

3/15/23 Important Non-chordate phylum

Obelia

Diploblastic

Digestive system incomplete

Radial symmetry

Habitat - Maximum marine, and fresh water

Most of the cnidarians are marine, some are fresh water ~~are~~ e.g. → Hydra

Colony types and/or solitary

Solitary cnidarians → Hydra

Colonial cnidarians → Physalia, Gorgonia
Portuguese man of war (Sea fan)

Obelia, Sea pen (Pennatula)
Sea feather

Aurelia

Level of body organisation - Tissue level of organisation.
First tissue level of organisation seen in Cnidaria.

⊗ Mesoglea :-

→ ~~It is a~~ ~~layer~~.

In Cnidarians, the outer ectoderm and inner endoderm are intervening / are separated with gelatinous layer called mesoglea. The mesoglea contains different kinds of cells like nerve cells, cnidoblast cells etc.

⊗ Cnidoblast cell :- / Cnidocytes.

→ These are stinging cells present in the epidermis (from ectoderm). They migrate to the tentacles through the mesoglea by means of amoeboid movement. The projecting cnidoblasts act as organs for offence and defence. These stinging cells bear a basal nucleus and a capsule. The capsule is called nematocyst. These capsule is filled with a poisonous fluid called hypotoxin. Cnidoblast also provides the anchorage while locomoting from one place to another.

⊗ The body cavity of cnidarians are called coelenteron or gastrovascular cavity.

Reproduction :->

Asexual phase का अर्थ Polyp .

Sexual phase का अर्थ medusa .

* Metagenesis का अर्थ? V.V.I ~~Polymor~~

* Polymorphism का अर्थ?

-> Occurrence of the same species in more than one type of individuals which differ in the form or structure and function from one another is known as polymorphism .

e.g. Obelia , Physalia .

* Metagenesis : When sexual phase alternate with the asexual phase in life cycle then it is called metagenesis .

e.g. -> In Obelia , the polyp (asexual phase) produces medusae (sexual phase) asexually and medusae form polyp sexually .

Polyp :-> Polyp is sessile (non-motile) cylindrical with mouth and tentacles facing upward .

Medusa :-> Medusa are free floating or swimming structure like jellyfish . It is like a bell or an umbrella with mouth and tentacles facing downwards .

* Only polyp is present in Hydra and Adamsia (Sea anemone)

* " " " " in Aurelia (Jellyfish) .

Coral → Cnidaria

In some of the cnidarians have a hard skeleton composed of ~~has~~ calcium carbonate.

e.g. → Corals.

* Scientific names of corals: —

Corallium (Red coral) , Heliopora (Blue coral)

Classification

Medusa and polyp - \int \int base \int \int 3 to 2

① Hydrozoa

i) Either only polyps are found or polyps and medusa are present exhibiting polymorphism.

ii) Many hydrozoa exhibits alternation of generation, that is called metagenesis.

e.g. → Obelia (Sea fur) , Physalia , Hydra.

② They are solitary or colonial. (Polyp \int \int \int)

② Scyphozoa :-

(i) These are commonly called jellyfishes.

(ii) Polyp is reduced or absent.

(iii) The mesoglea is much enlarged and gelatinous.

They are solitary.
Aurelia , Rhizostoma (jellyfish)

③ Anthozoa : →

- ① They are solitary or colonial.
- ② Only polyp is present i.e. medusa is absent.
- ③ The gastrovascular cavity is divided into compartments by complete or incomplete ~~or~~ mesenteries or septa.

e.g. → Gorgonia (Sea fan), Metridium (Sea anemone),
Pennatula (Sea pen).

जमी ~~corals~~ or corals.

Ctenophora

की की नाम क्या हैं? -

Romb jelly / Sea walnut / Comb bearers.

Bioluminescents → They emitting light.

Comb plate हैं उनमें,

Radially symmetrical

Coloblast / ~~Lasso blast~~ cell हैं उनमें.

Characteristics : →

① Marine and free swimming.

② Body radial symmetrical and tissue level of organisation.

③ ~~Protoblastic~~ Alloplastic.

Main character :-

Body form - They have a transparent body.
Body shape varies from flat to oval. The external surface of the body bears 8 median complates. These complates bears cilia which are fused to make this place ciliated. The ciliated complex help in locomotion. Tentacles may be present or absent. When present, the number is 2. The tentacles are solid and possess adhesive cells called colloblast or lasso cells. They sh

- (ii) They shows bioluminescence (the property of living organism to emit light). Bioluminescence is well marked characteristics of ctenophora.
- (iii) ~~The~~ A special sense organ called statocyst present at the aboral end of the body. These
- (iv) These are hermaphrodite or bisexual.

Classification :-> On the basis of present or absent of tentacles.

(i) Nuda :->

- (i) The species of these class do not have tentacles.
- (ii) They are free swimmers and are typically found in all oceans and seas around the world.

(iii) They have a large mouth and they ~~fit~~ feed

Galaxy S21 FE 5G

e.g. -> Beroa

② Tentaculata :-

- ① They have two tentacles.
- ② They have a large mouth and mainly feed on larval molluscs.
- ③ Tentacles - 3 character 222,

Sea Walnut (Hormiphora) , Pleurobrachia
(sea gooseberry)
Cestum (Venus girdle).

H.W.

Cell organelle → Cell wall 2222 cell -
organelle .
Cnidaria and Ctenophora .

↓
Cell membrane Model 2222

Cell wall middle lame-
lla 222 arrangement.

plasmodesmata

cell wall - Composition

Mitochondria 222 Important .

↓
Parson's subunit . → Enzyme - 2 position .

F₀-F₁ particle .

Plastid .

Microtubule