**Chapter 24: The Fishes: Vertebrate Success in Water**

1. **Phylum Chordata**

* 5 hallmark characteristics-

1. **Evolutionary Evidence**

* Hagfish are the most primitive living craniates.
* 2 Key craniate characteristics is: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 530 million years ago possible fossil with brain
* 500 million years ago bone well developed in group of fishes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bony armor)
* First vertebrates probably marine
* Vertebrates did \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and much of the evolution of fish occurred there.
* Early vertebrate evolution involved the movement of fishes back and forth between marine and freshwater environments.
* The importance of freshwater in the evolution of fishes is evidenced by the fact that over \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ even though freshwater habitats represent only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earth’s water resources.

1. **Super Class Agnatha –** Living Jawless Fish

* Head-supported by cartilaginous bars
* Brain- enclosed in fibrous sheath
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Retain notochord (axial supportive structure)
* 4 pairs of sensory tentacles surrounding their mouths
* Ventrolateral slime glands
* Composed of classes Myxini and Petromyzontida

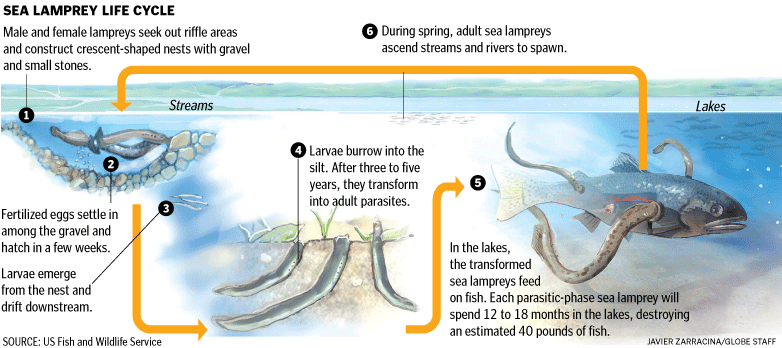
1. **Class Myxini**

* Example: Hagfish
* Found: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Feed on: soft bodied invertebrates or scavenge on dead or dying fish
* To provide leverage, the hagfish ties a knot in its tail and passes it forward to press against the prey
* Subphylum Vertebrata: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that surrounds a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and serves as the primary axial support. Most vertebrates are members of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Class Petromyzontida** *Petros-* stone, myzon-sucking

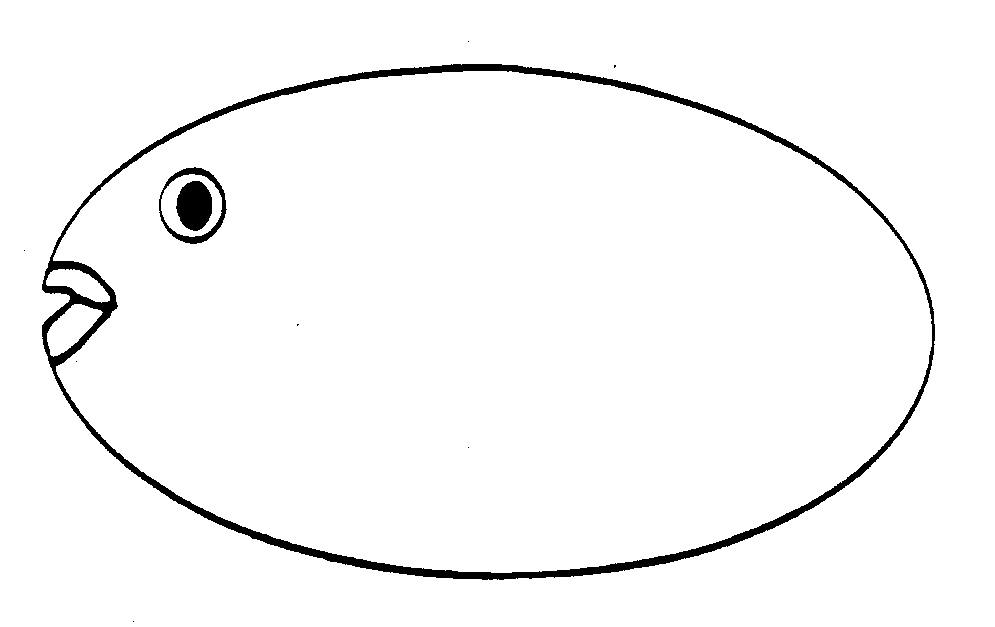
* Example: Lampreys
* Live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Larva stage - filter feeders
* Adult stage - prey on fish
  + Mouth –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with lips for attachment functions
* Attach to prey with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Use tongues to rasp away scales
* Salivary glands with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; feed on blood

**Sea lamprey Reproduction and life-cycle:**



Body parts of fish

Body parts of a typical fish – draw in and fill in function below.



1. Caudal Fin-
2. Dorsal Fin-
3. Anal Fin-
4. Pectoral Fin-
5. Pelvic Fin-
6. Spines-
7. Operculum-
8. Lateral Line-
9. **Class Chondrichthyes** *Chondro*- cartilage, *ichthyes*- fish

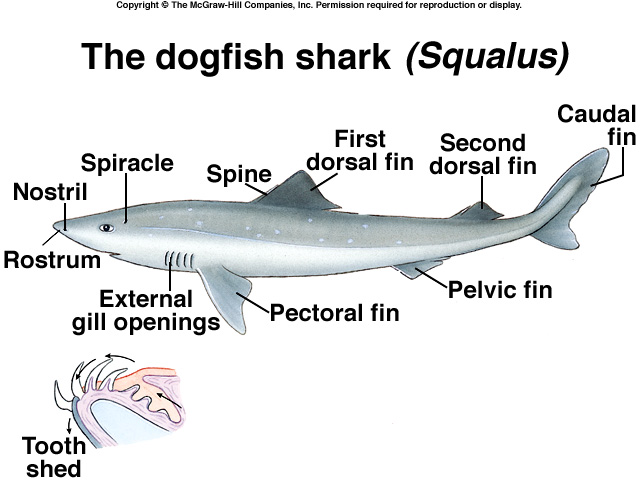
* Sharks, skates, rays, ratfish
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Most marine
* Class Chondrichthyes
* Biting mouthparts
* Paired appendages
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(gives skin tough, sandpaper texture)
* Cartilaginous endoskeleton

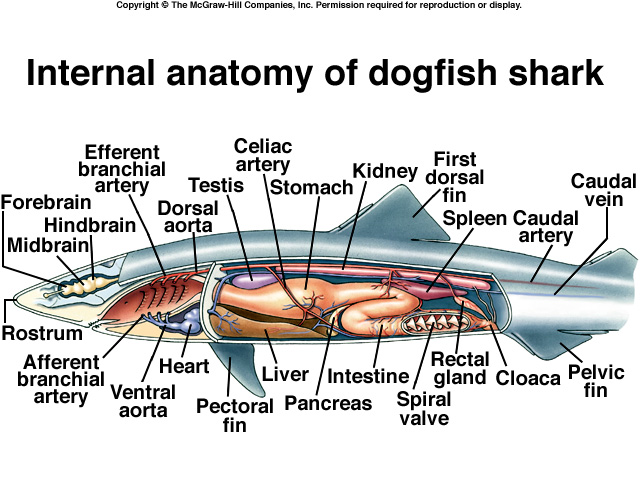
1. Electron micrograph image of shark skin.
   These sharply pointed placoid scales are also known as dermal teeth or denticles. They give the shark&#8217;s skin the feel of sandpaper. The tip of each scale is made of dentine overlayed with dental enamel. The lower part of each scale is made of bone. The scales disrupt turbulence over the skin, considerably reducing the drag on the shark as it swims.**Placoid scales**

* Shark teeth are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Rows of teeth
  + As outer teeth wear out, newer teeth move into position from inside jaw and replaces them

1. **Largest living sharks?**

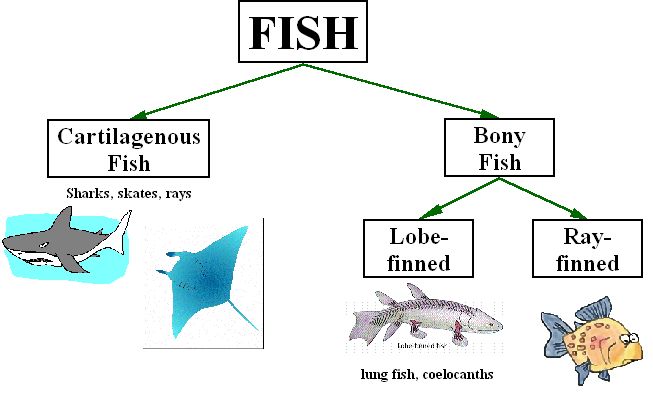
* Filter feeders- whale shark
  + Pharyngeal-arch modifications that strain plankton





1. **Subclass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** *elasmos*- plate metal, *branchia*- gills

* Sharks, skates, rays
* 820 species
* Life on the ocean floor in shallow waters
* Wing like appendages
* Camouflage

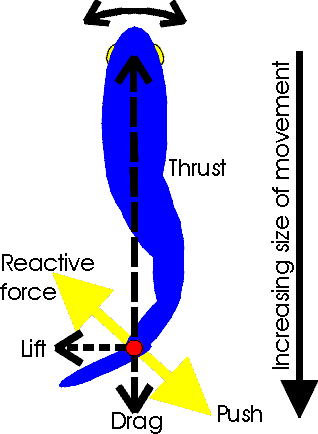
1. **Osteichthyes (NOT a class but a large grouping)** *Osteo*- bone, *ichthyes*- fish

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Bony operculum covering the gill openings
* Lungs or swim bladder

1. **Class Actinopterygii** *Actin*- ray, *pteryx*-fin

* Ray-finned fishes because their fins **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-gas-filled sacs along the dorsal wall of the body cavity that regulates buoyancy

1. **What is the largest successful vertebrate group? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

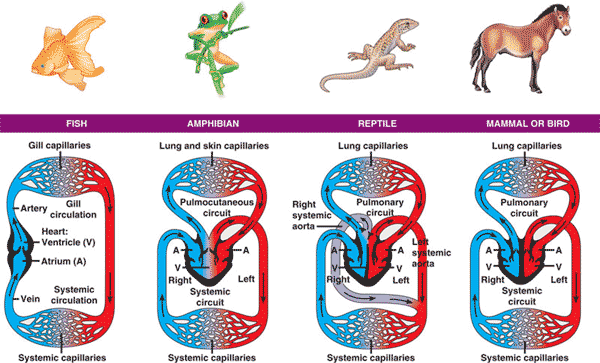
* Adapt to environment
* Extract oxygen from small amounts of oxygen per unit volume
* Efficient locomotor structures
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Efficient reproduction (produces overwhelming number of offspring)

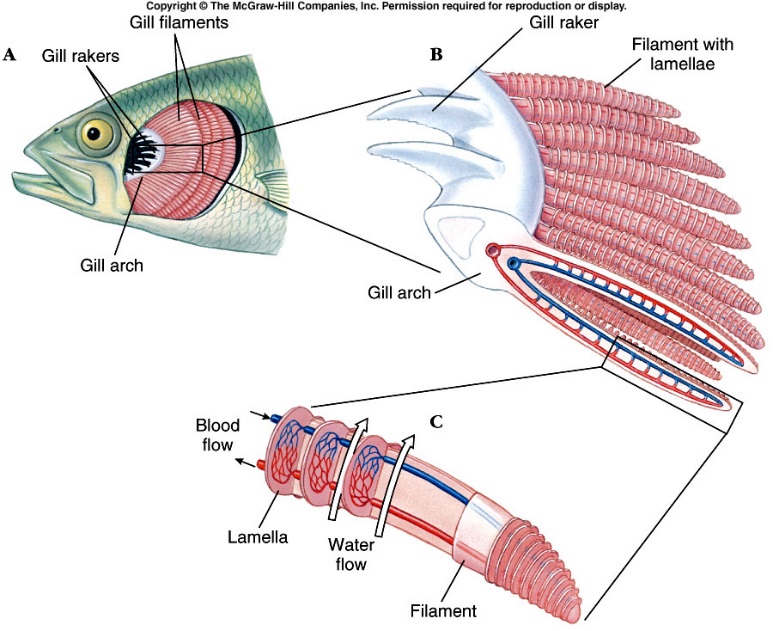
1. **Locomotion**

* Stream line shape
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lubricates body to decrease friction between fish and water
* Use fins and body wall to push against water.
* The trunk and tail musculature propels a fish.
* Muscles are arranged in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** called myomeres; they have the shape of a W on the side of the fish.
* Internally the bands are folded and nested; each myomere pulls on several vertebrae.

1. **Nutrition and Digestion**

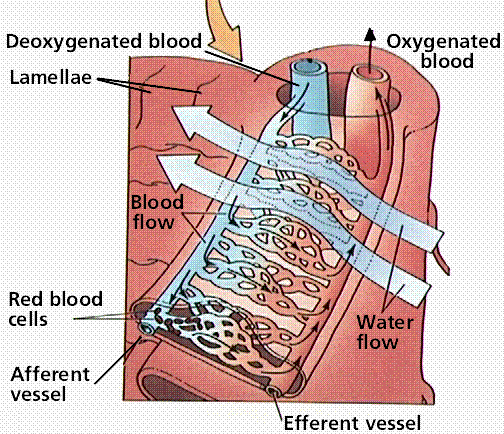
* Most are predators (always searching for food)
  + Invertebrates, vertebrates
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Capture prey: suction-closing the opercula and rapidly opening mouth
* Some filter feeders- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: trap plankton while the fish is swimming with mouth open.
* Some herbivores and omnivores

1. **Circulation and Gas Exchange**

* The heart only has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Fish heart only pumps blood in one direction
* The blood enters the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Exits through a vein on its way to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the gills, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the surrounding water and leaves the gills in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which go to the body.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the body and goes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A very simple closed-circle circulatory system.

1. **The gills**

* the gills are composed of
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (which gives the gill rigid support),
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (always paired)
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (where gas exchange takes place)
* Circulation and Gas Exchange
* The blood flows thorough the gill filaments and secondary lamellae in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the water passing the gills.
* This is very important for getting all of the available oxygen out of the water and into the blood
* **The countercurrent exchange system** 
  + Provides very efficient gas exchange by maintaining a concentration gradient between the blood and the water over the entire length of the capillary bed.

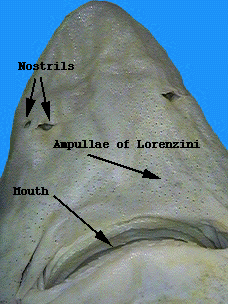


1. **Circulation and Gas Exchange** How do fish ventilate their gills?

* Fish must pass new water over their gills continuously to keep a supply of oxygenated water available for diffusion.
* Fishes use two different methods
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Swim through the water and open your mouth (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
  + include the great white shark, the mako shark, the salmon shark and the whale shark , tuna
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-help to maintain buoyancy in the water.
  + a sac inside the abdomen that contains gas.

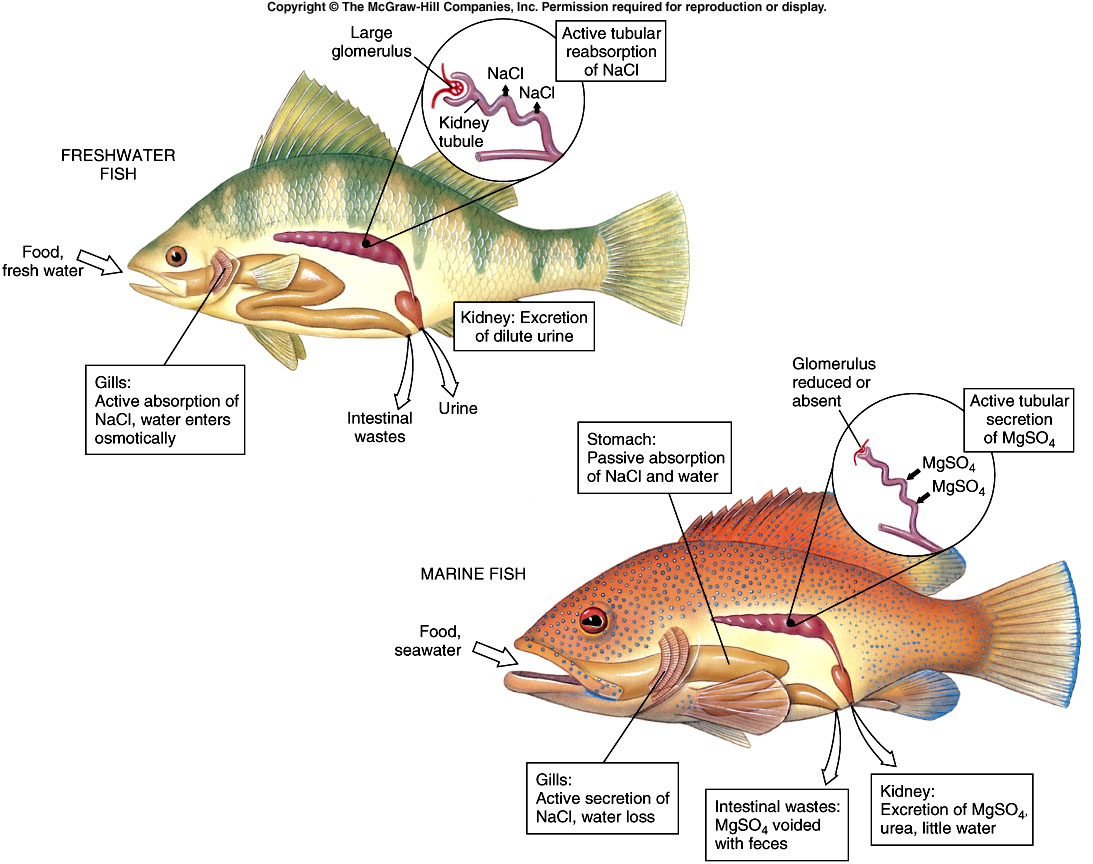
1. **Four Ways Fishes Can Maintain their Vertical Position**

* ONE: Fishes are saturated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (especially in liver)
* TWO: Use their fins to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* THREE: Reduction of heavy tissues. (bones less dense, cartilaginous skeletons)
* FOUR: Swim bladder.

1. **Nervous and Sensory Functions**

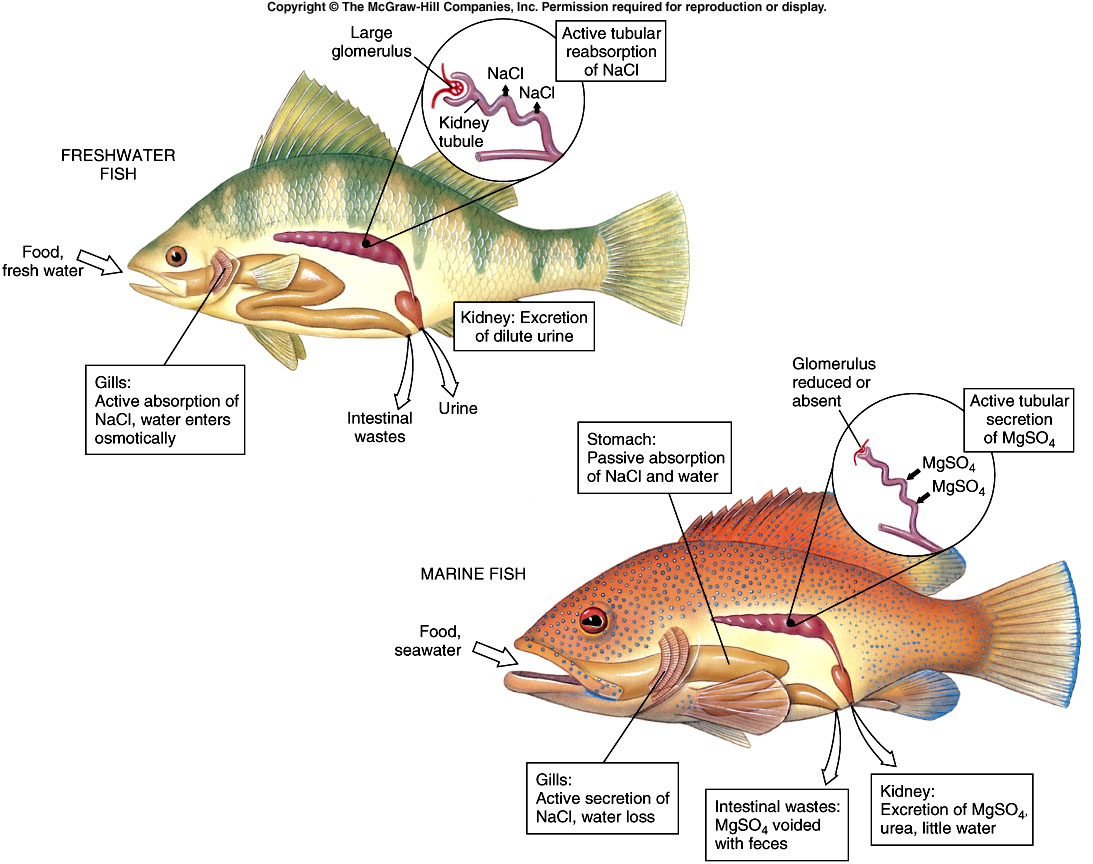
* Has a brain and a spinal cord
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– in snouts of fishes lead to olfactory receptors
  + Salmon and lampreys return to streams they were spawned from due to the odors
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – lidless with round lenses; focus by moving lens forward or backward
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– equilibrium, balance, hearing (similar to other vertebrates)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– sensory pits in epidermis detect water currents (from predators) or low frequency sounds
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – detection of electrical fields that the fish or another organism generates
  + Highly developed in the rays and sharks
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– currents circulate from electric organs in fish’s tail to electroreceptors near its head
  + an object in the field changes the pattern
  + Live in murky fresh waters in Africa or Amazon basin in South America
  + EX: electric eel (bony fish)
    - Shocks in excess of 500 volts
  + EX: electric ray (an elasmobranch)
    - Pulses of 50 volts

1. **Excretion and Osmoregulation**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- maintain proper balance of electrolytes (ions) and water in their tissues
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- excretory structures in the kidneys that filter blood borne nitrogenous waste, ions, water, and small organic compounds across a network of capillaries called: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Filtrate passes to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ essential components are absorbed into blood filtrate remaining- is excreted

1. **Freshwater Fishes**

* Never drink!
* Only take in water when eating.
* Numerous nephrons with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_glomeruli and SHORT tubule systems
  + Little water reabsorbed
* Large quantities of diluted urine
* Active transport of ions into blood
  + Get salt in their food

1. **Marine Fishes**

* Must combat water LOSS
  + 3.5% ions in environment 0.65% ions in tissues
* Drink water
  + Eliminate excess ions by excretions, defection, and active transport across gill.
* Nephrons -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glomeruli and LONGER tubule systems
  + Water absorbed from nephrons

1. **Reproduction and Development**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Lay undeveloped eggs, External fertilization (90% of bony fish), Internal fertilization (some sharks and rays)
  + fish lay huge numbers of eggs; a female cod may release 4-6 million eggs.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Internal development- without direct maternal nourishment-Advanced at birth (most sharks + rays)-Larval birth (some scorpeaniforms-rockfish)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Internal development- direct maternal nourishment -Fully advanced at birth (some sharks, surf perches)