Mollusks and echinoderms.

**Mollusca**

This week we are going to look at different groups in the Mollusca, but also focus on the different characteristics of the clade’s bauplan.

1. Examine snail locomotion and feeding. Snails are good organism to examine the foot and radula of mollusk in general. How fast are your snails?

Obtain at least a picture of a snail radula. You may be able with a cooperative specimens obtain a short video.

2. Many of the smaller clades of molluscs share a basic plan of a body arranged around a central foot. This is also considered the primitive plan.

Obtain a photograph of the ventral side of a limpet. Compare in your notes its ventral surface to the diagram of even more primitive arrangement found in the Monoplacophora.

3. Obtain or view chitons. Compare their external anatomy (dorsal and ventral surfaces) to that of limpets and snails.

4…………. As part of your take home for exam 3, you will continue this exploration of mollusk anatomy.

**Echinodermata**

We will also continue the examination of echinoderm morphology and behavior initiated in your last lab.

1. Review your notes on the sea cucumber you examined last week. This week we have more typical specimens for you to view. Simply compare the specimens’ external anatomy to that of the burrowing cucumbers you viewed last week to review characteristics of this clade.

2. Sea stars. View the film on brittle star locomotion. Obtain a photographs of the oral (ventral) surface of a brittle star. You may need additional photographs at higher magnigication to show the tube feet. Label the oral disk, dorsal shields, tube feet and madreporite if you can find it. It may be difficult or impossible to locate the madreporite without damaging the specimens. If a group is successful, they should share their observations with the class.

3. Examine sea urchins. We have obtained some beautiful specimens. You should easily be able to obtain short videos and photographs showing structure and movement of tube feet, pedicellaria and the jaws in Aristotle’s lantern.