Mollusks

- \bullet Molluscus = soft
- Soft-bodied animals that usually have an internal or external shell.
- Includes snails, slugs, clams, squids, and octopi.
- True coelom
- Complex, interrelated organ systems

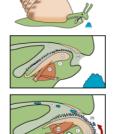


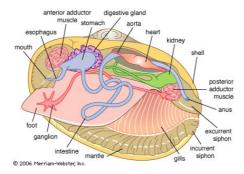
- The body plan of most mollusks have 4 main parts:
- <u>Foot</u>: muscular; may be used for crawling, burrowing, or tentacles for capturing prey
- Mantle: thin tissue layer that covers the body (cloak)
- Shell: made by glands in the mantle that secrete calcium carbonate
- Visceral mass: internal organs

Feeding

- Many (snails, slugs) use <u>radula</u>: flexible, tongue-shaped structure with hundreds of tiny teeth to scrape food, or drill into other animals
- Octopus: sharp jaws to eat prey
- Clams, oysters, scallops: filter feeders; use siphon tubelike structure through which water







Respiration/Circulation/Excretion

- Aquatic mollusks use gills
- Land mollusks use mantle cavity; large surface area lined with blood vessels is kept moist and oxygen diffuses across.
- Open circulatory system:(snails, clams) blood is pumped through vessels by a simple heart and works its way into the sinuses; blood then passes to the gills, where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged.
- <u>Closed circulatory system</u>: (octopi, squid) capable of transporting blood faster (better 995 exchange)

Response

- Clams (<u>bivalves</u>): simple nervous system, small ganglia, nerve cords and simple sense organs (eyespots, chemical receptors)
- Octopi: active predators; most highly developed nervous system of all invertebrates; well-developed brains; capable of complex behaviour, such as opening jars, responding to rewards.

Reproduction

- Variety of methods; snails and bivalves reproduce sexually by external fertilization
- External fertilization: large number of eggs are released into the water, then fertilized by sperm; develop into free-swimming larvae.
- Tentacled mollusks: internal fertilization
- Some are hermaphrodites



Octopus.asf