**Balanoglossus** 

#### **Characteristic feature:**

- 1. Body: soft and cylindrical having ciliated surface
- 2. Body length reaches 10-50 cm and is divided into short conical **proboscis**, **collar** and long **trunk**.
- 3. The **mouth** lies at the base of proboscis and is encircled by the edge of the collar.
- 4. Trunk divided into anterior branchio-genital region, a middle hepatic region and a posterior abdominal region
- 5. The branchio-genital region has a pair of genital wings formed by internal gonads and a branchial groove having numerous paired gill-slits arranged in 2 rows
- 6. The hepatic region has double rows of hepatic caecae.
- 7. Straight alimentary canal
- 8. Anus is present on posterior end of body
- 9. Sexes are separate and fertilization is external. Development includes a free-swimming pelagic larva called tornaria larva.

#### **Additional resources:**

www.youtube.com/watch?v=tilD7AqjxhI www.youtube.com/watch?v=TcJmWpmSNeg



**Balanoglossus** 

# Herdmania

Common name: Sea squirt

Geographical Distribution: India, Pacific and the Atlantic oceans and from Malaya and West Indies.

## **Scientific Classification with Justifications:**

**Phylum: Chordata** The presence of a notochord.

Subphylum: Urochordata Notochord and nerve cord is only present in the tail of the

larva .

Class: Ascidiacea Sessile animals, remain firmly attached to substratum.

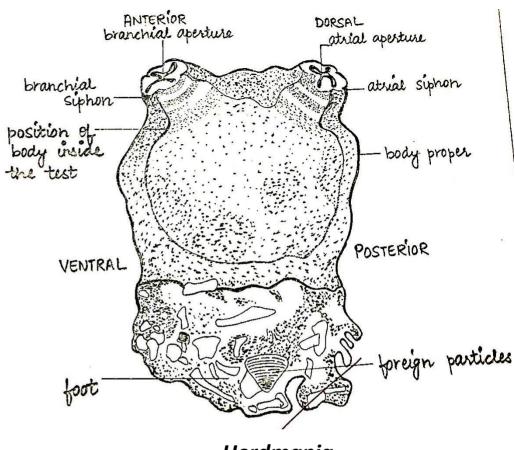
**Genus-** Herdmania



Herdmania

#### **Characteristic feature:**

- 1. The bag-like body is laterally compressed and somewhat oblong or rectangular in shape.
- 2. Attachment of animal is at posterior ventral end by foot.
- 3. Body free end is provided with two external openings of the branchial and the atrial apertures.
- 4. Opening of mouth through branchial aperture or siphon, while anus by atrial aperture.
- 5. Sac-like pharynx perforated by numerous stigmata
- 6. The test is a protective covering as well as an accessory respiratory organ, besides also being a receptor organ. It is soft, leathery and translucent.



Herdmania

### **Additional resources:**

www.youtube.com/watch?v=yoIyLSpGJLM www.youtube.com/watch?v=s95rfGnclX0 www.youtube.com/watch?v=FyChVNKAd0M

# **Amphioxus**

Common name: Lancelet

**Geographical Distribution :**World -wide in distribution, found on the shores of all continents and many oceanic islands

## **Scientific Classification with Justifications:**

**Phylum: Chordata** The presence of a notochord.

Subphylum: Cephalochordata Notochord and nerve cord extend the entire length

of the body.

**Genus-** Amphioxus



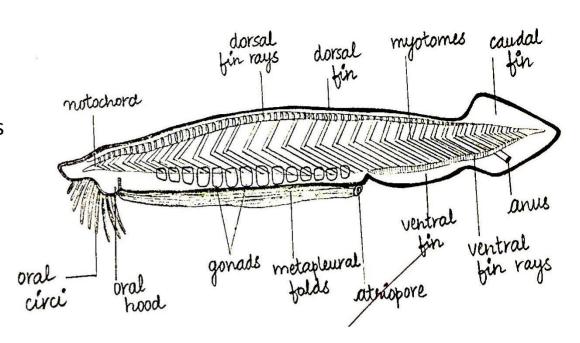
**Amphioxus** 

#### **Characteristic feature:**

- 1. Body is elongated, laterally compressed and pointed at both the ends.
- 2. Anterior end of body projected forward which is called **rostrum**
- 3. The trunk bears three openings, **mouth**, **atriopore** and **anus**. The entire body can be divided into (i) Cephalic (ii) Abdominal and (iii) Atrial regions.
- 4. Low and continuous fins three types:
  - a) dorsal fin
  - b) ventral fin
  - c) caudal fin
- 5. On each lateral side of the body are a series of <shaped **myotomes** or muscle bands, which are visible through the transparent body wall of the animal.
- 6. Sexes separate but can't be distinguish externally

## **Additional resources:**

www.youtube.com/watch?v=c4r2yf9t6V0 www.youtube.com/watch?v=e5I\_SHaCMe8 www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3SZPq3nF8Q



**Amphioxus**