## Fish question set

- 1. Provide a brief description of the fishes citing characteristics that would distinguish them from all other animals. P.499
- 2. Compare a lamprey and a hagfish. P.502-504
- 3. Describe the life cycle of a sea lamprey.p.504
- 4. What characteristics distinguish hagfishes and lamprey from other fishes? P.501
- 5. In what ways are sharks well equipped for a predatory lifestyle? p.507
- 6. The lateral line system has been described as a "distant touch" system for sharks. What function does the lateral line system serve? Where are, the receptors located? p.507
- 7. What are the Ampulla of Lorenzini? Where are they located? p.507
- 8. Explain what is meant by the following modes of reproduction: oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous.p.507-508
- 9. When looking at types of caudal fins among fishes what is the difference between a heterocercal and a homocercal fin? Who has each? Draw a picture of each.p.506,512
- 10. What are the "W" shaped zigzagged muscles in the fish? p.514-515
- 11. Explain the locomotion of fish (mucus, movement, etc.).514-515
- 12. Sharks and bony fishes approach or achieve neutral buoyancy in different ways. Describe the methods of buoyancy for each group.515-516
- 13. Why must a teleost fish adjust the gas volume in its swim bladder when it swims upward or downward? How does it adjust the volume?515-516
- 14. Does a tuna have a swim bladder? p.515
- 15. Draw, label, and describe the function of the following in a fish: gill arch, gill raker, and gill filaments.p.517
- 16. What is meant by "countercurrent flow" as it applies to fish gills? p.516-517
- 17. How do Weberian ossicles increase a fish's sensitivity to sounds? p.516
- 18. How do freshwater fish deal with osmotic regulation? What does it mean to be a hyperosmotic regulator? p.518
- 19. How do marine fish deal with osmotic regulation? What does it mean to be a hypoosmotic regulator? p.519
- 20. Give characteristics and examples of each of the following classes of fish: Myxini, Petromyzontida, Chondrichthyes, Actinopterygii, and Sarcoptergii.p.524