Mollusc “lecture” study guide. . Molluscs are always used as prime examples of how one bauplan can be modified for strikingly different life styles. Make yourself a gigantic table with features as rows and groups as columns. Be sure to include a few rows for reproductive behavior and style. Also include rows for special features for the group. Study that table for test three.

1.Be able to list distinctive features of a mollusc bauplan.

2. What is the function of the radula and mantle? Do all groups posses both features? Do any groups show visible segmentation as adults?

3. Be able to compare systems (circulatory, respiratory and digestive) in all groups. Know which groups are hermaphroditic. Do any groups exhibit closed circulation?

4. Be able to compare the camera eye of cephalopods to that of vertebrates. Is this the only type of eye found in molluscs?

5. Which group of molluscs is considered the most primitive?

6. What are aesthetes?

7. Do all gastropods have shells? What is a cnidosarc?

8. If a mother is dd with respect to torsion. Father is Dd.

Children genetically will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Shells will curl toward the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. What is a snail love dart?

10. What important roles do snails play in ecosytems?

11. How do bivalves feed?

12. What are glochidia and how are they spread?

13. Know features of giant squid anatomy such as the role of beak and chromatophores.

14. Why do octopi and squid have to grind their food before it moves down the esophagus?

15. What group was the ancestor to Cephalopoda?

16 Be able to describe mating in Cephalopods as well as other groups

 I started the table for you.

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|  | Cephalopod | Gastropod | Bivalve | Mono-placophora | Poly-placophora |
| Radula |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mantle |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foot and how modified |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feeding habits |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other distinctive features |  |  |  |  |  |