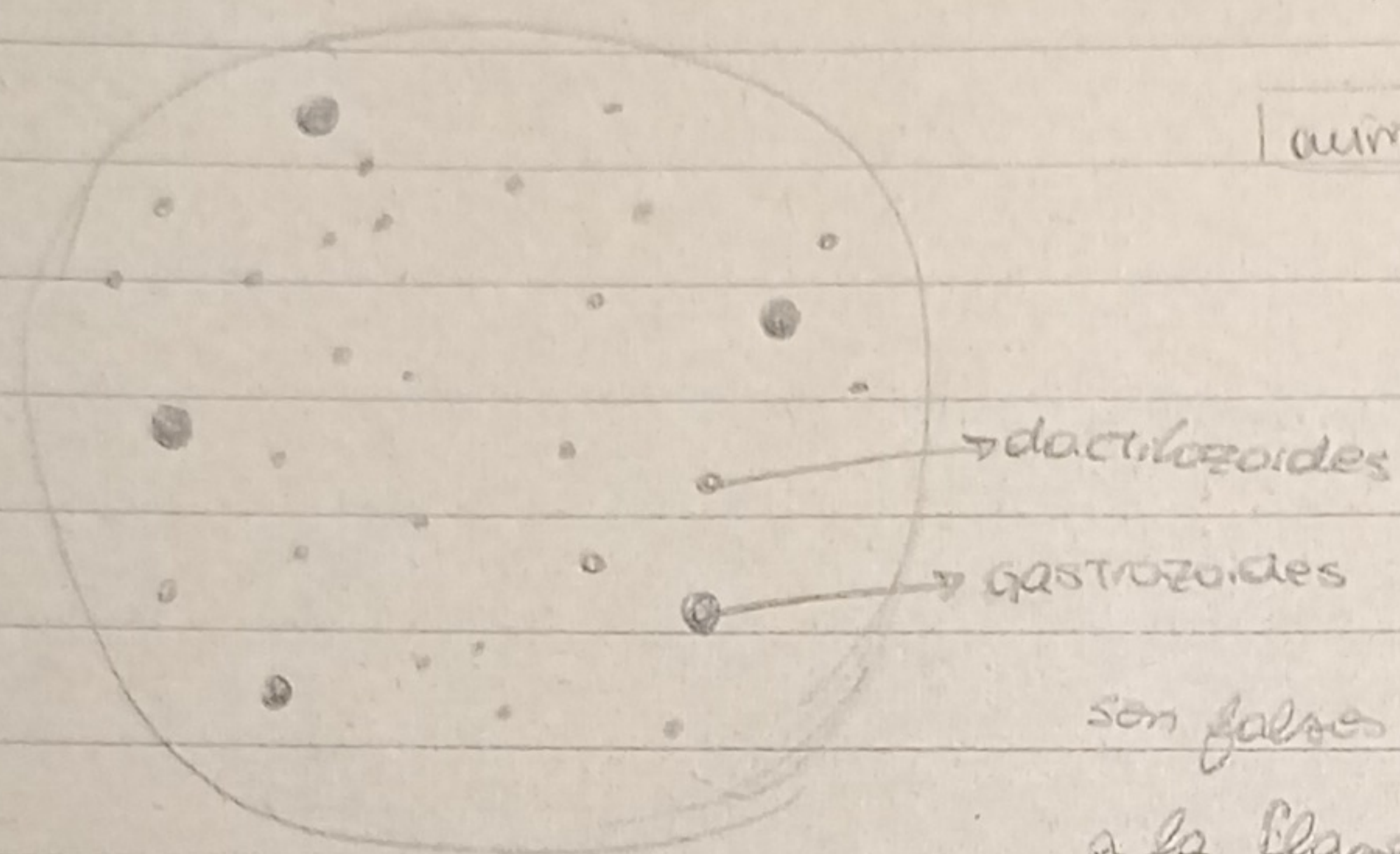


④ falsos corales → Millepora "coral de fuego"



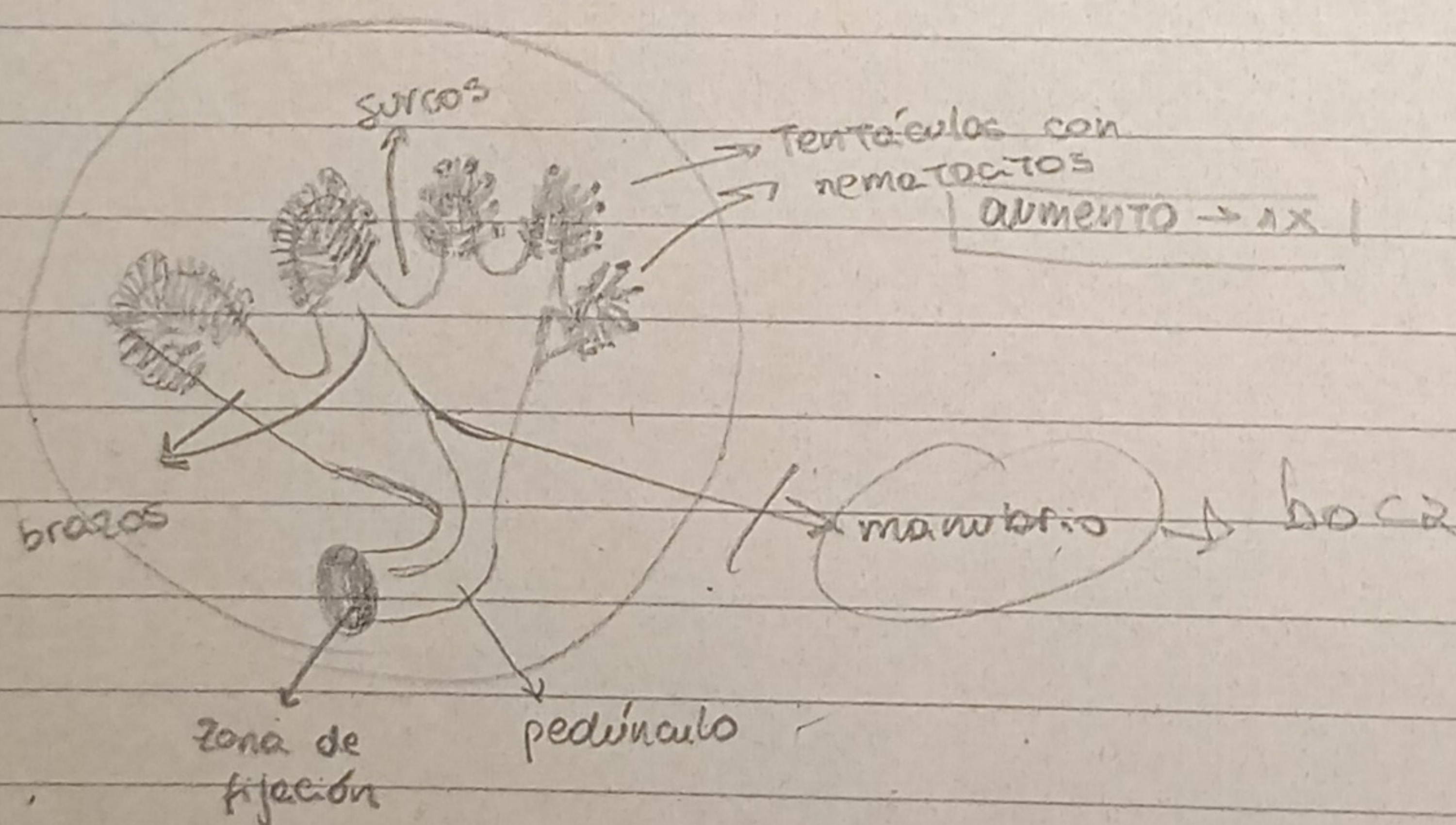
aumento → 1x

son falsos corales porque pertenecen a la Clase Hydrozoa

ver características vs Anthozoos

Clase Staurozoa

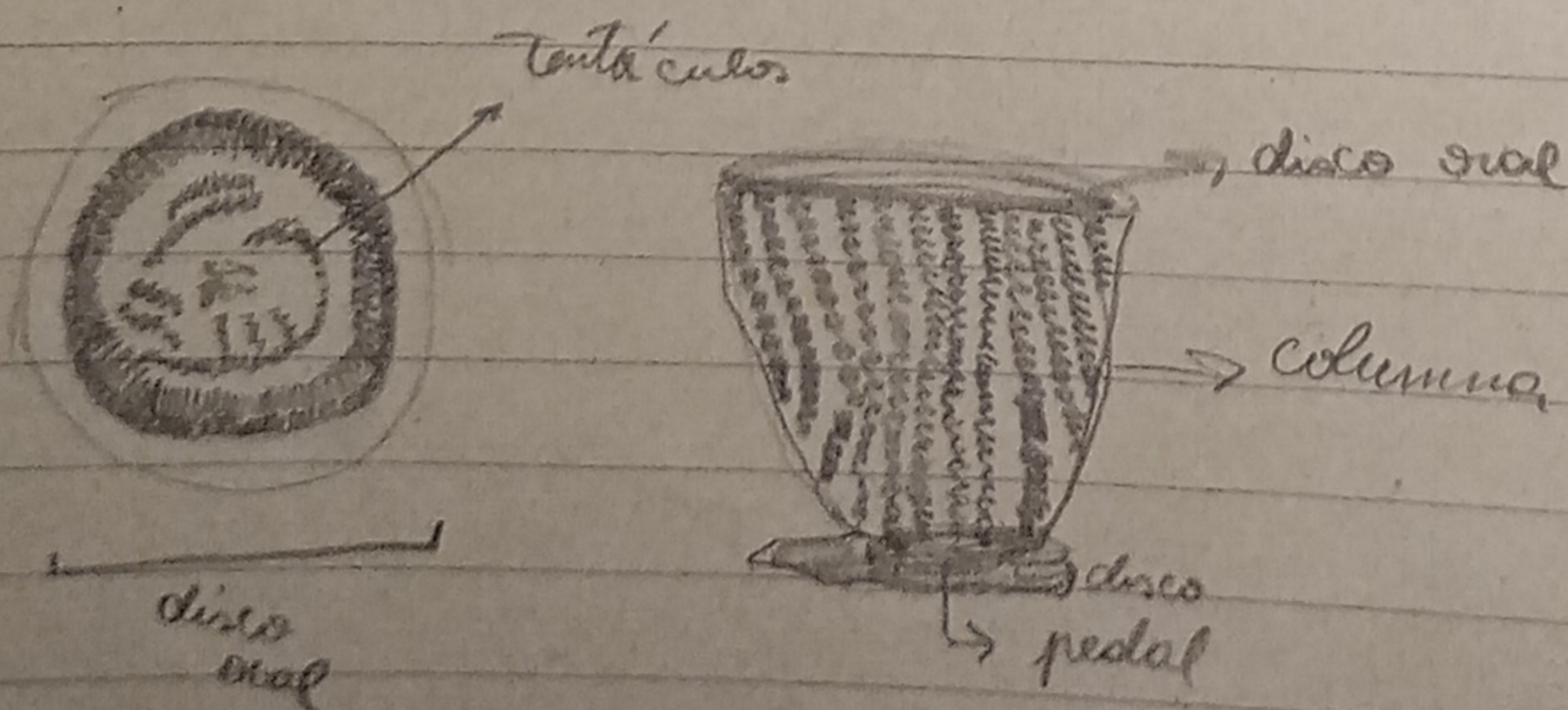
⑤ Stauromedusa



Subphylum Anthozoa

Clase Hexacorallia

⑥ Anemona



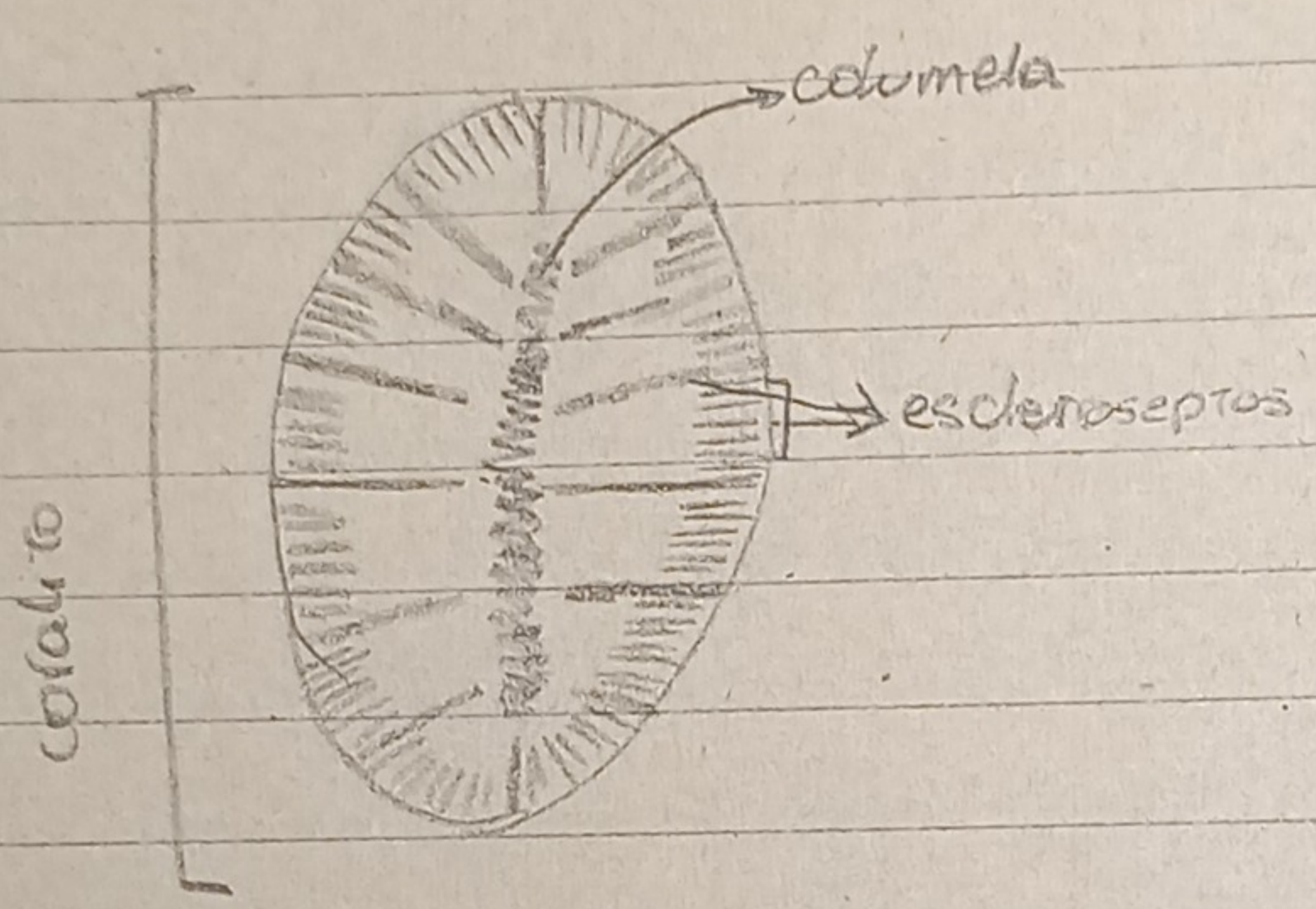
Phylum Cnidaria

Rocio Bugliavaz

03/09

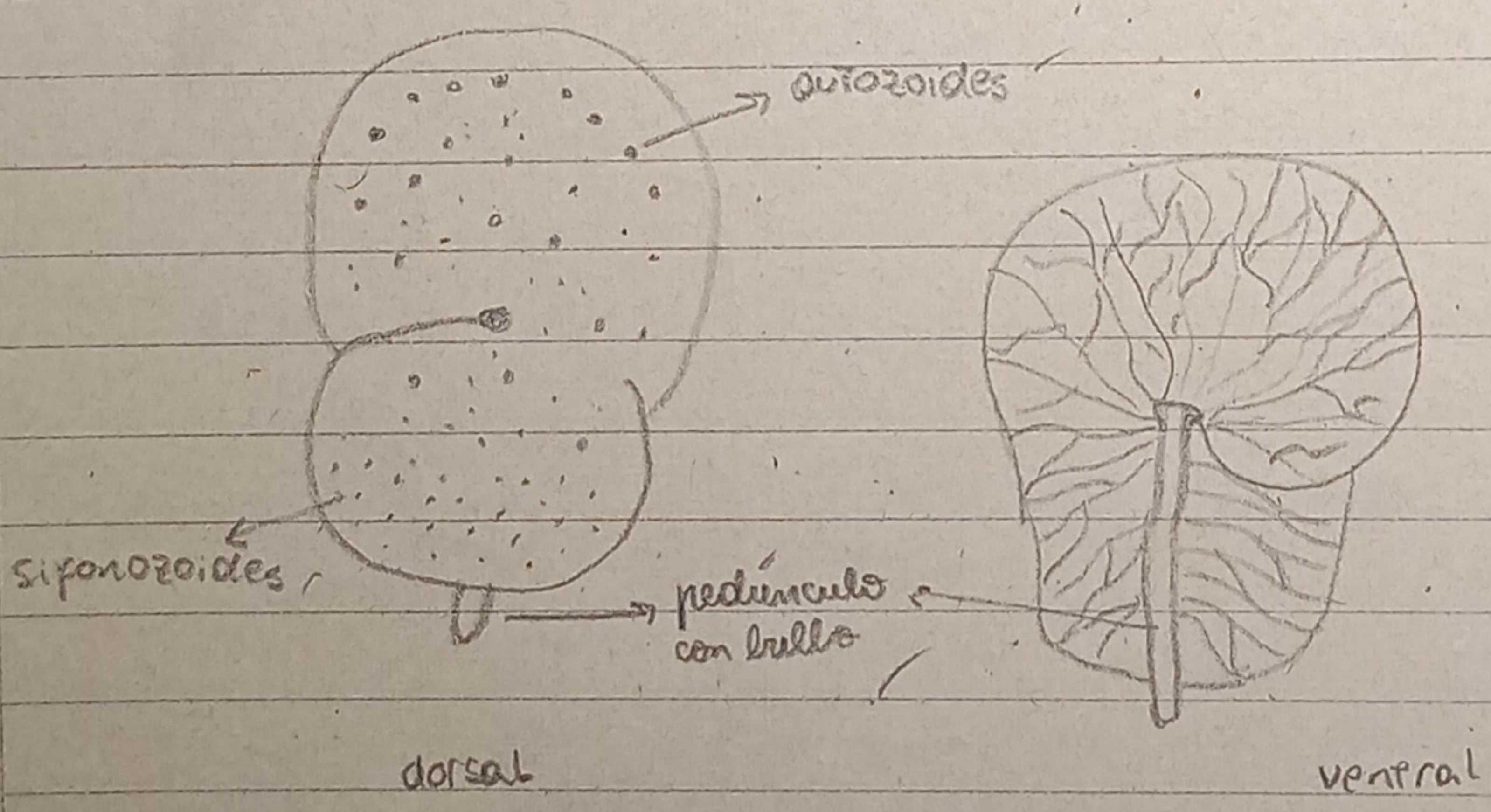
7- Coral solitario

Sin aumento

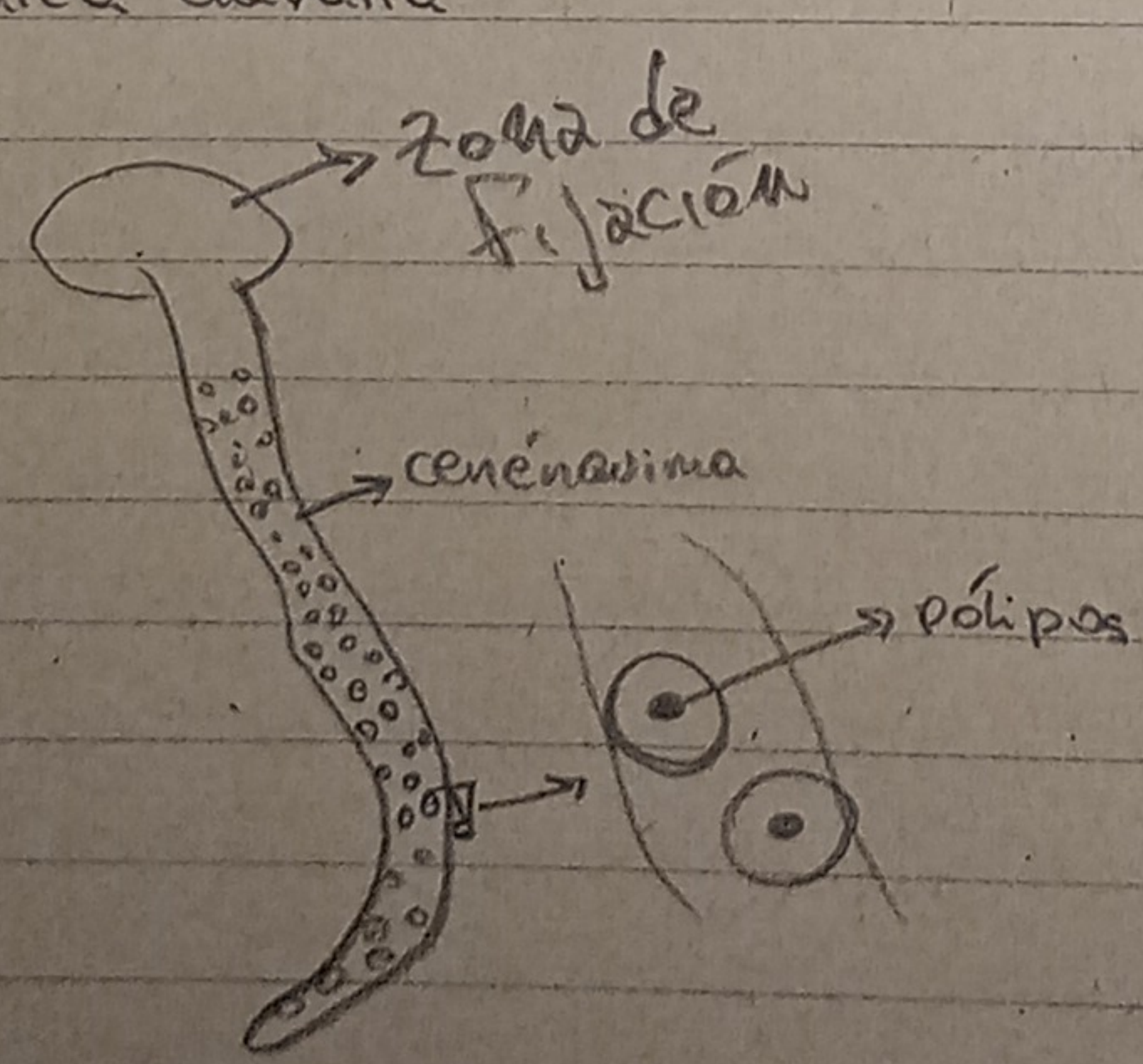


Clase Octocorallia

8- Renilla



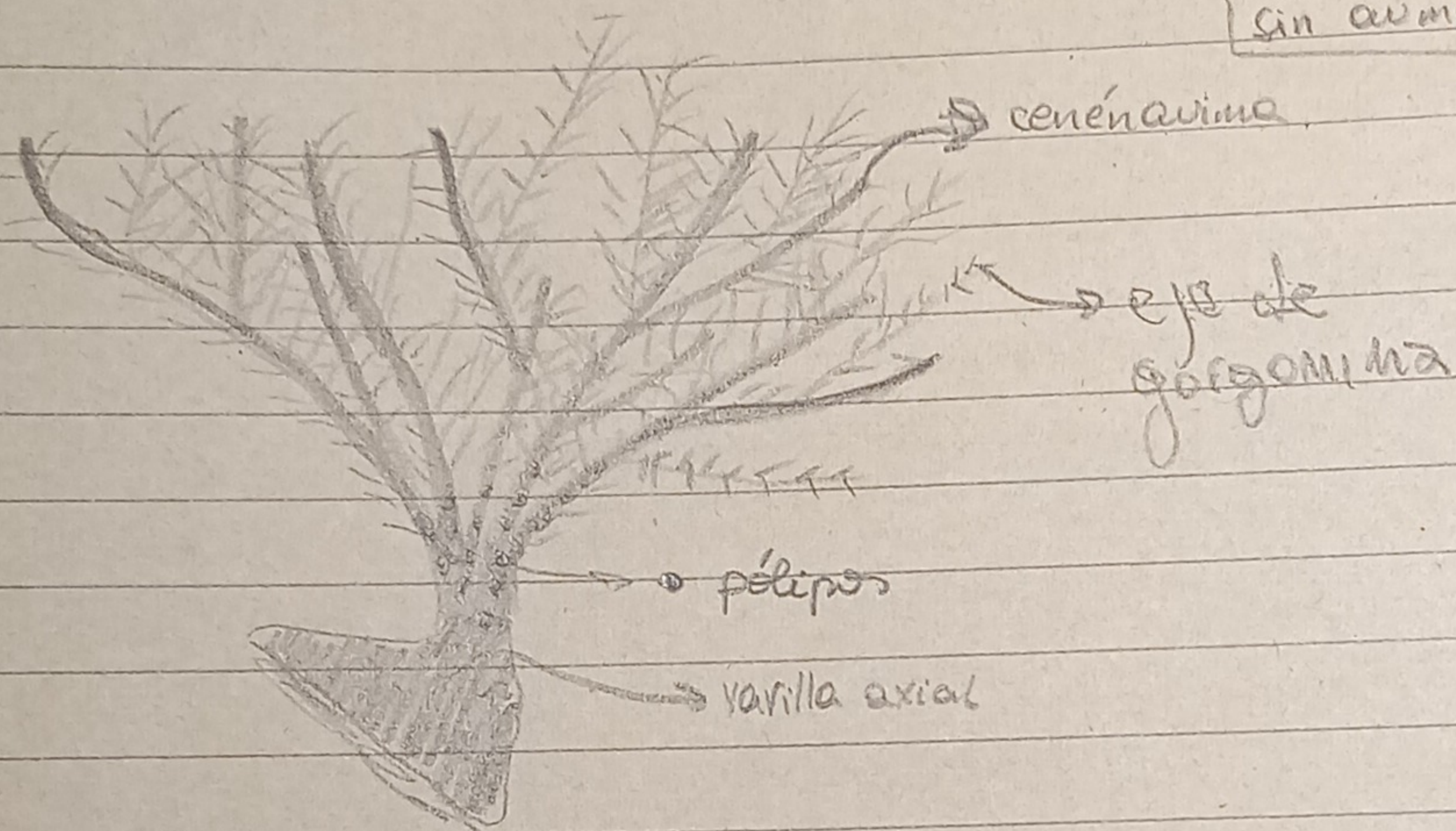
9- Tripalea clavaria



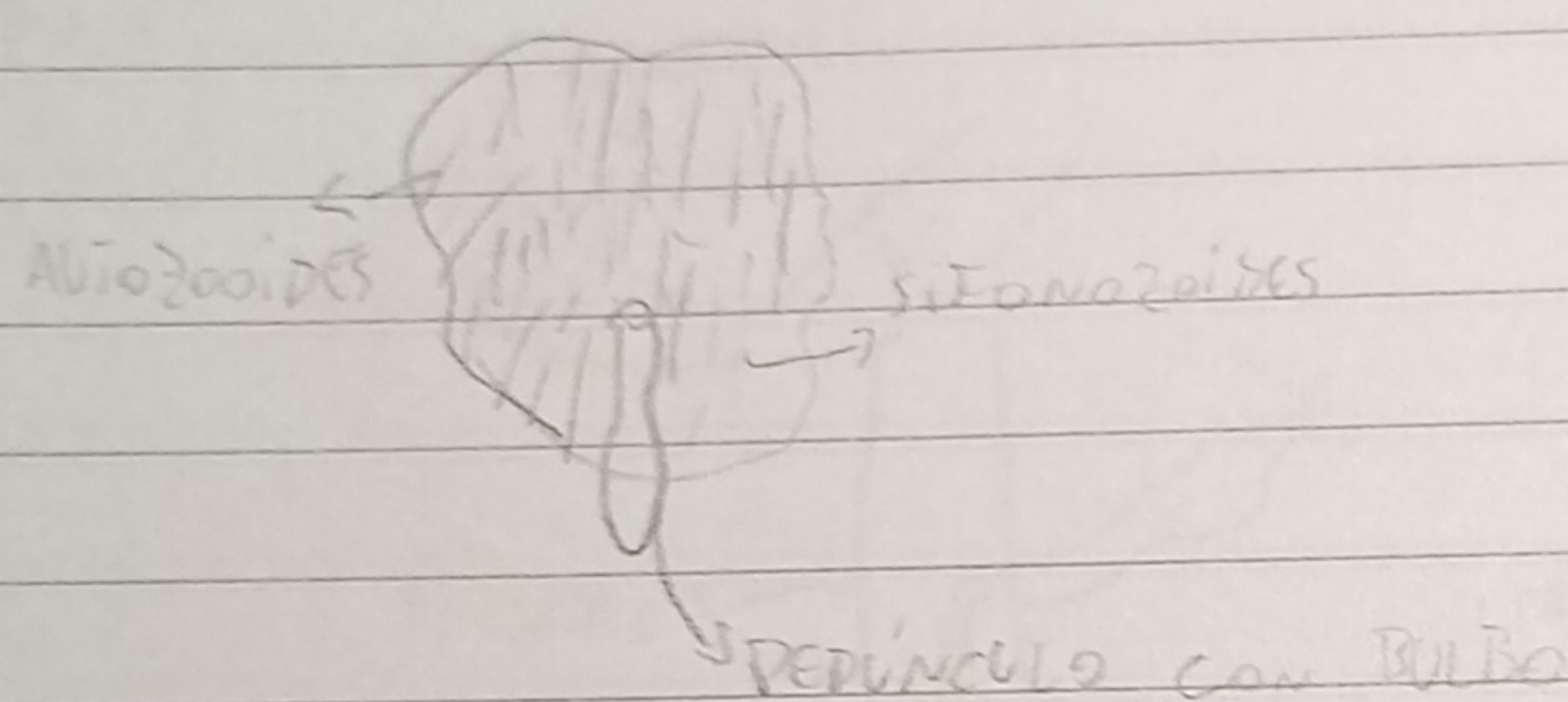
Papel de fibra de caña de azúcar.

10- Gorgonocea

[sin aumento]

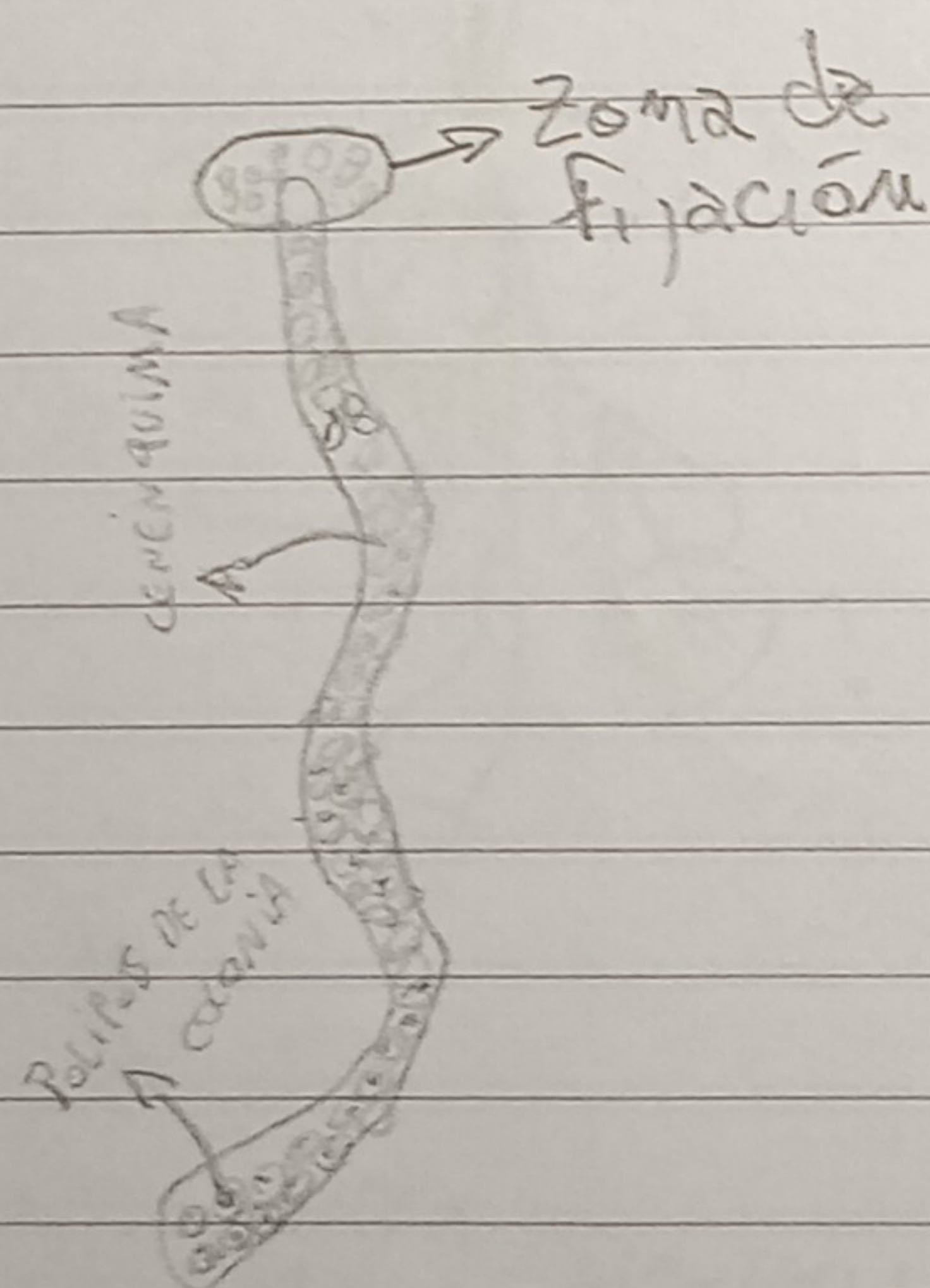


8)

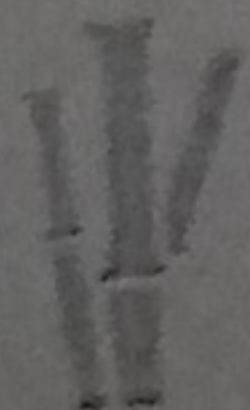
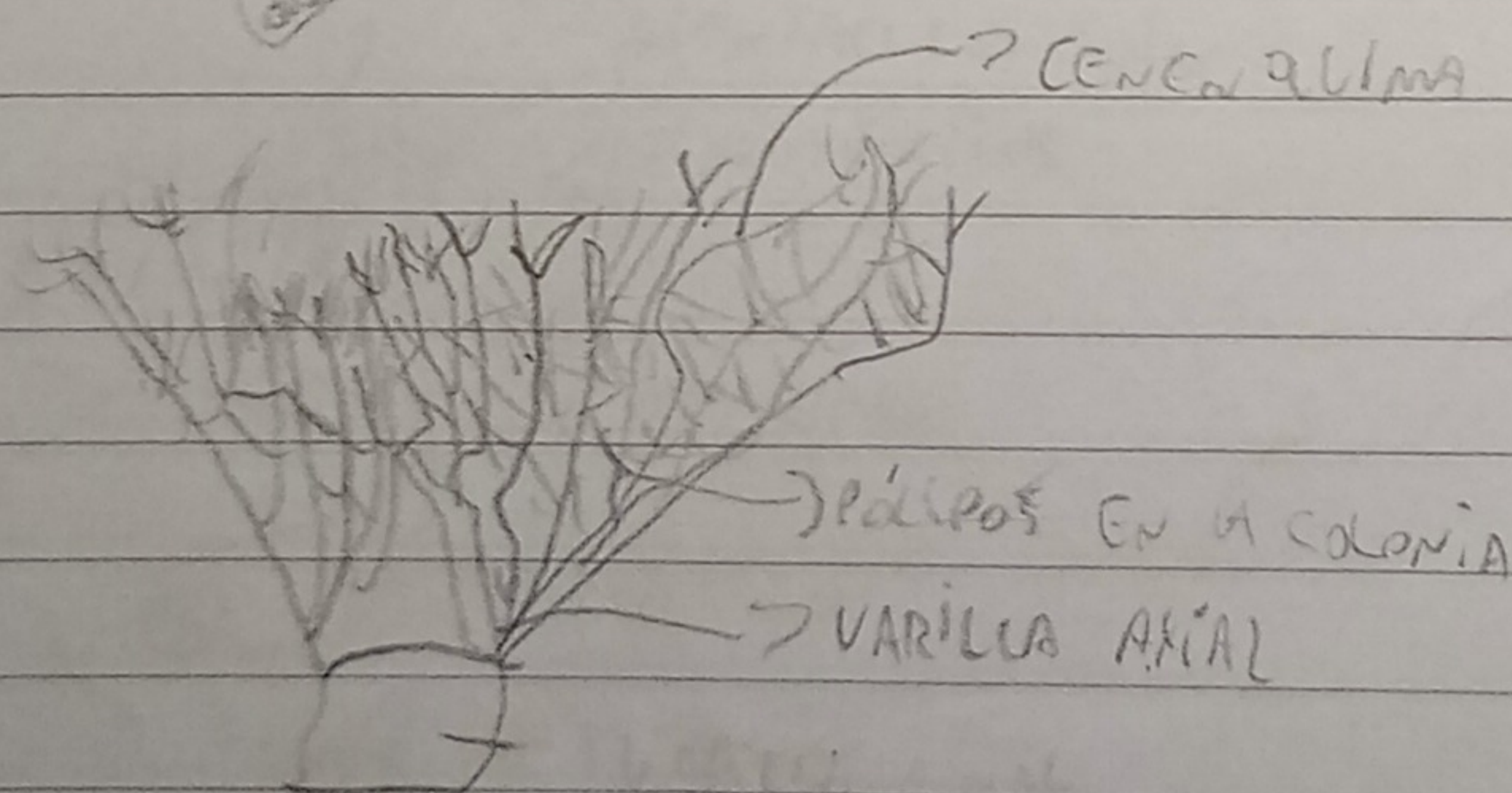


Aumento?

9)



10)

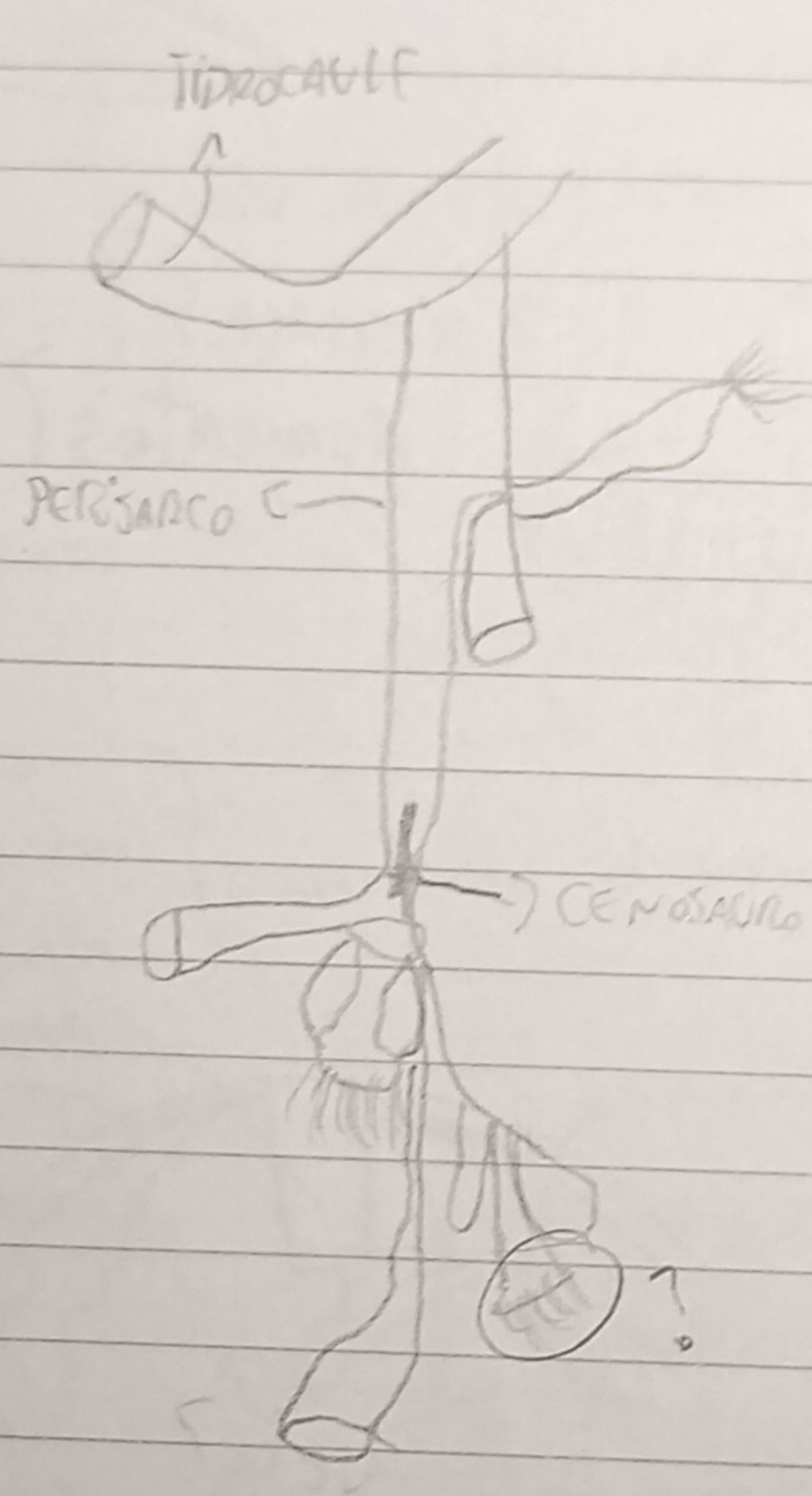


TP. Cnidarios

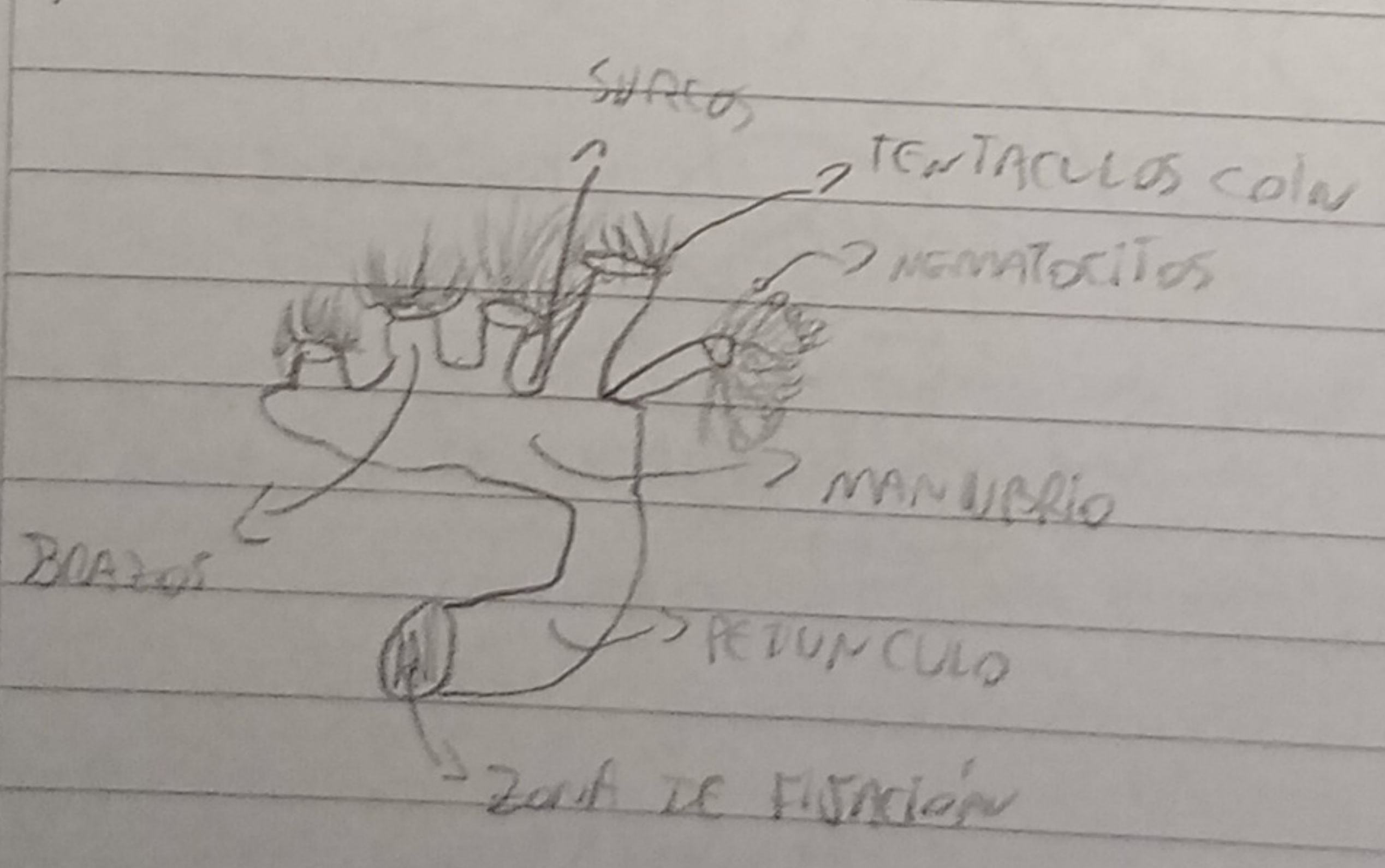
1

SANTIAGO RIVERA

1) vt

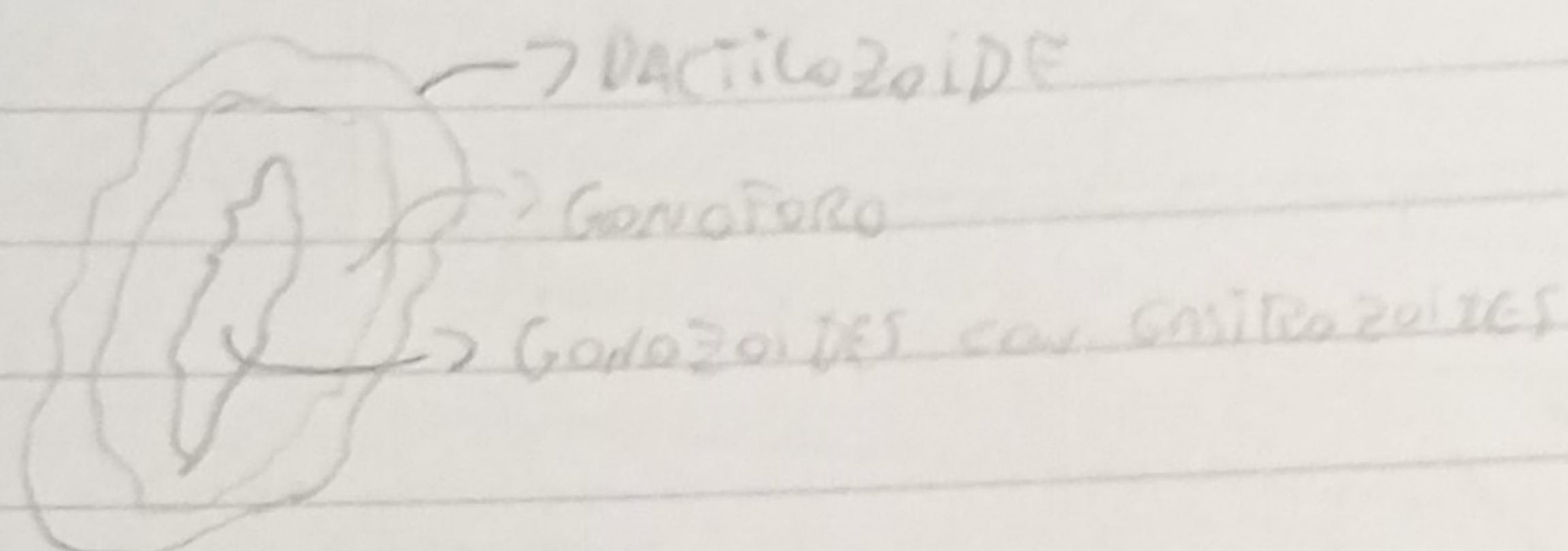


2)



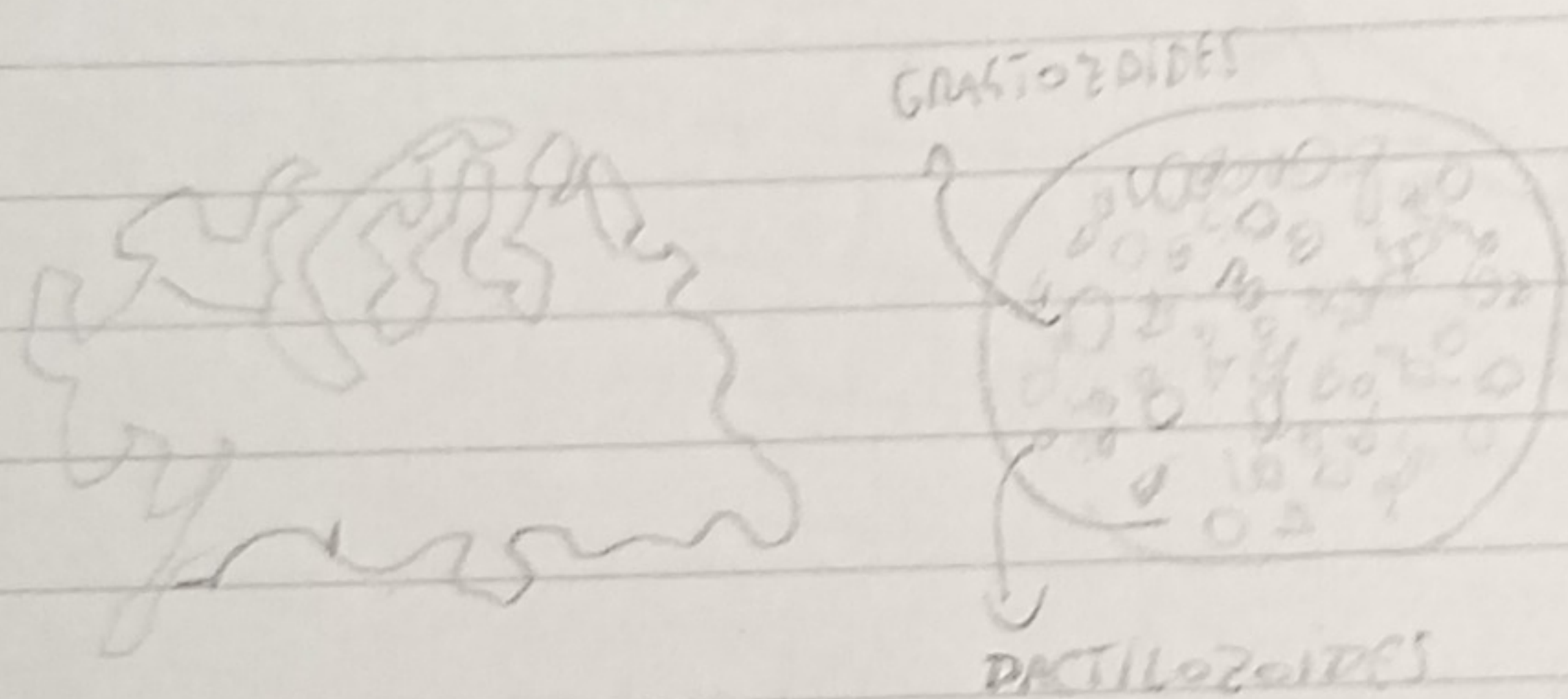
Papel de fibra de caña de azúcar.

3)

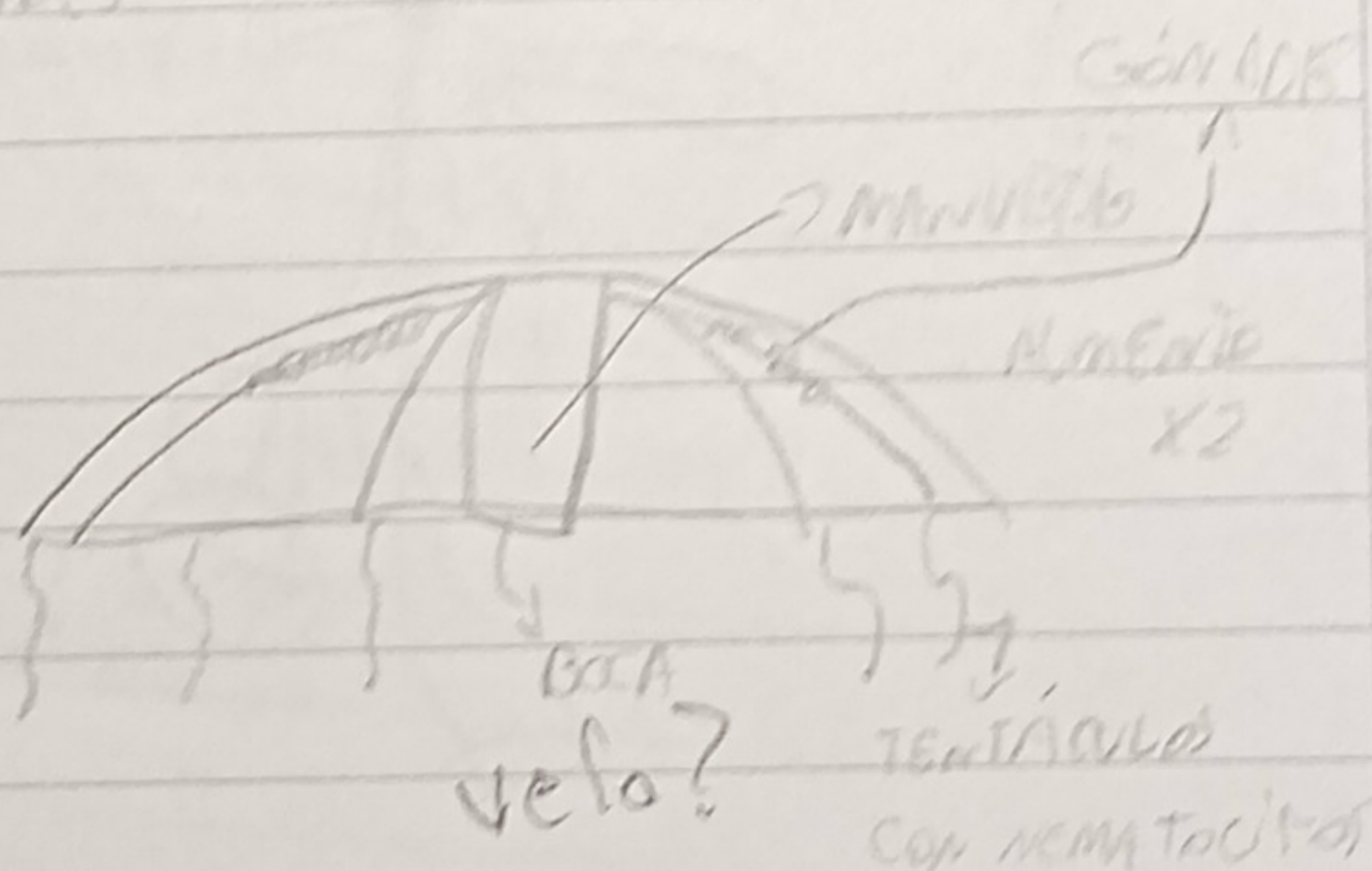
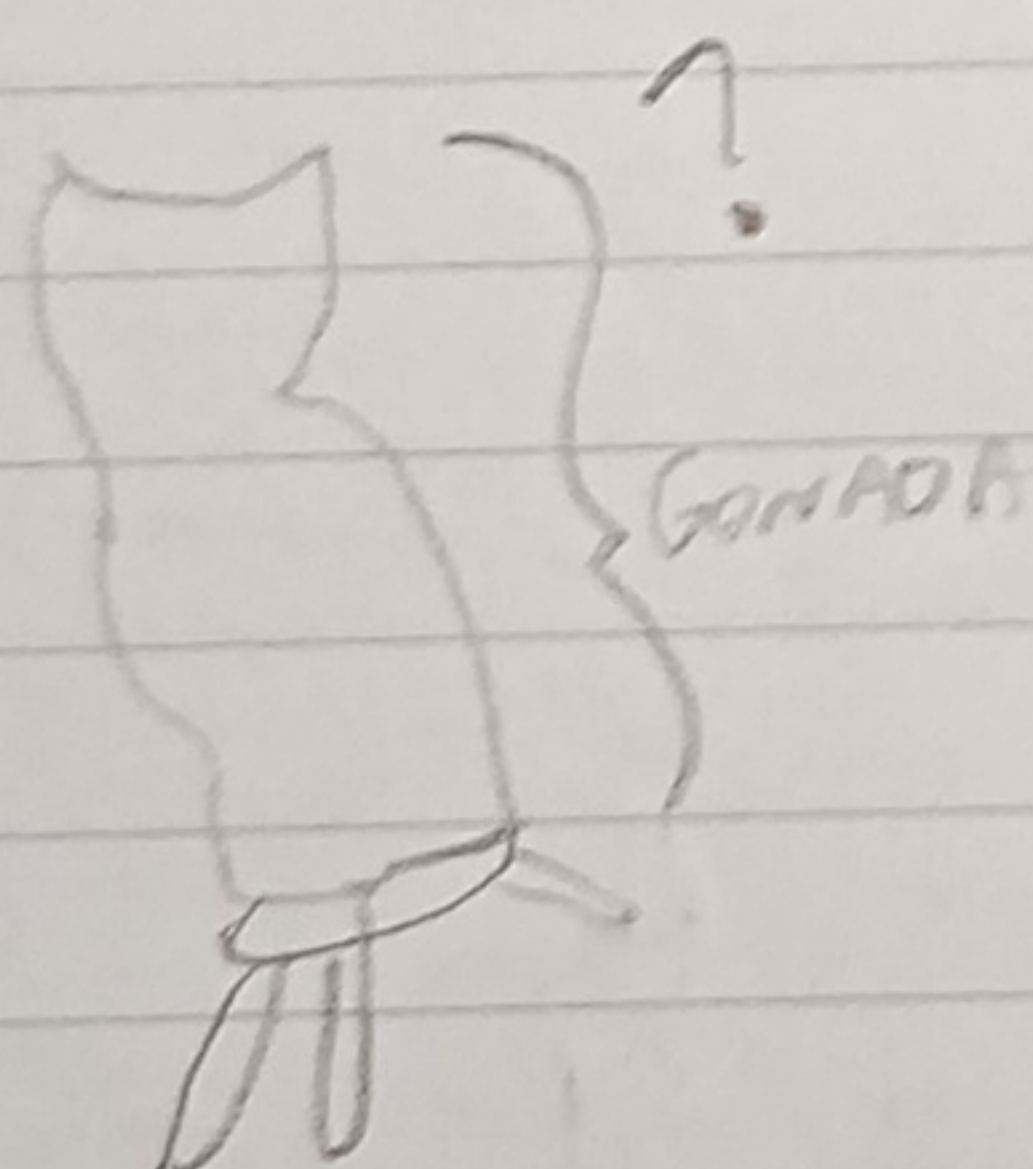


Taxones?
Aumentos?

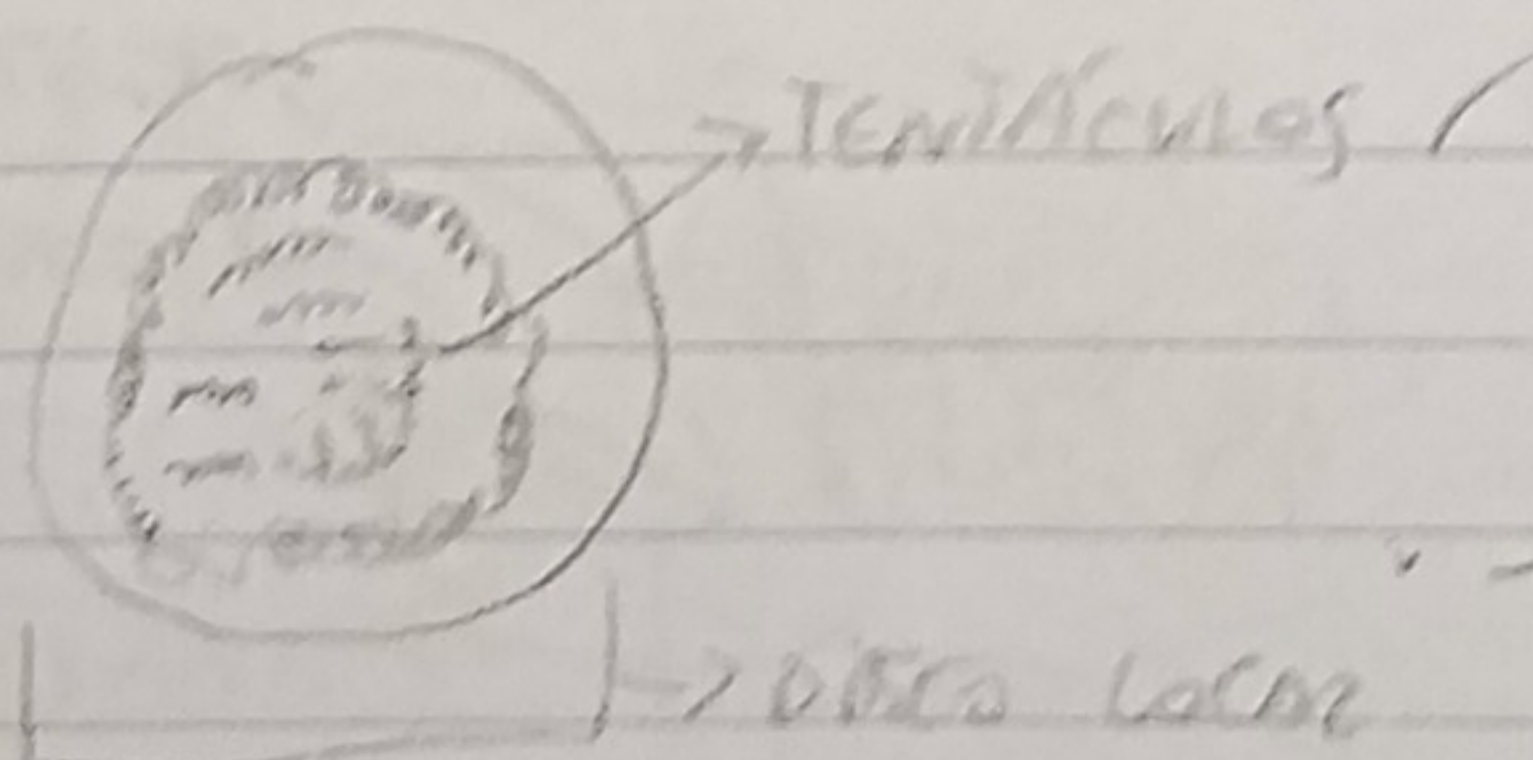
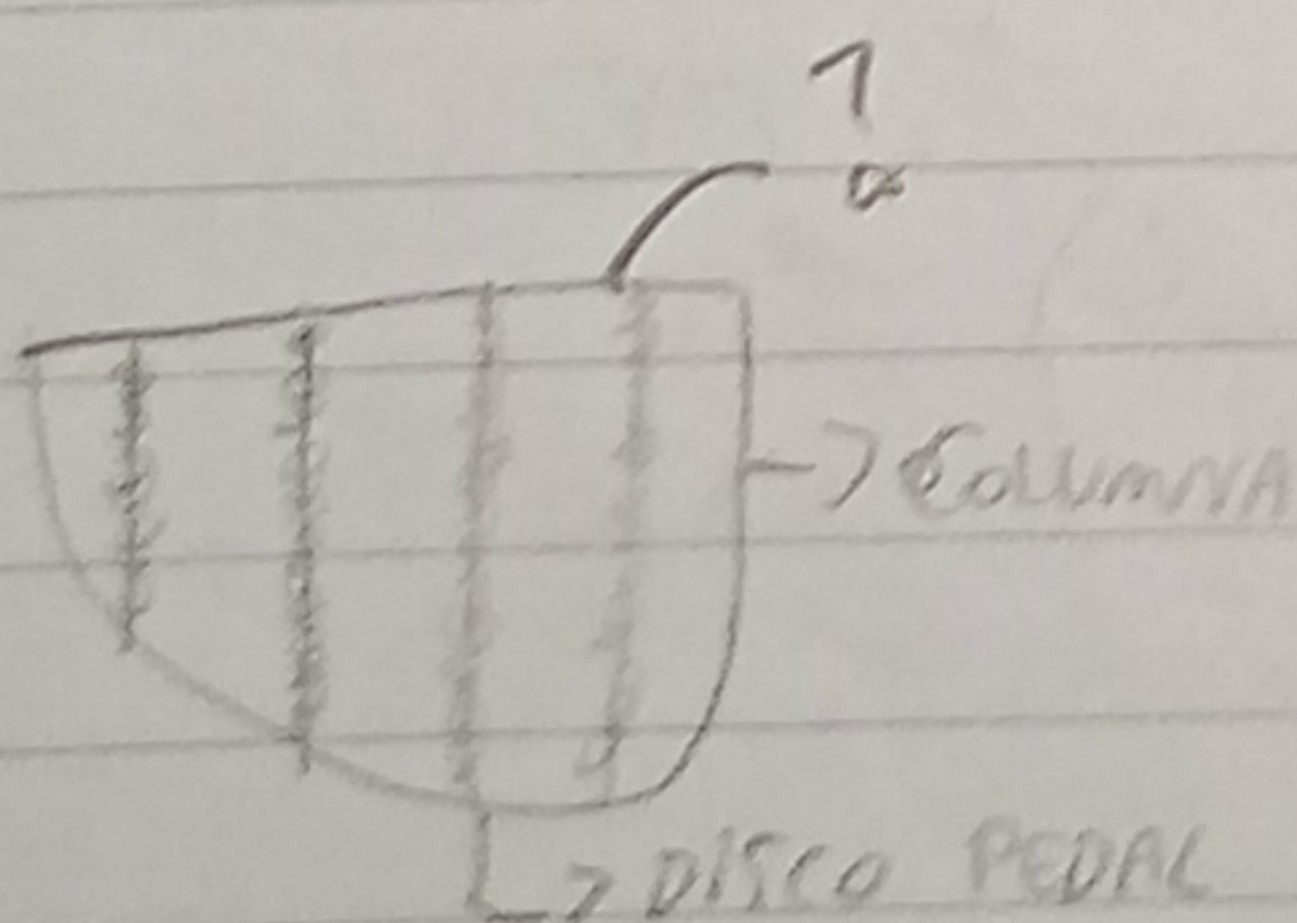
4



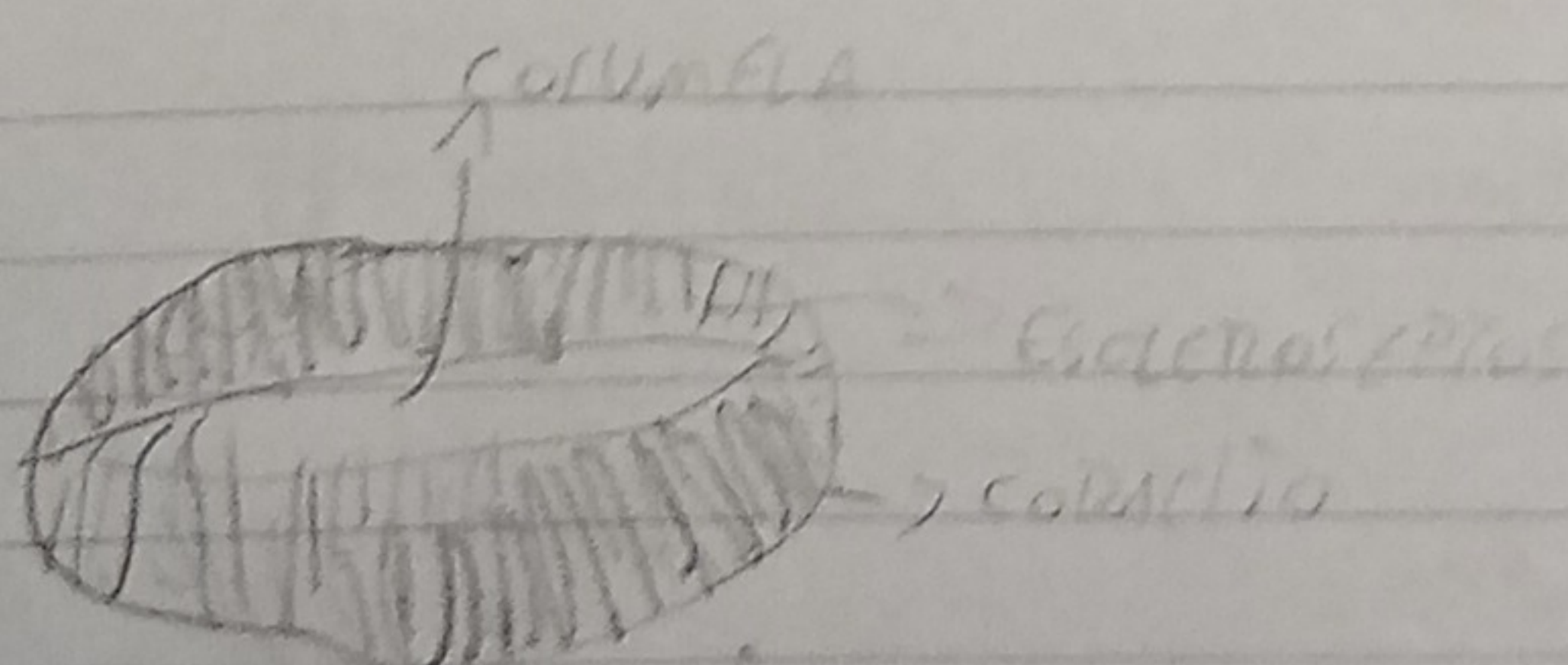
2)



6)

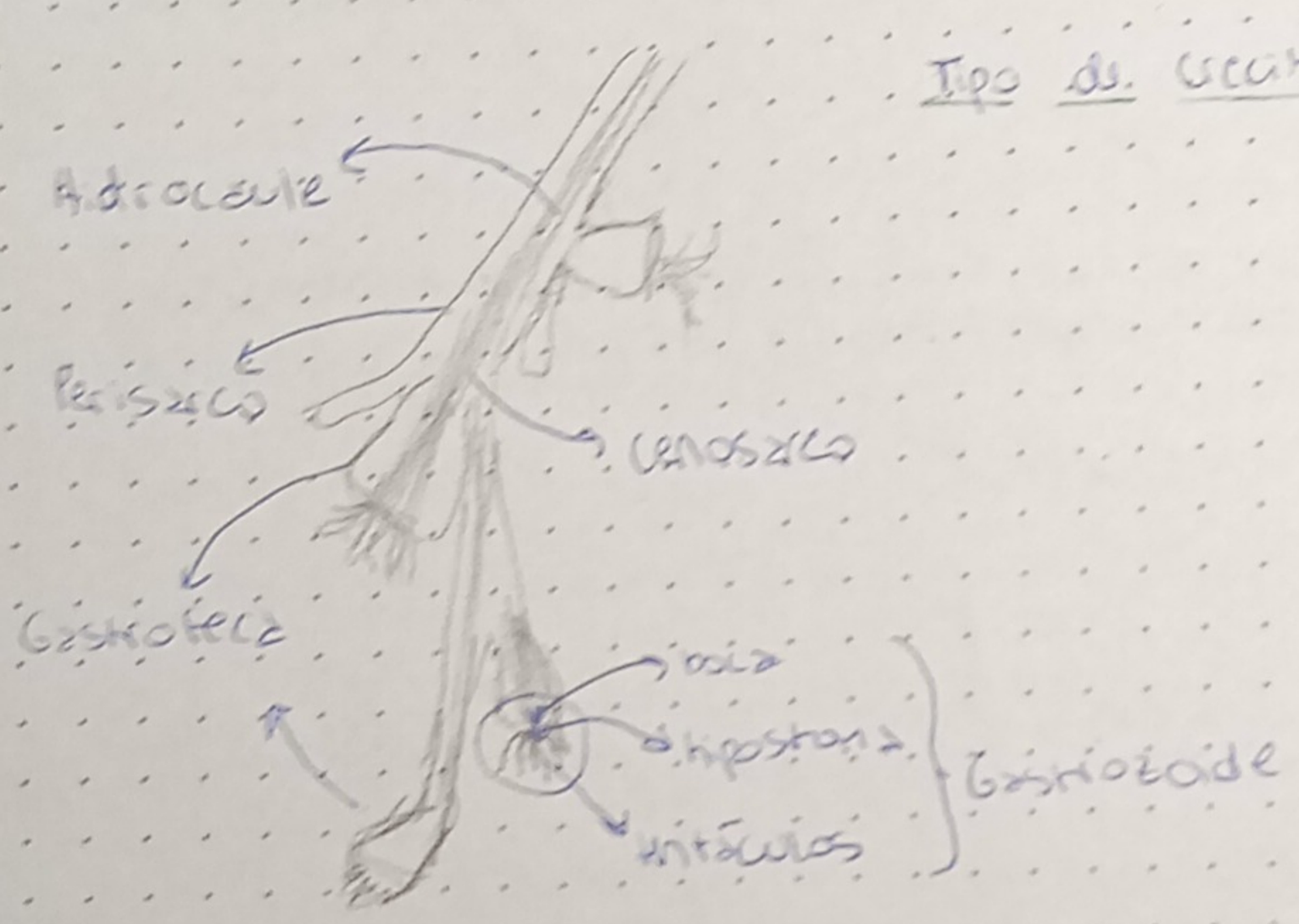


7)



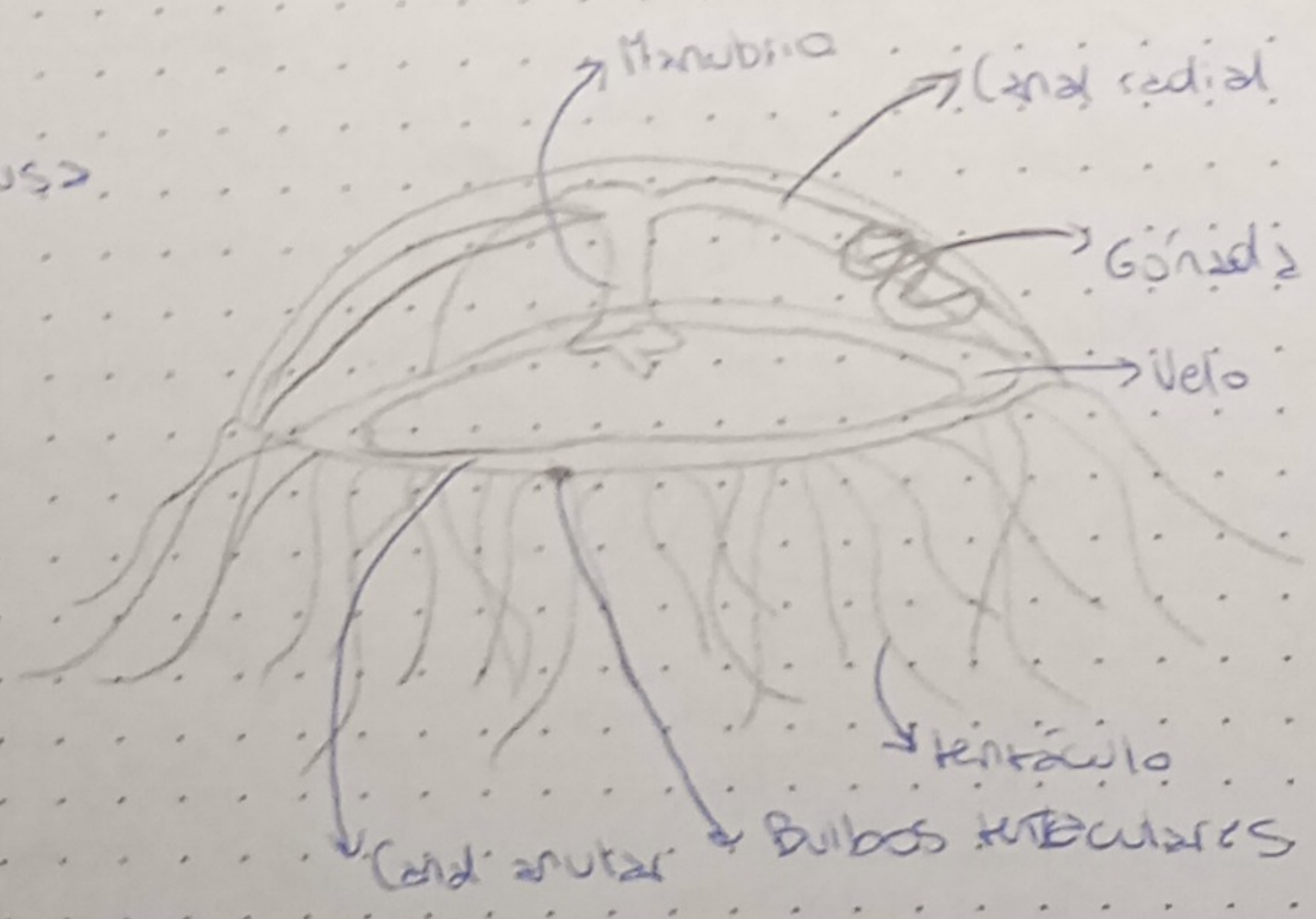
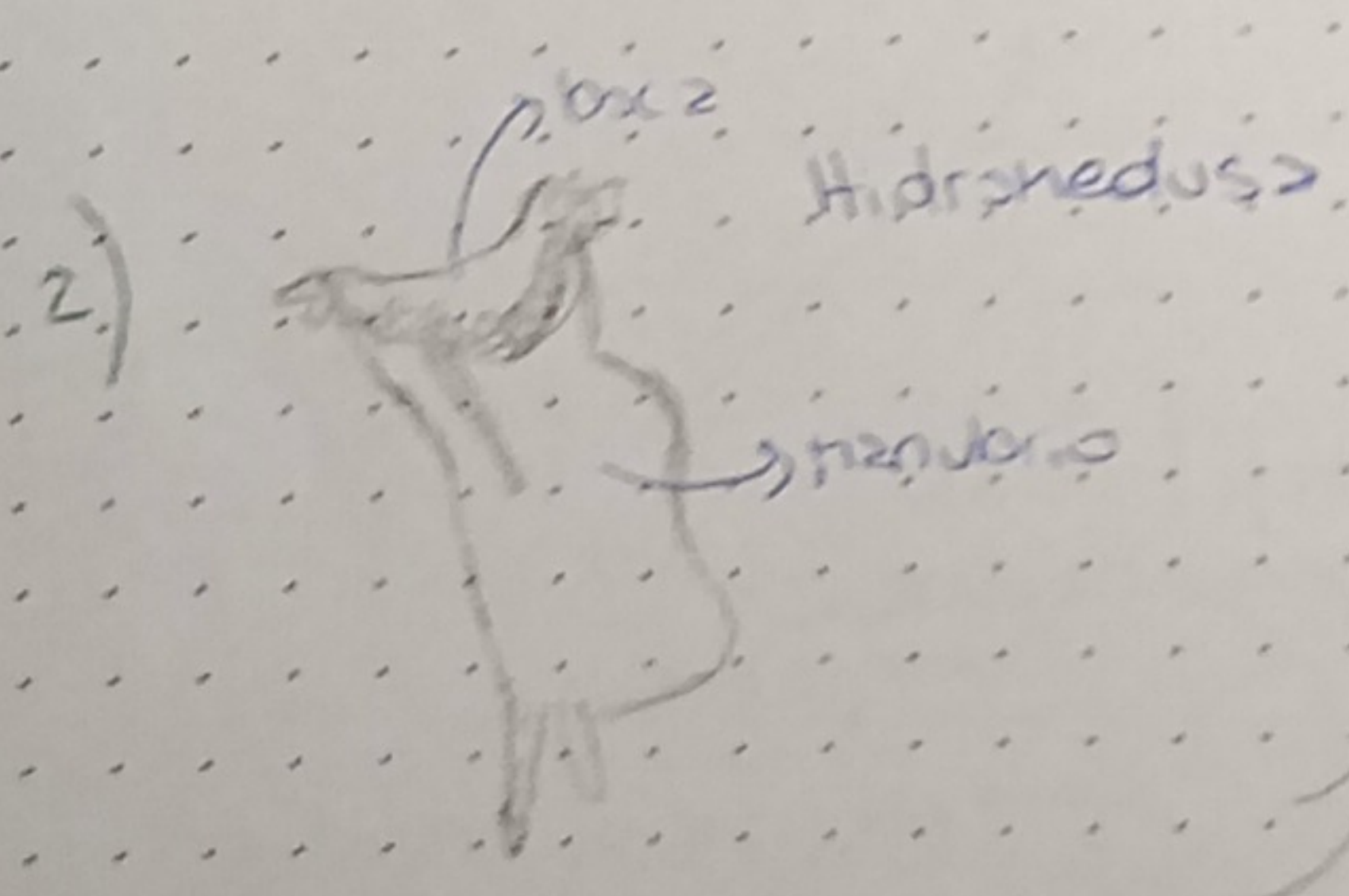
TP 2 - Cnidaria
Valeria Rodríguez

1) Colonia tejada

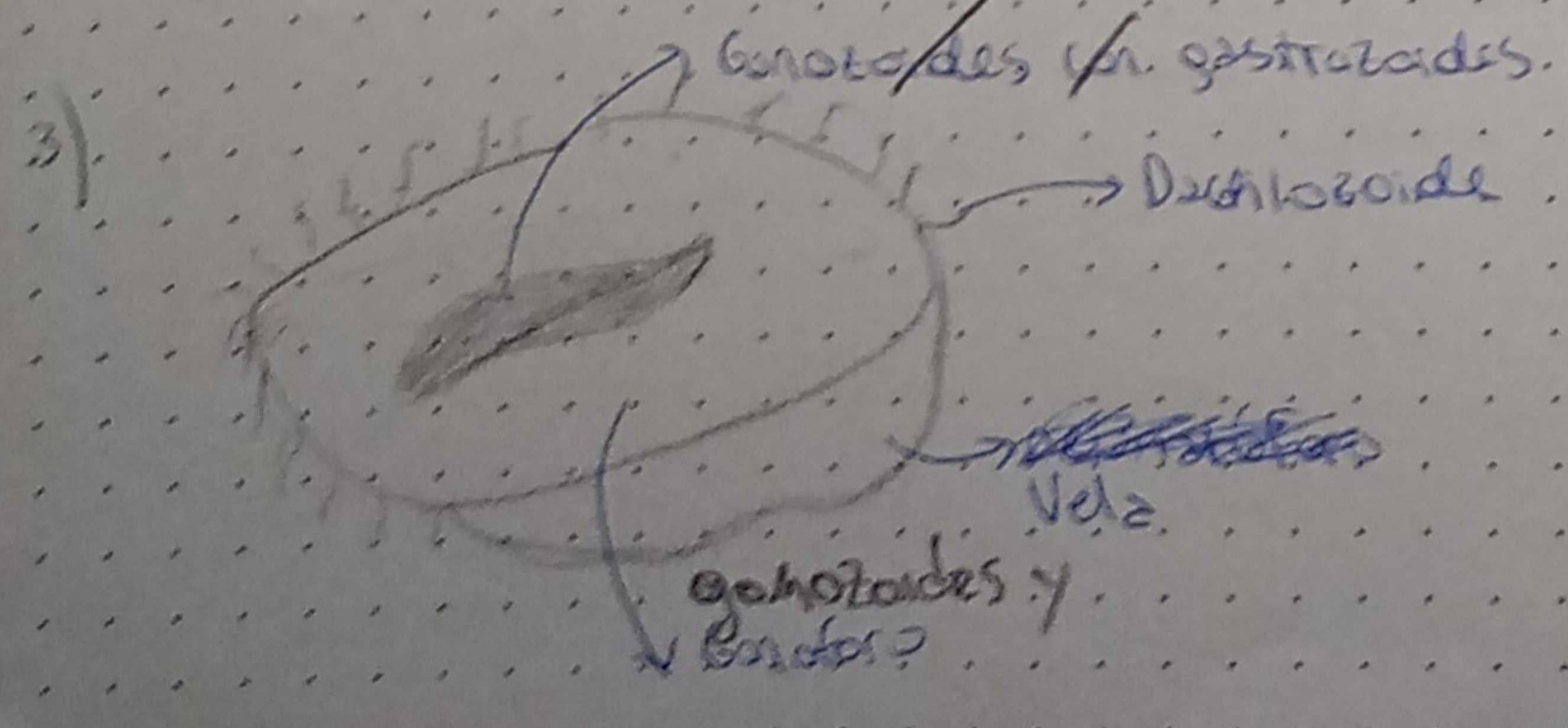


Tipo de crecimiento: monopodial
Simpodial

Aumentos!

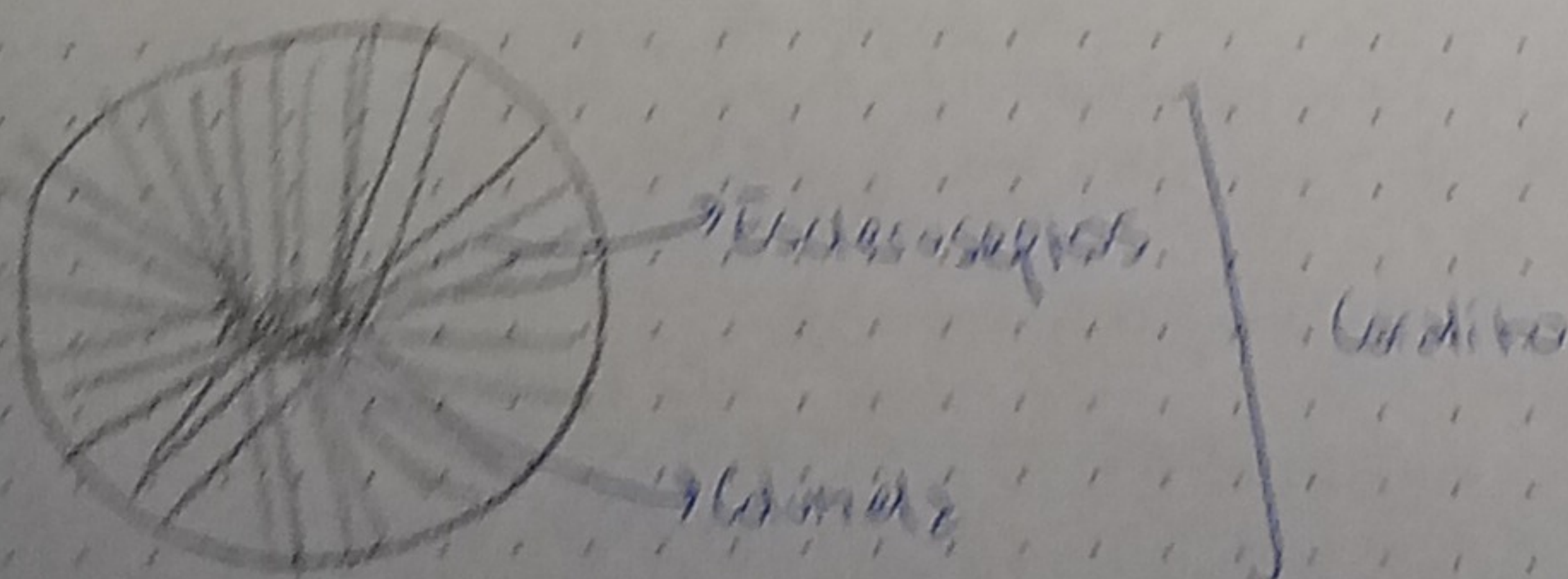
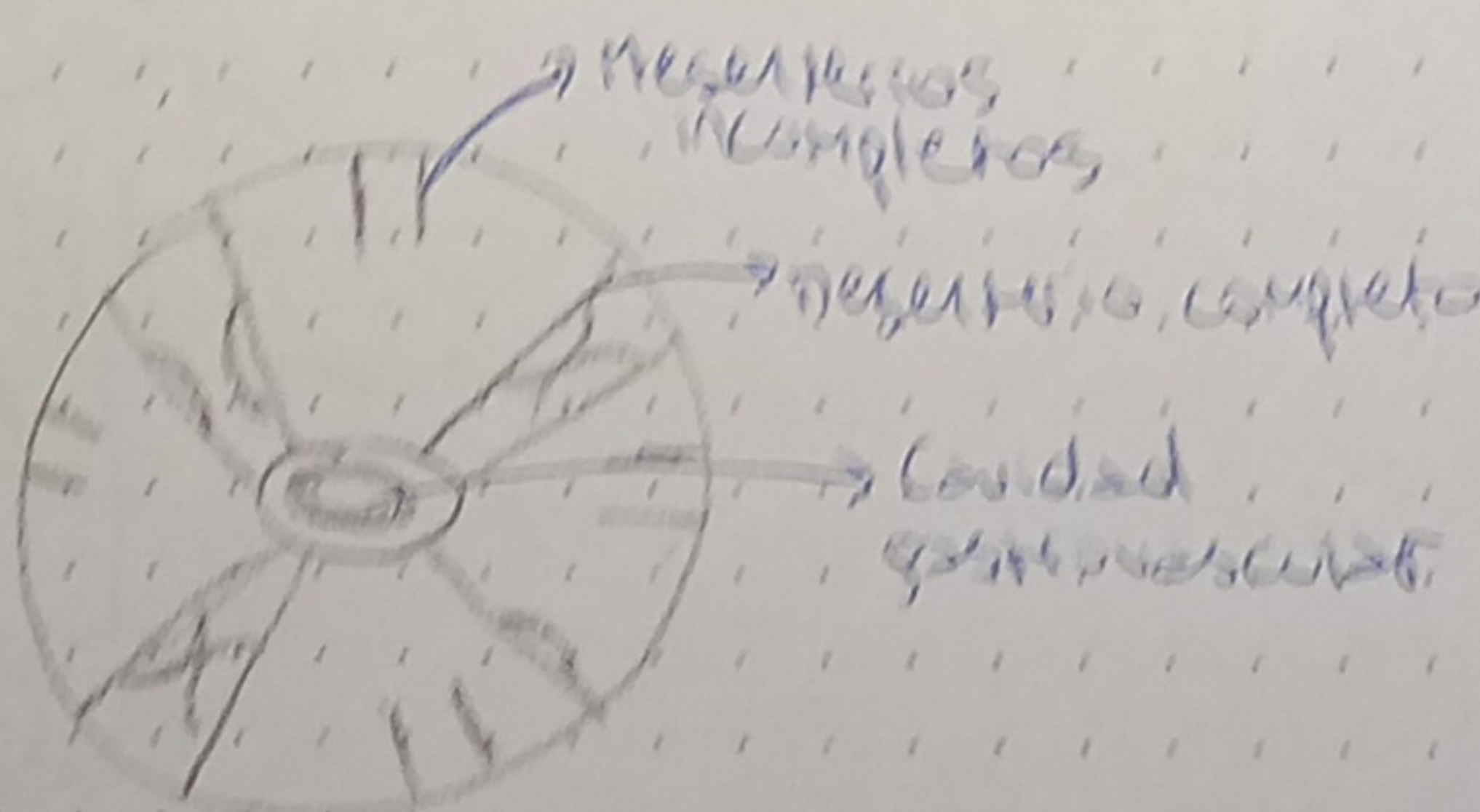
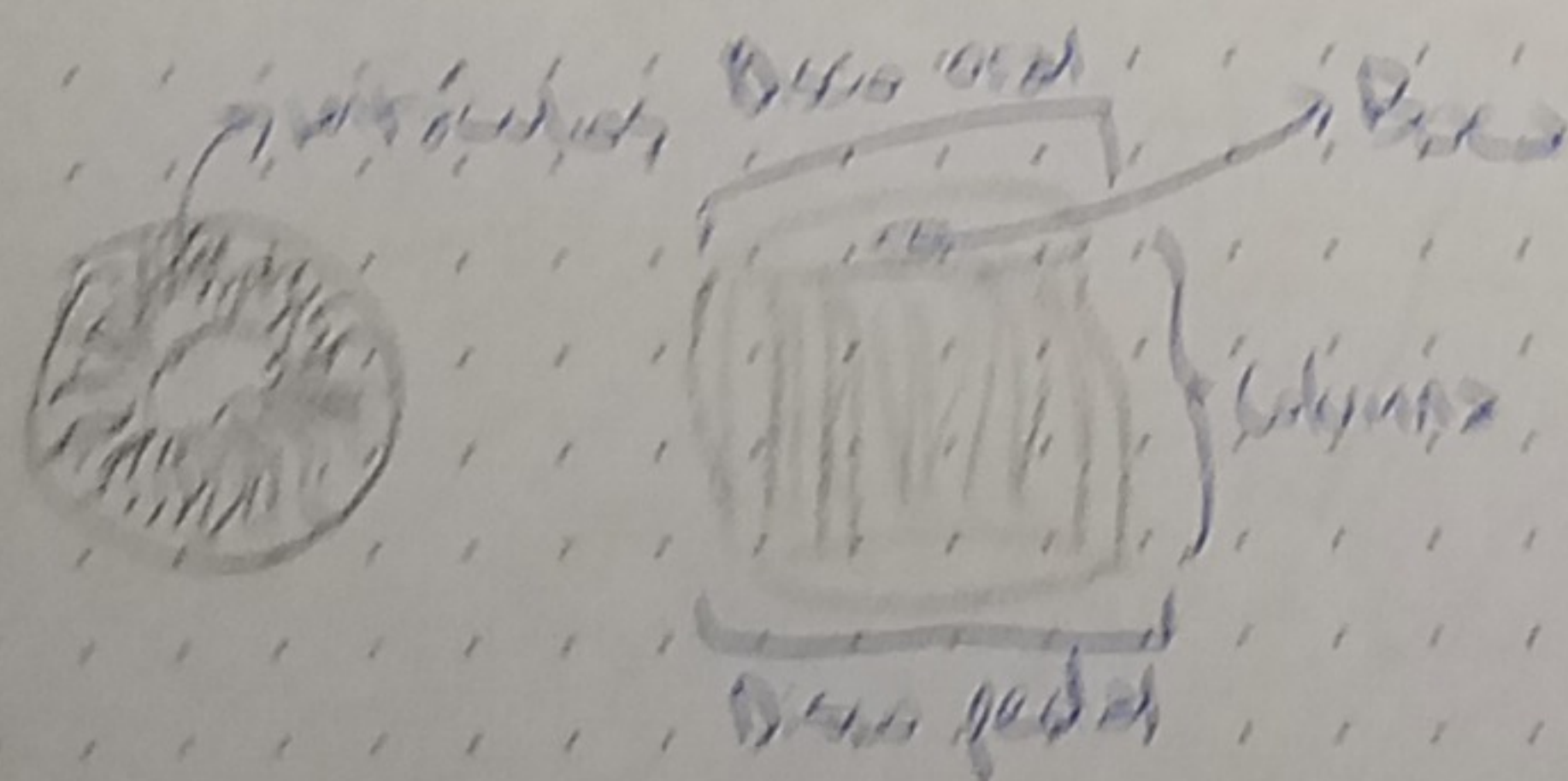


Los Siphonozoa se diferencian de los hidromedusas porque los Siphonozoa son siempre medusas grandes y dominantes, con una fase de pólipo muy reducida o ausente, y una campana sin velo. En cambio, la clase Hydrozoa tiene una fase de pólipo dominante y las medusas suelen ser pequeñas. Los hydrozoa tienen tentáculos, pero no velo y tienen manubrio.



Velilla. Velilla

1. *in situ* culture

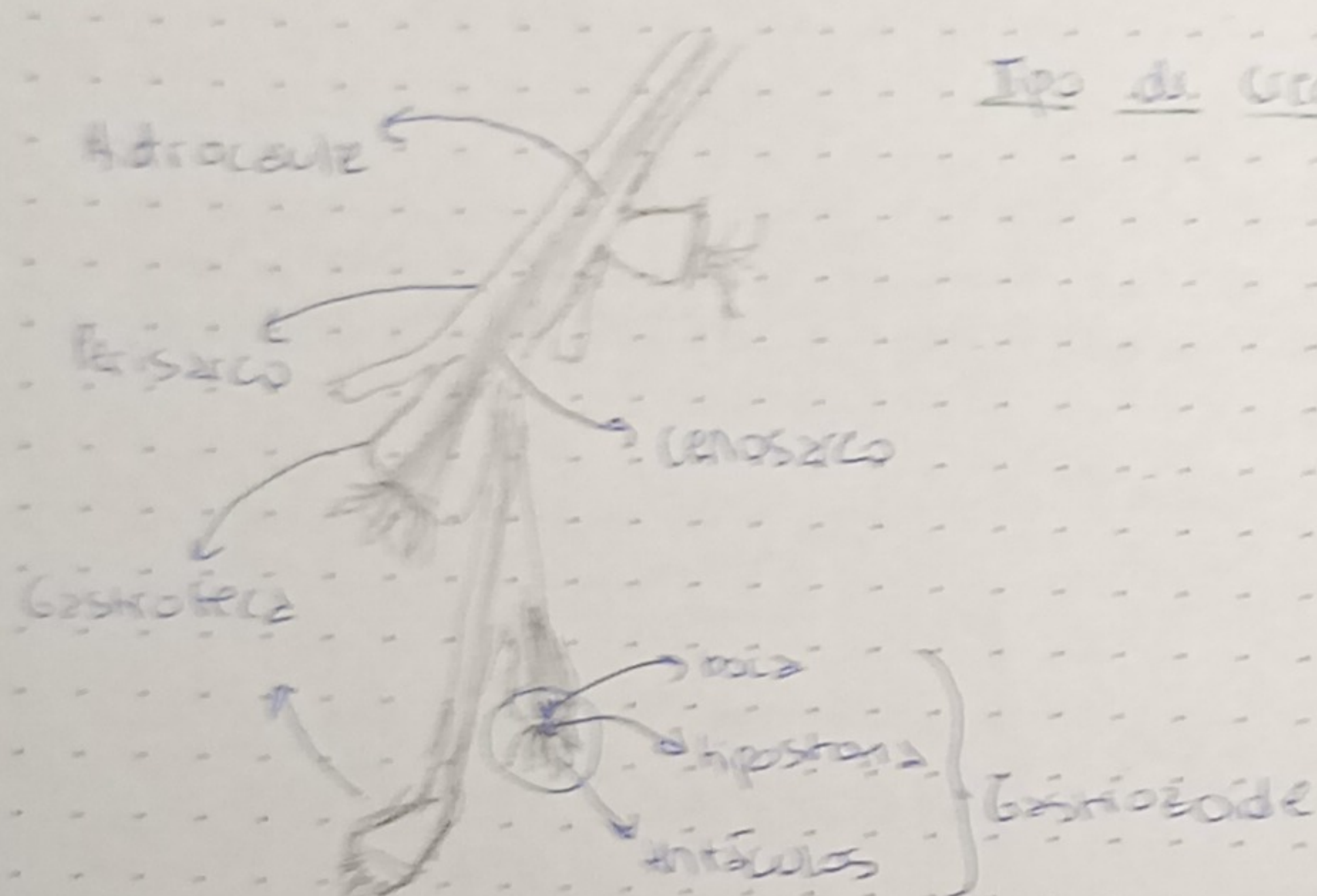
5) *Stenonema*

End of the world

TR 2 - Cnidaria

Valeria Rodríguez

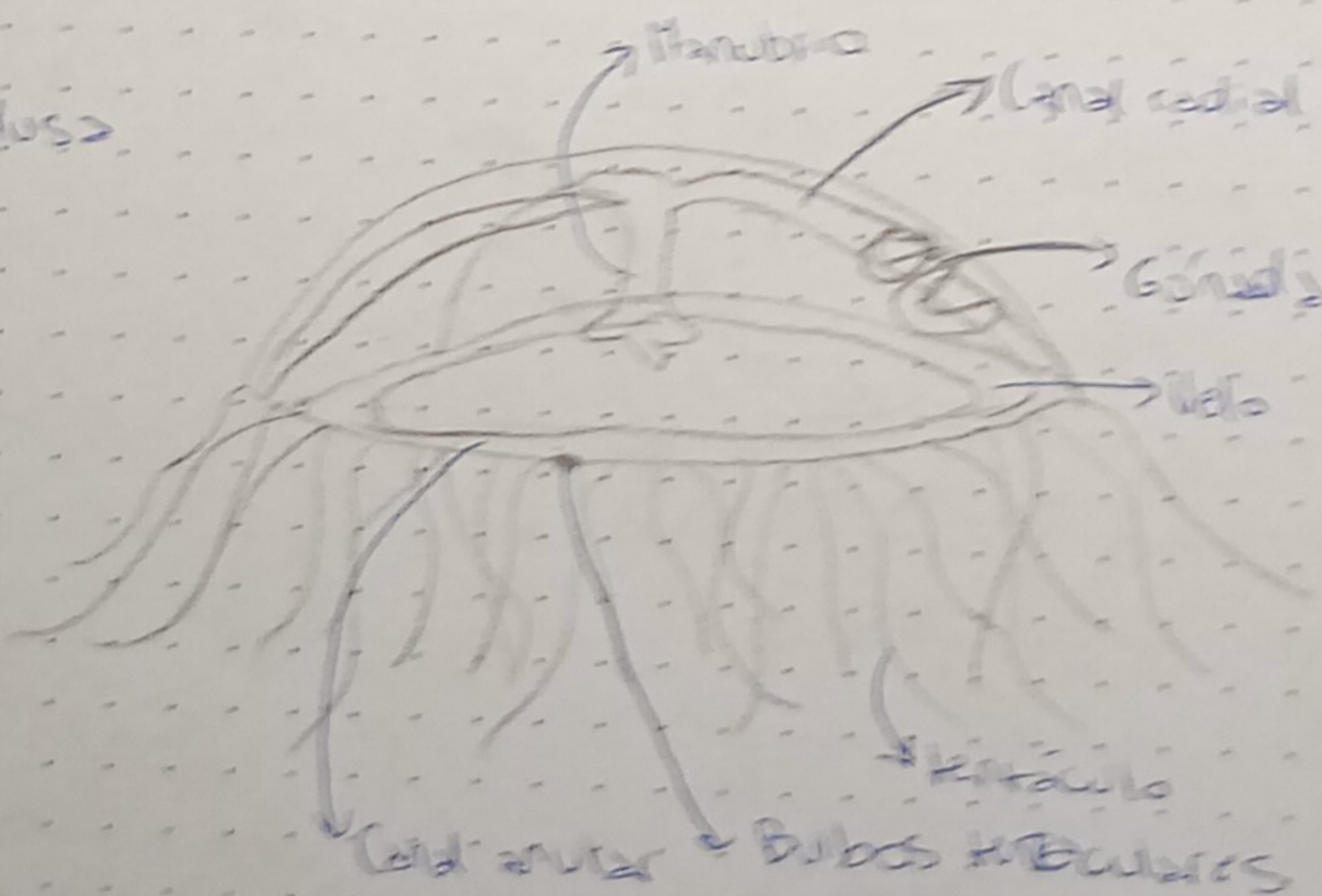
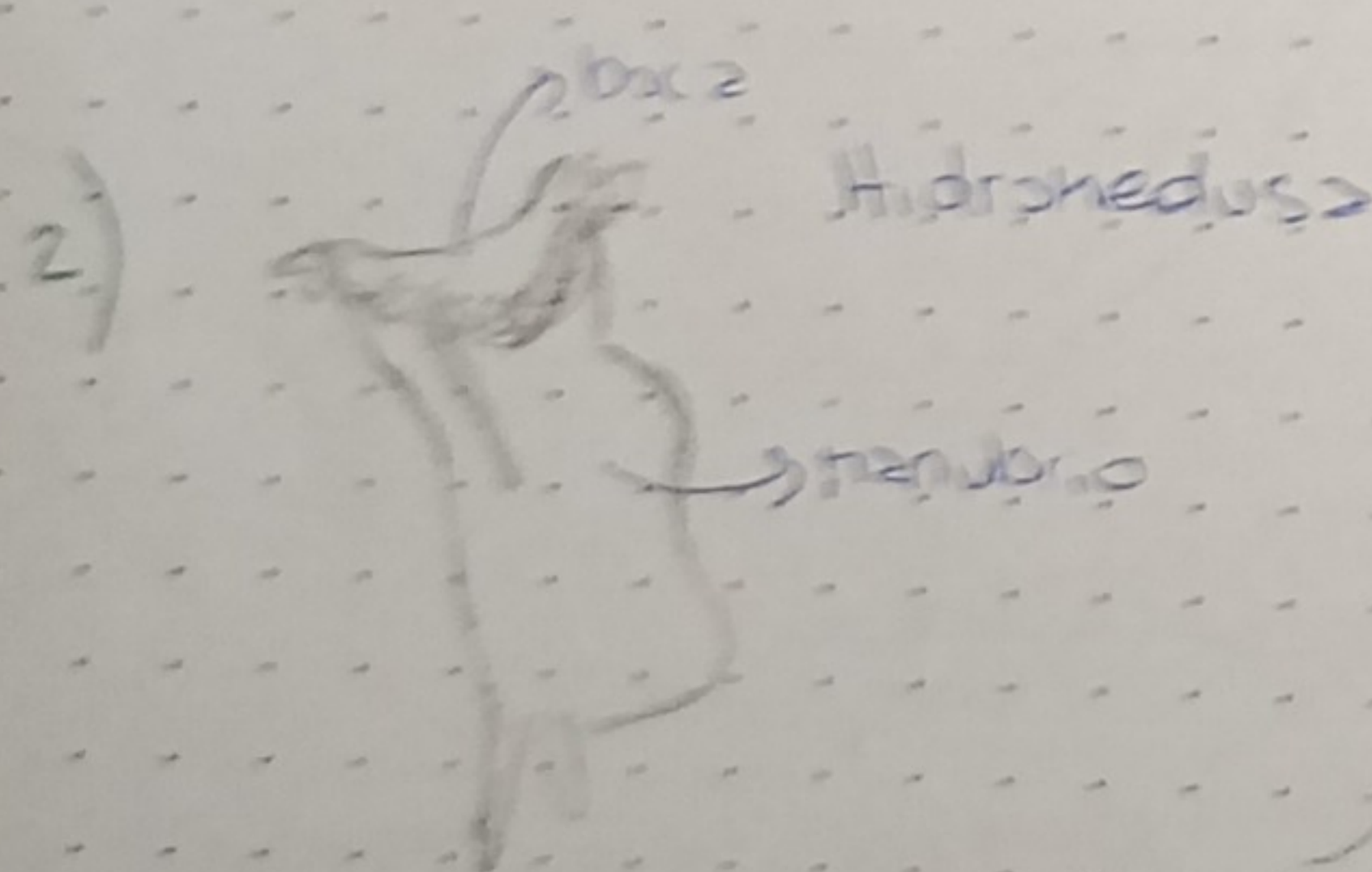
1) Colonia fijada



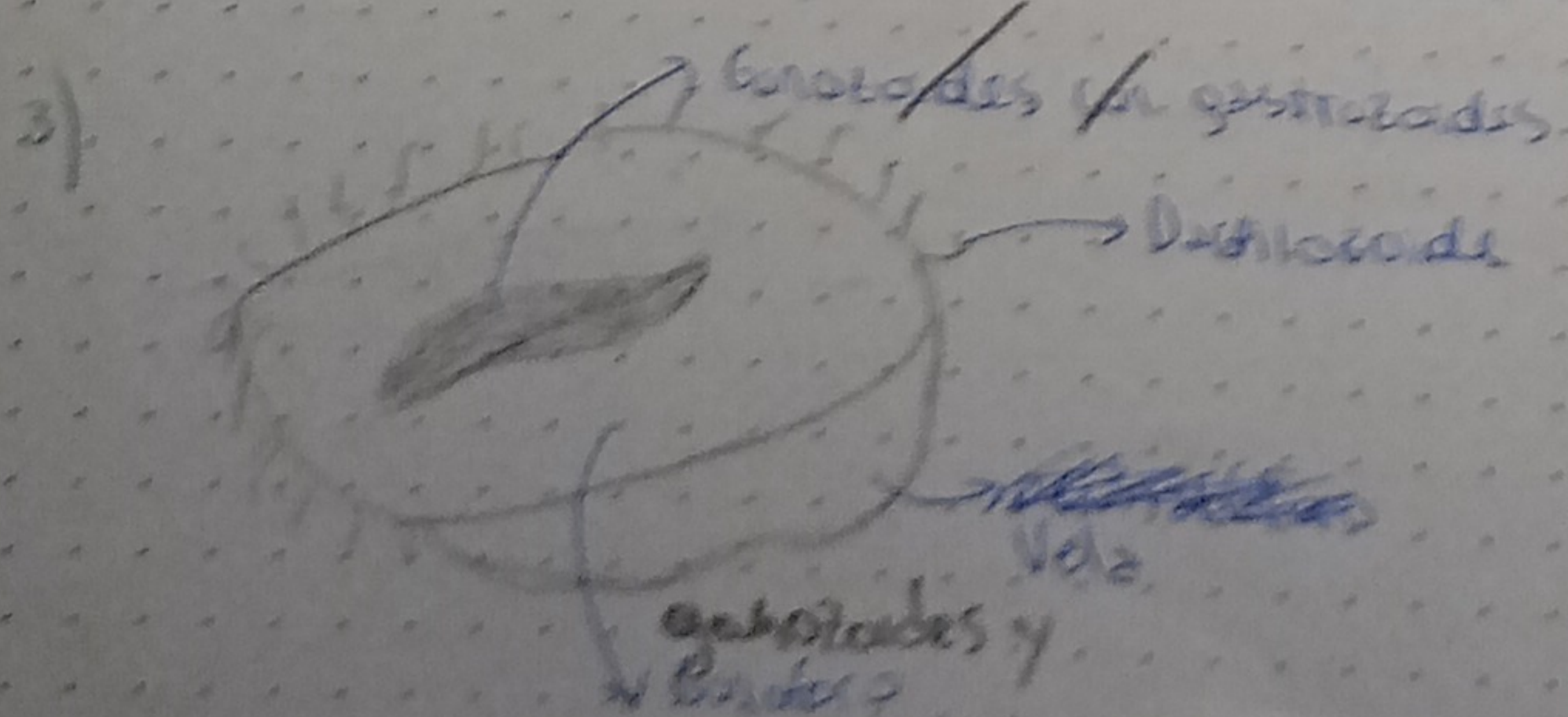
Tipo de crecimiento: propágula

Simpodial

Arborescentes

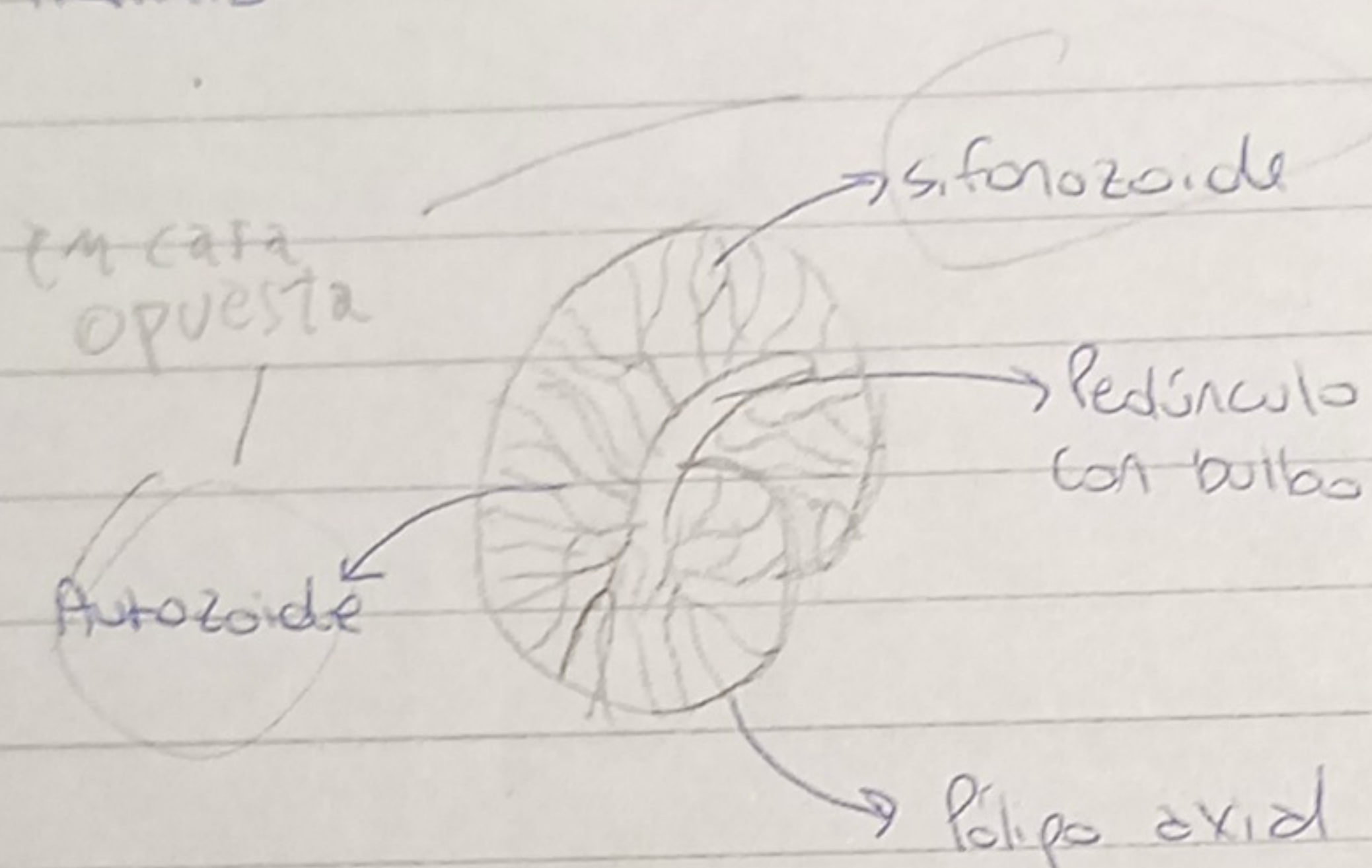


Los Siphonozoa se diferencian de los hidromedusas porque los Siphonozoa son sésiles, medusas grandes y duraderas, con una boca de pulpo muy reducida o ausente, y una campana sin velo. En cambio, la clase Hydrozoa tiene una boca de pulpo dominante y las medusas suelen ser pequeñas. Los Hydrozoa tienen tentáculos, velo y manubrio.

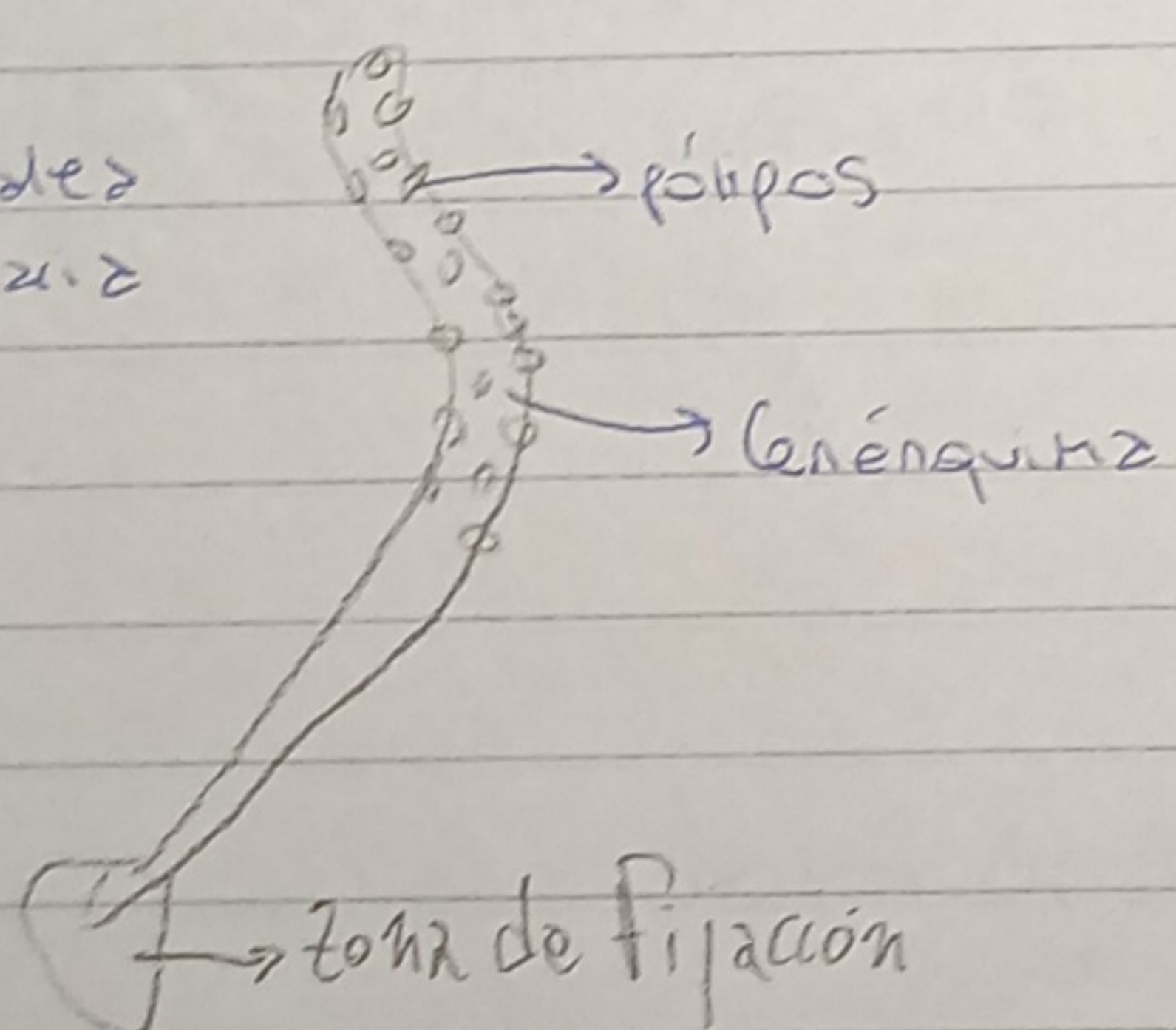


Velilla. Velilla

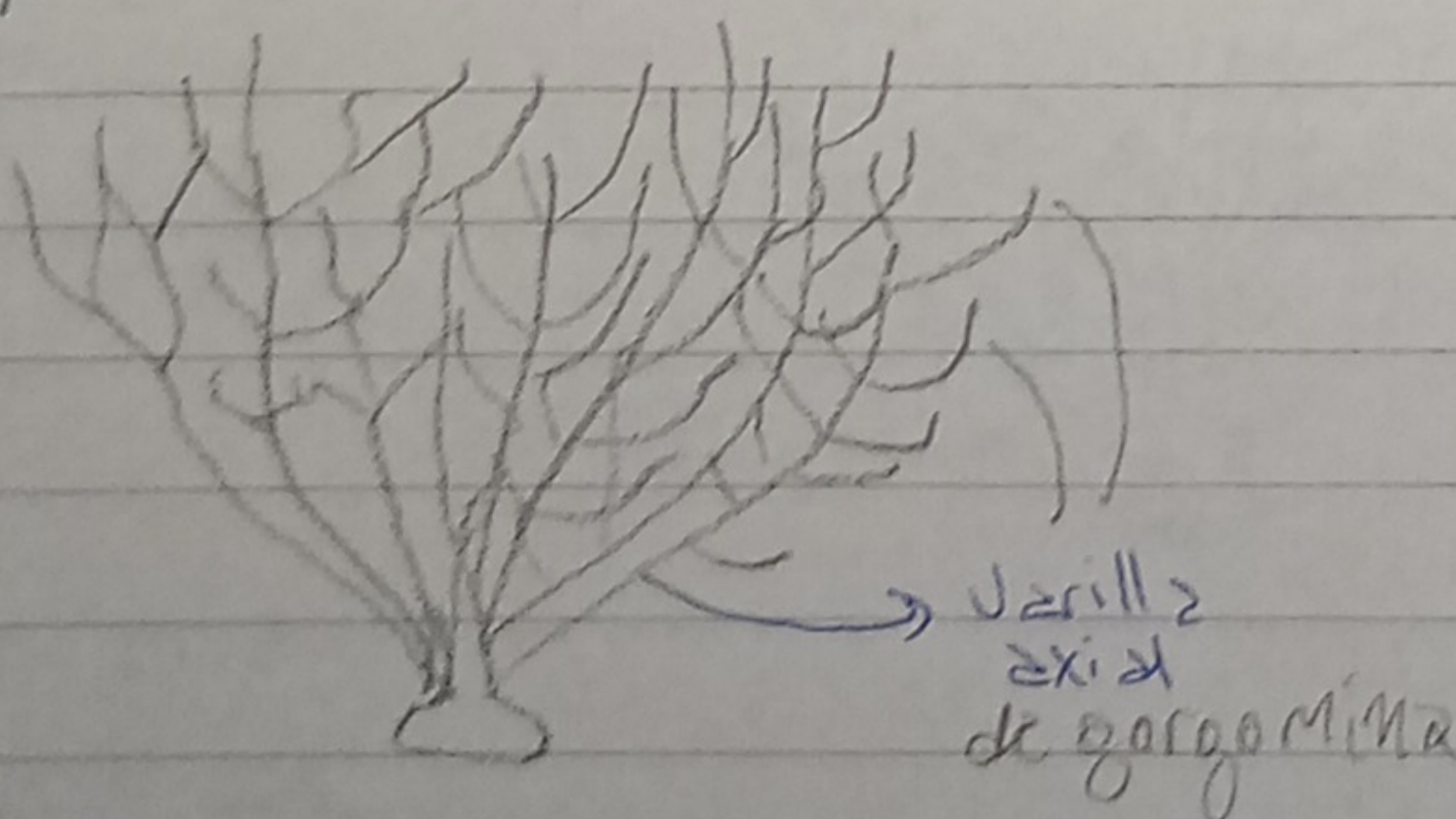
8) Renilla



9) Triples clavias



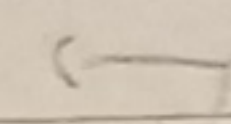
10)

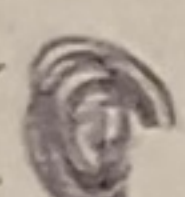


Cenénquima tejido ~~de~~

Pólipos en todo el cenénquima

	HOJA N°
Morena Zarza	FECHA

1-  TINROCAULE
x1
RELICARCO 

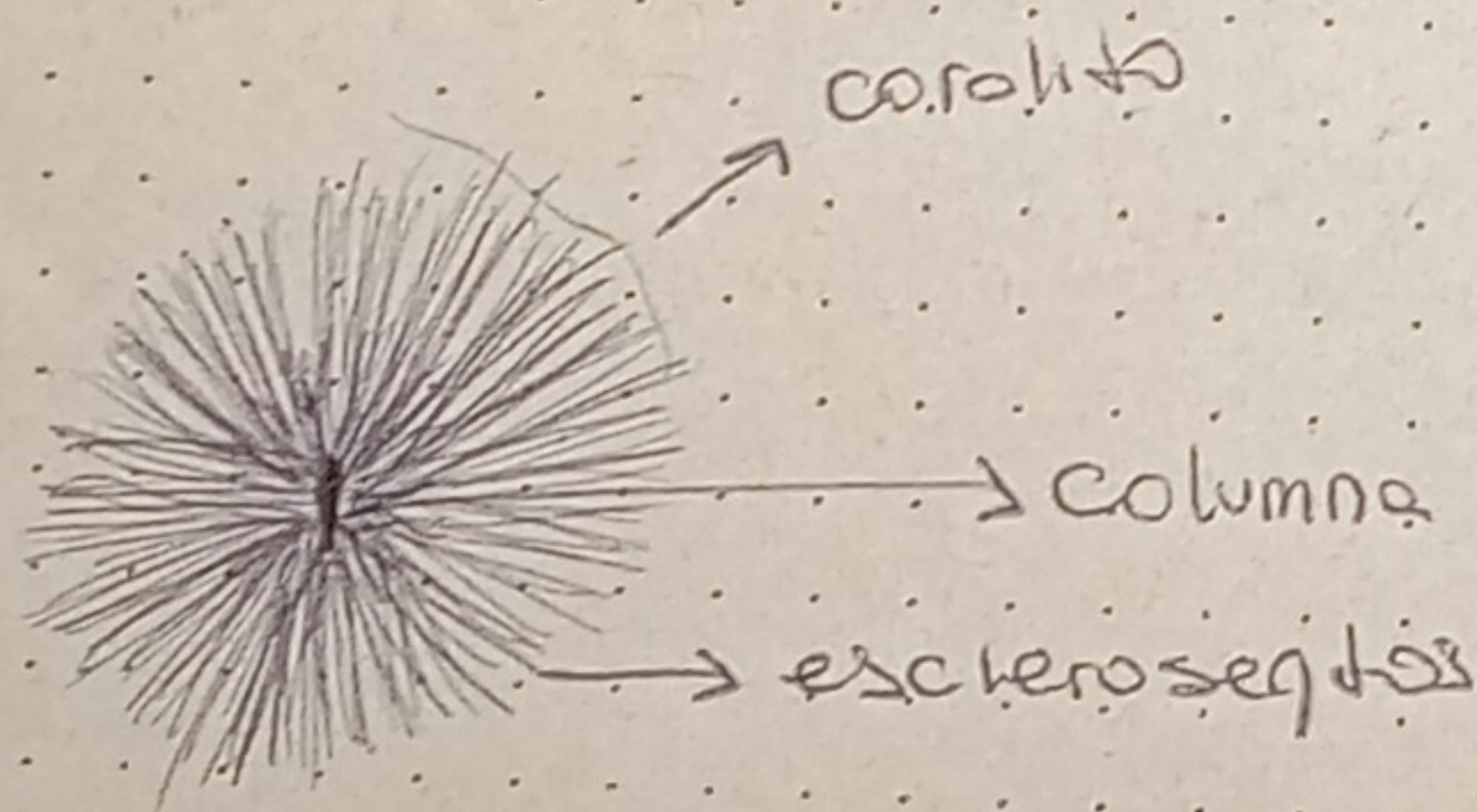
1.  Polipo hidrozoo (4)

Coraleto

Color
fec

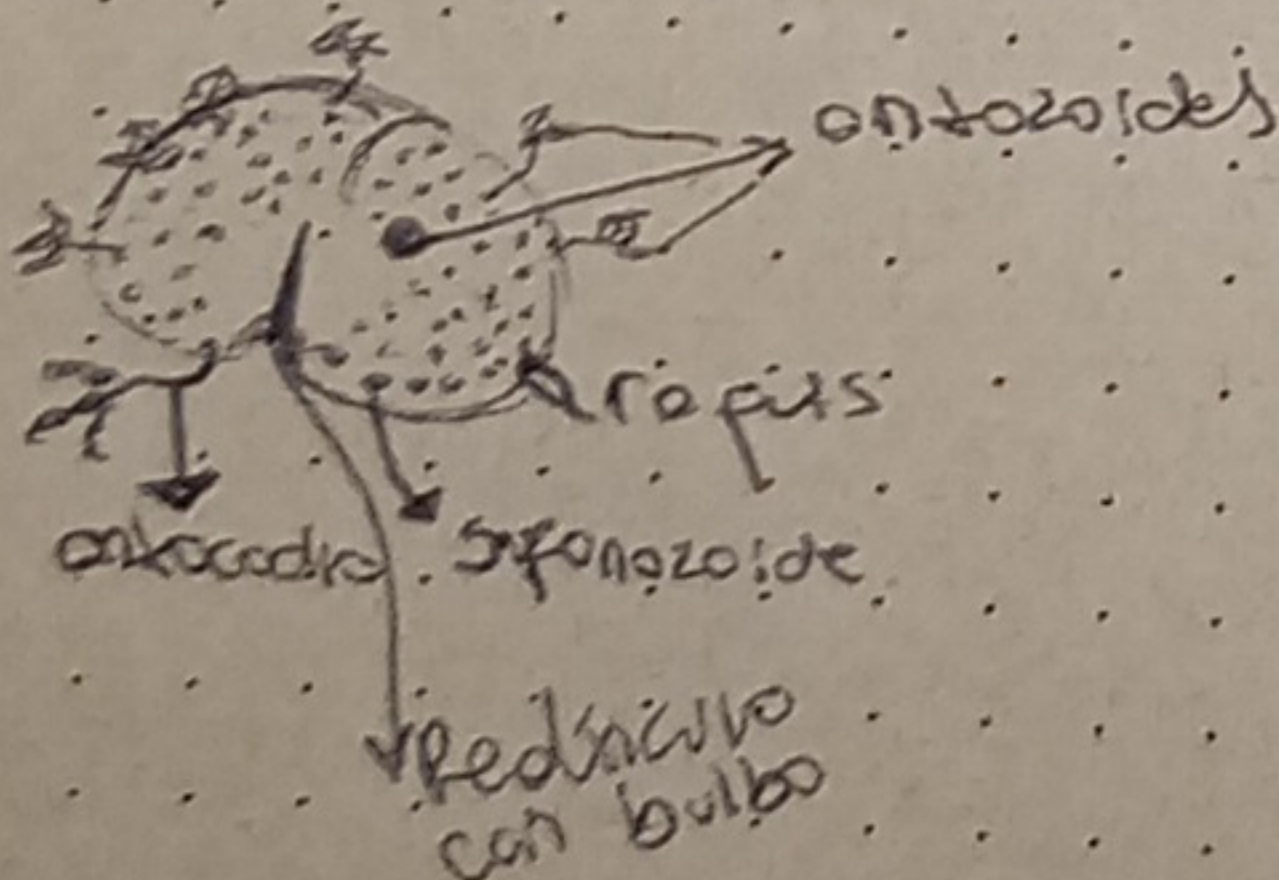
• Corol Solitario

Coraleto

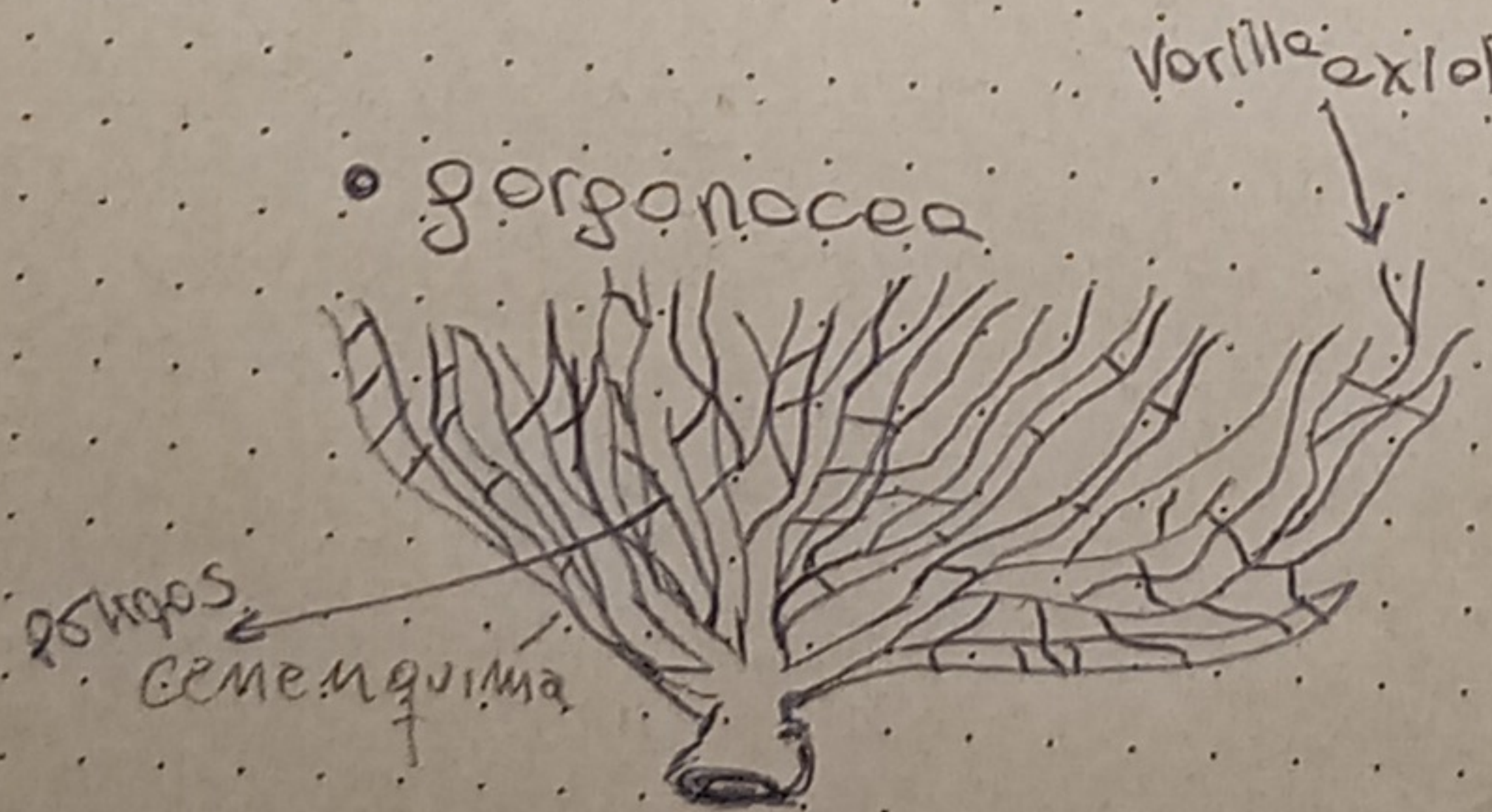


GONADAS

• Renilla - clase Octocorallia



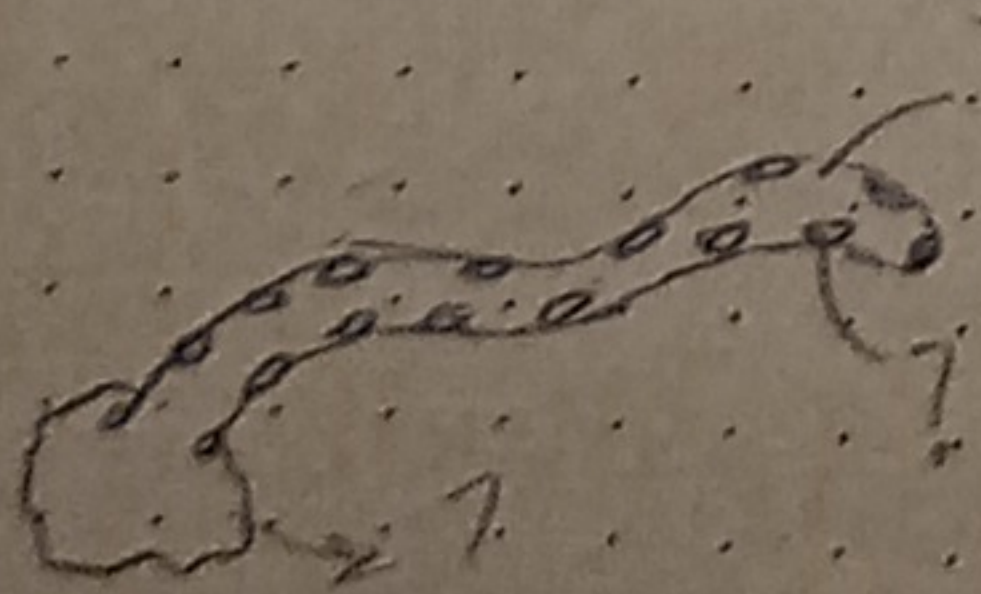
• gorgonacea



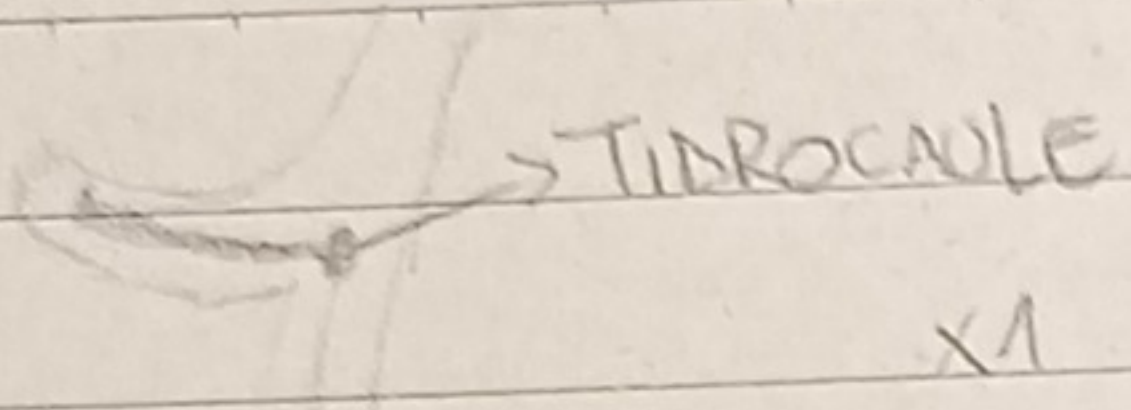
GASTROZOIDE
DACTILOZOIDE

GOMOZOIDE
MATRITOS

• frigateo clavaria



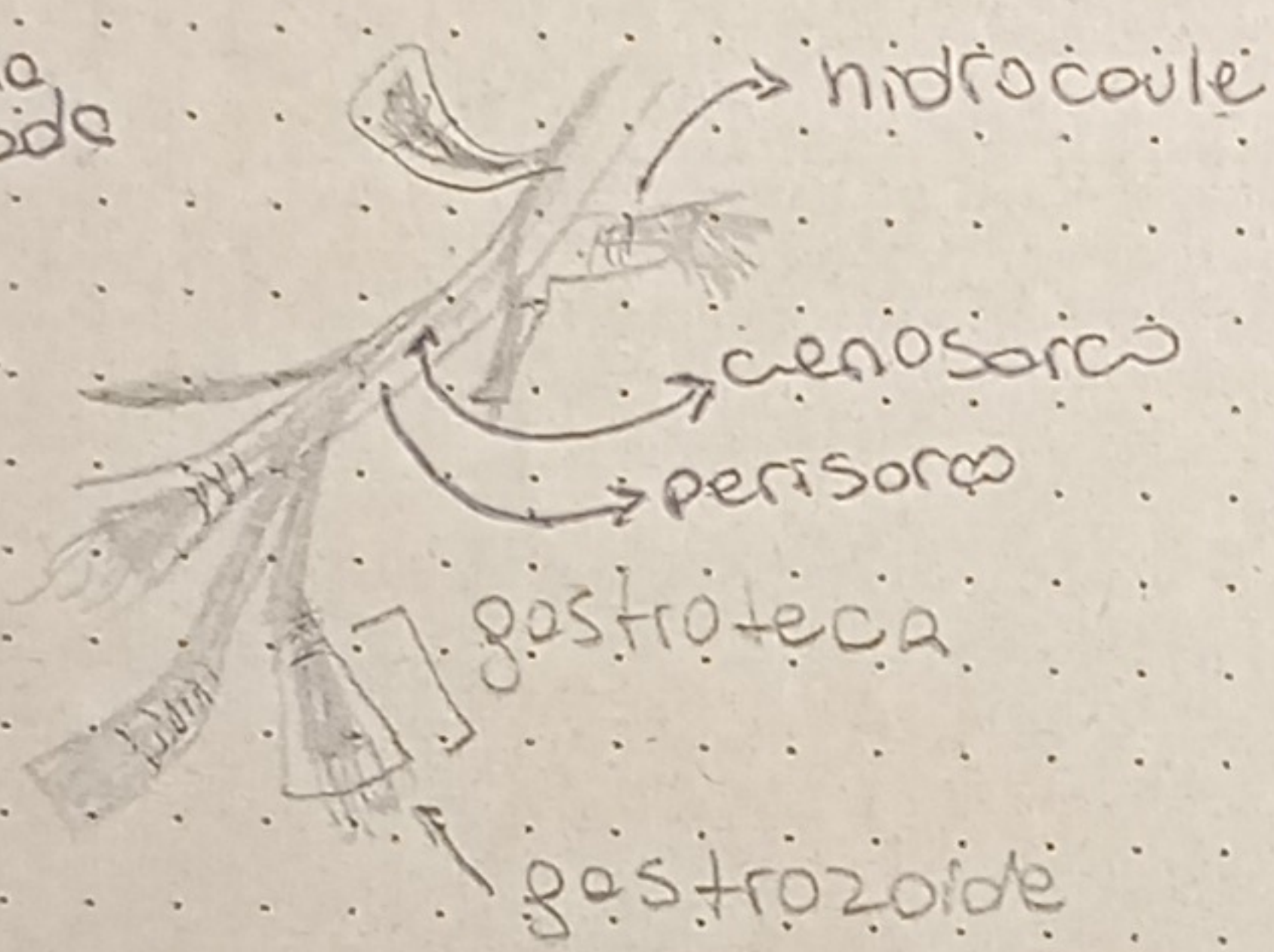
NOTA

1-  TIDROCAULE
x1
PERICARCO

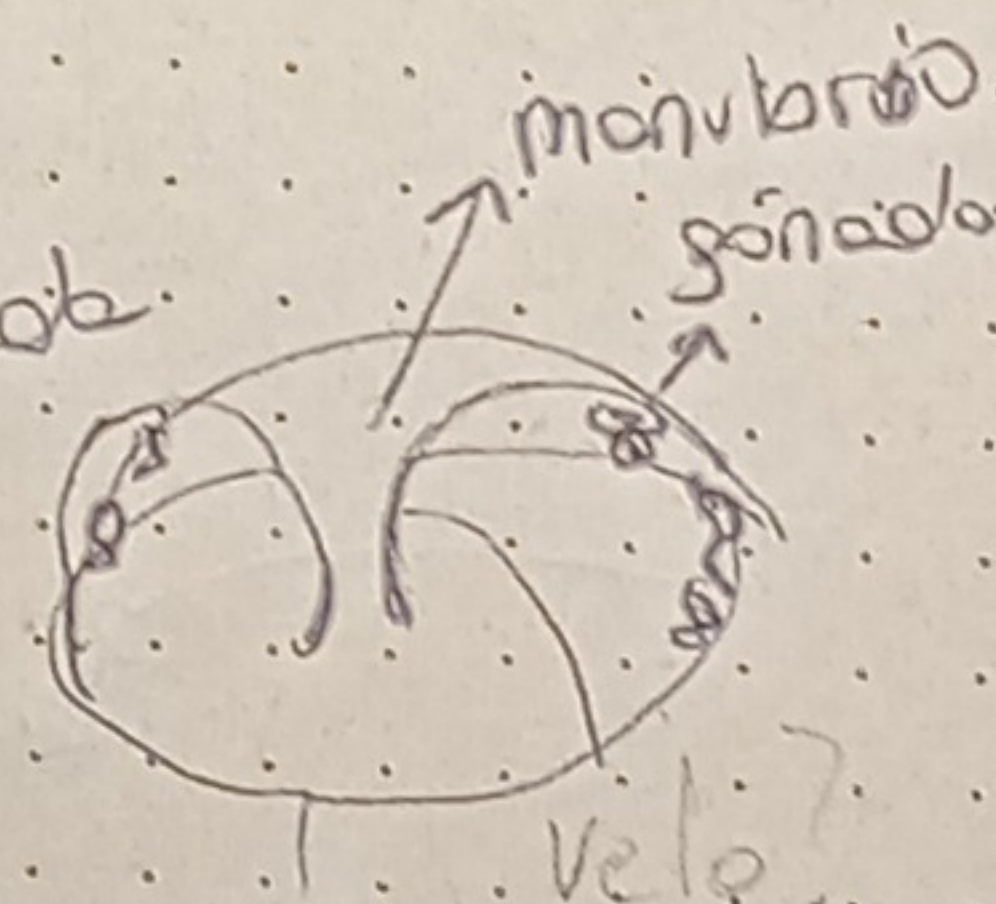
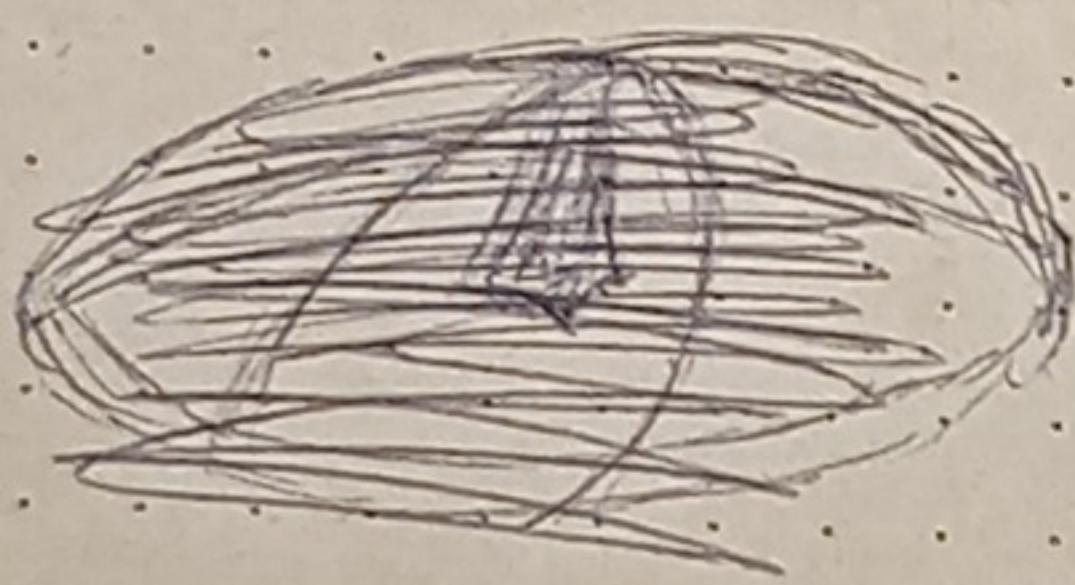
Clase hidrozoo (4)

Canaleto

Colonia
fecunda

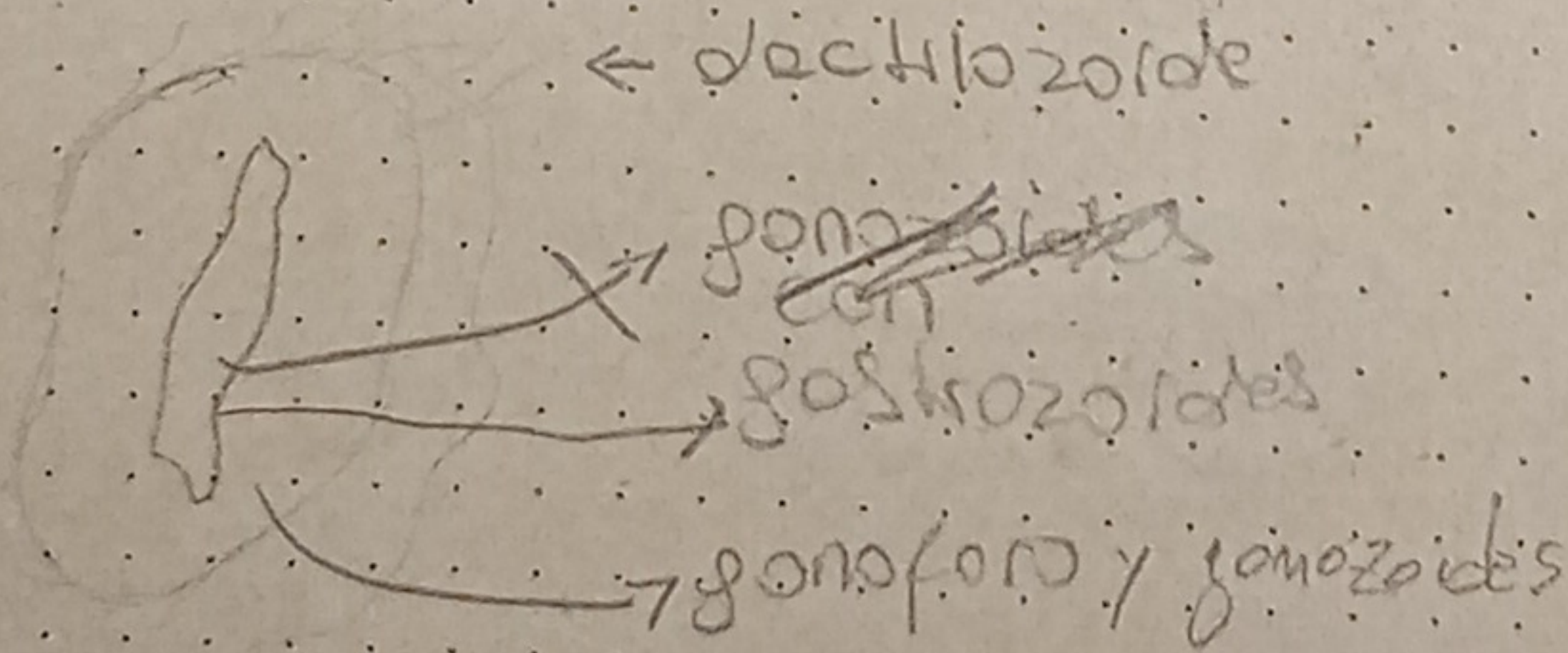


hidromedusa



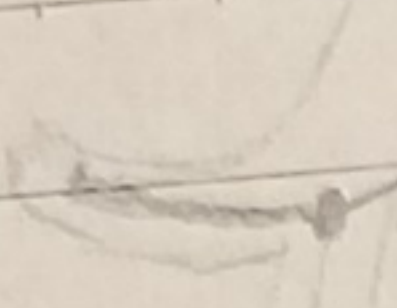
Velella velella

← dactilozoides

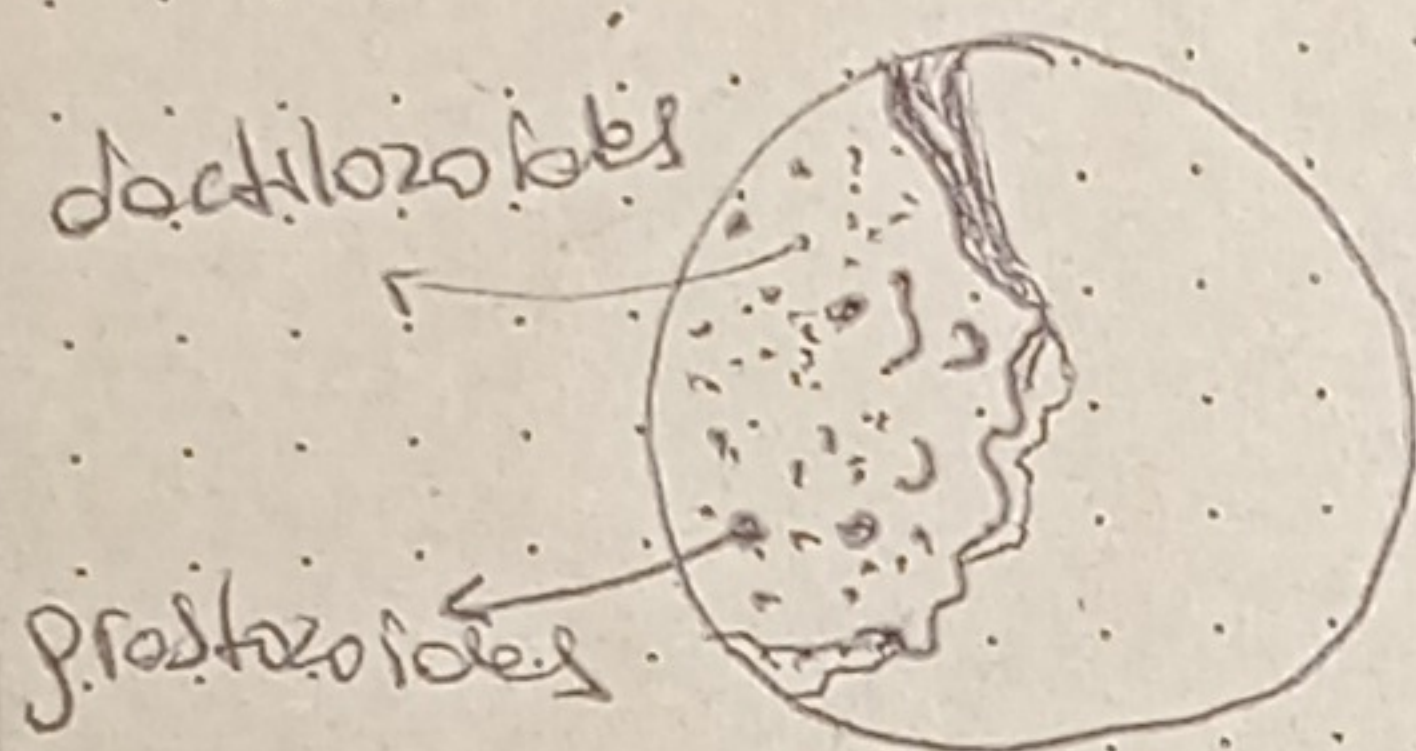


NOTA

Morena Zarza

1.  TIPOCALE
x1

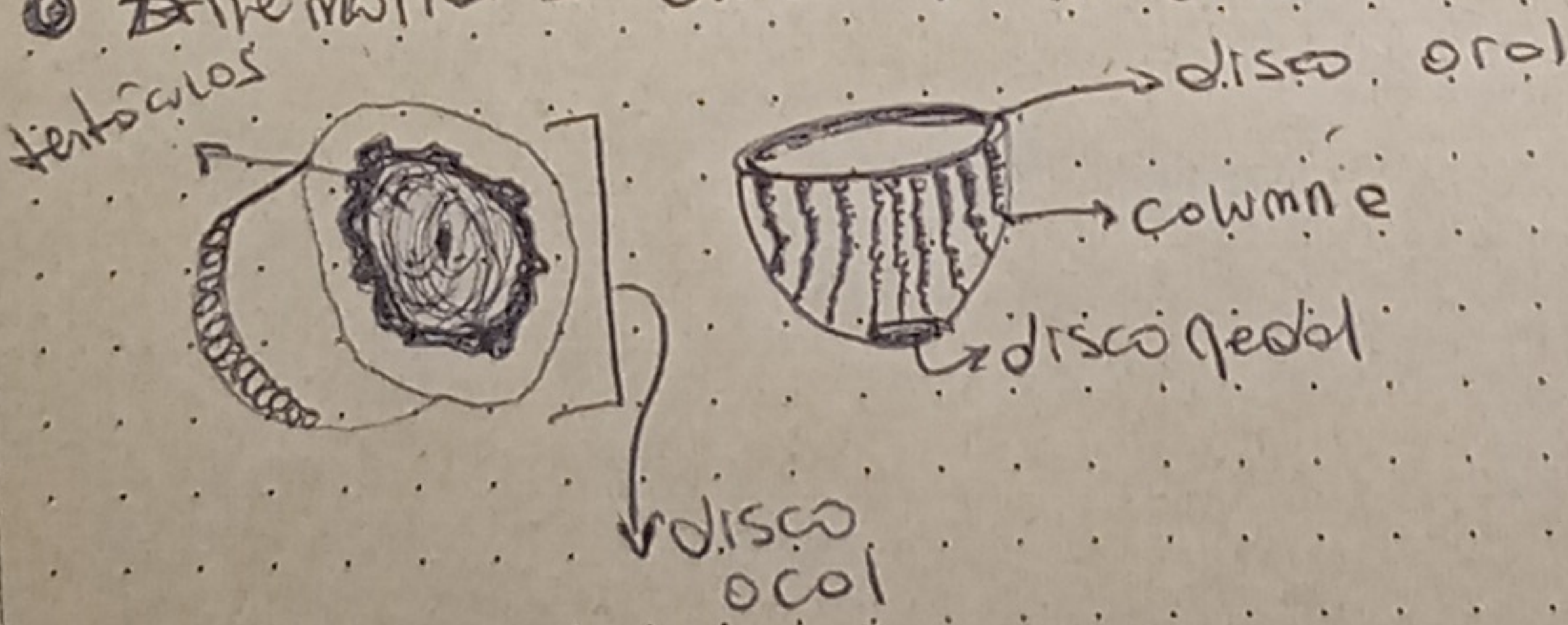
2. colonia de falsos corales



3. Stauromedusa - clase Stauropoda



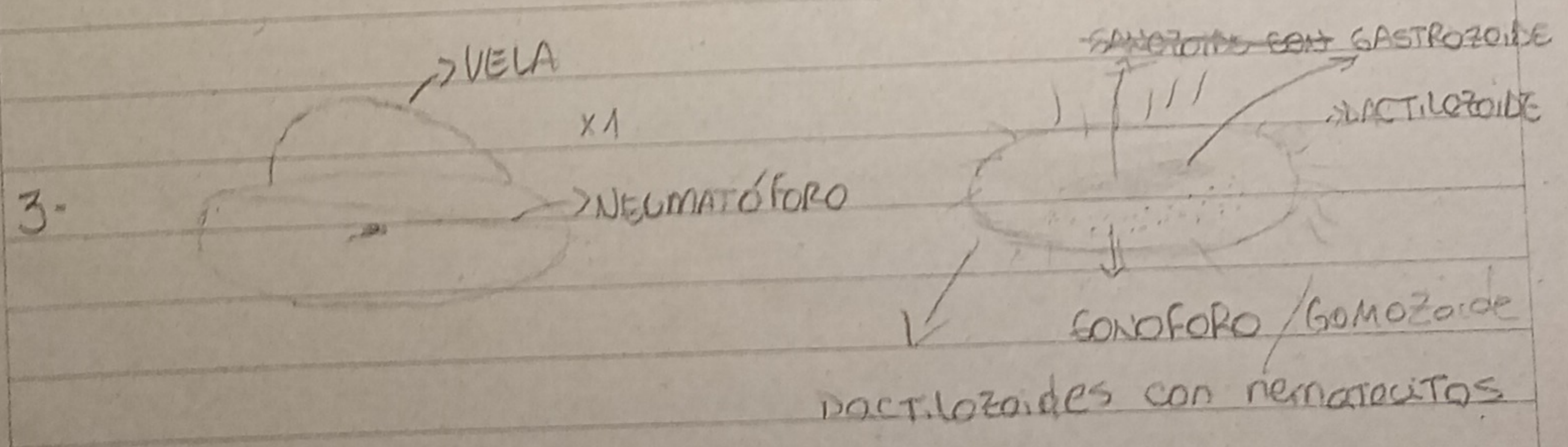
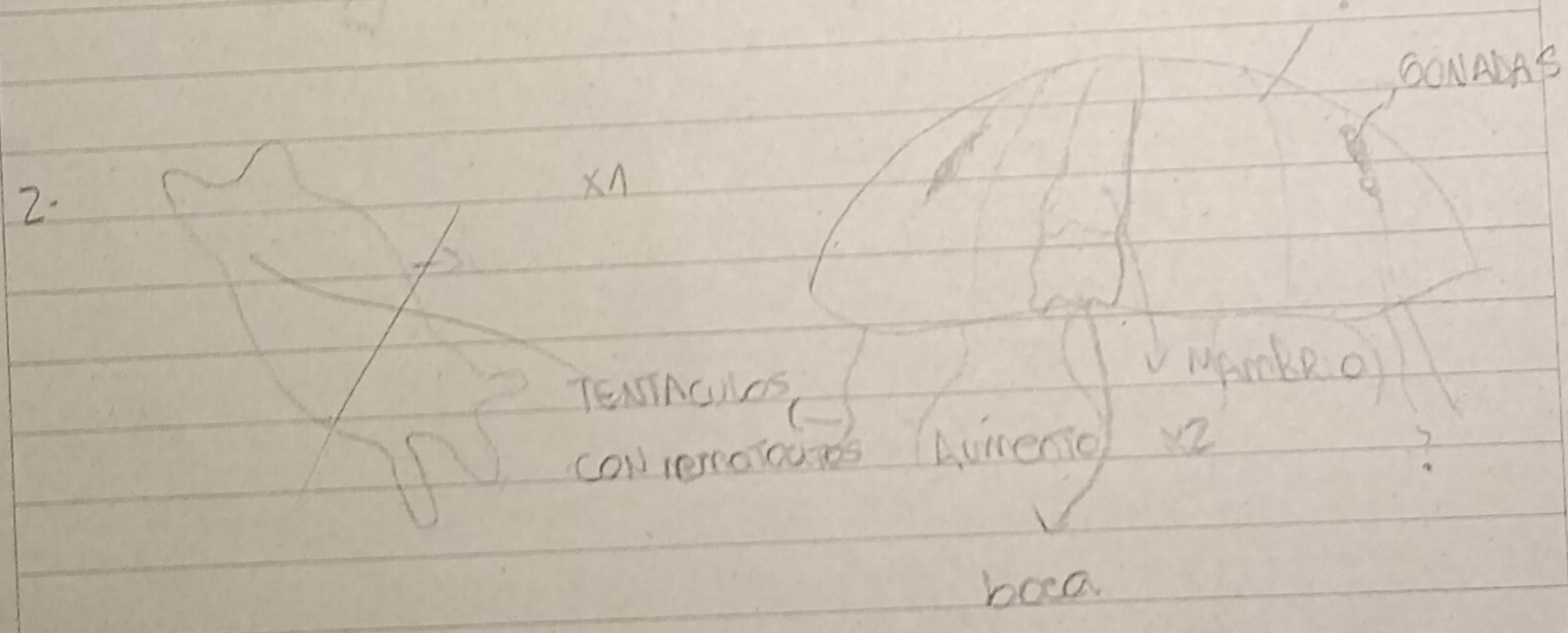
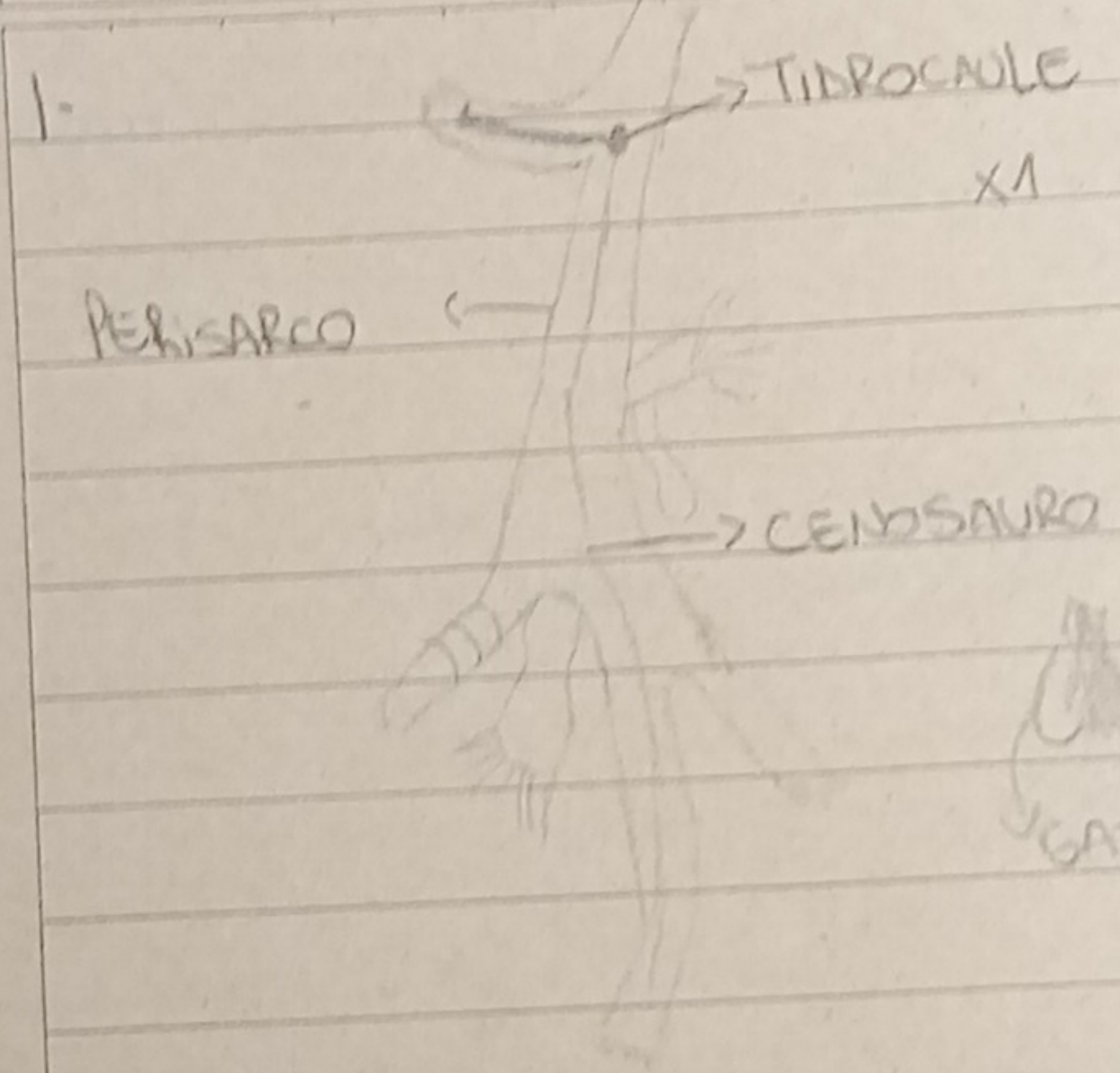
4. Anémona - clase hexacorallia



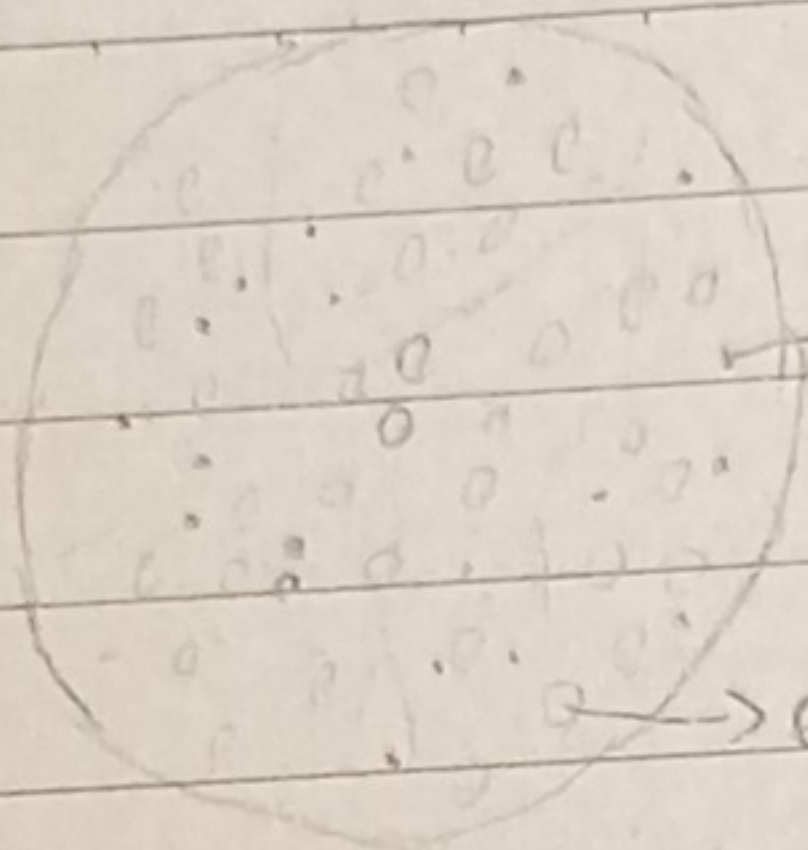
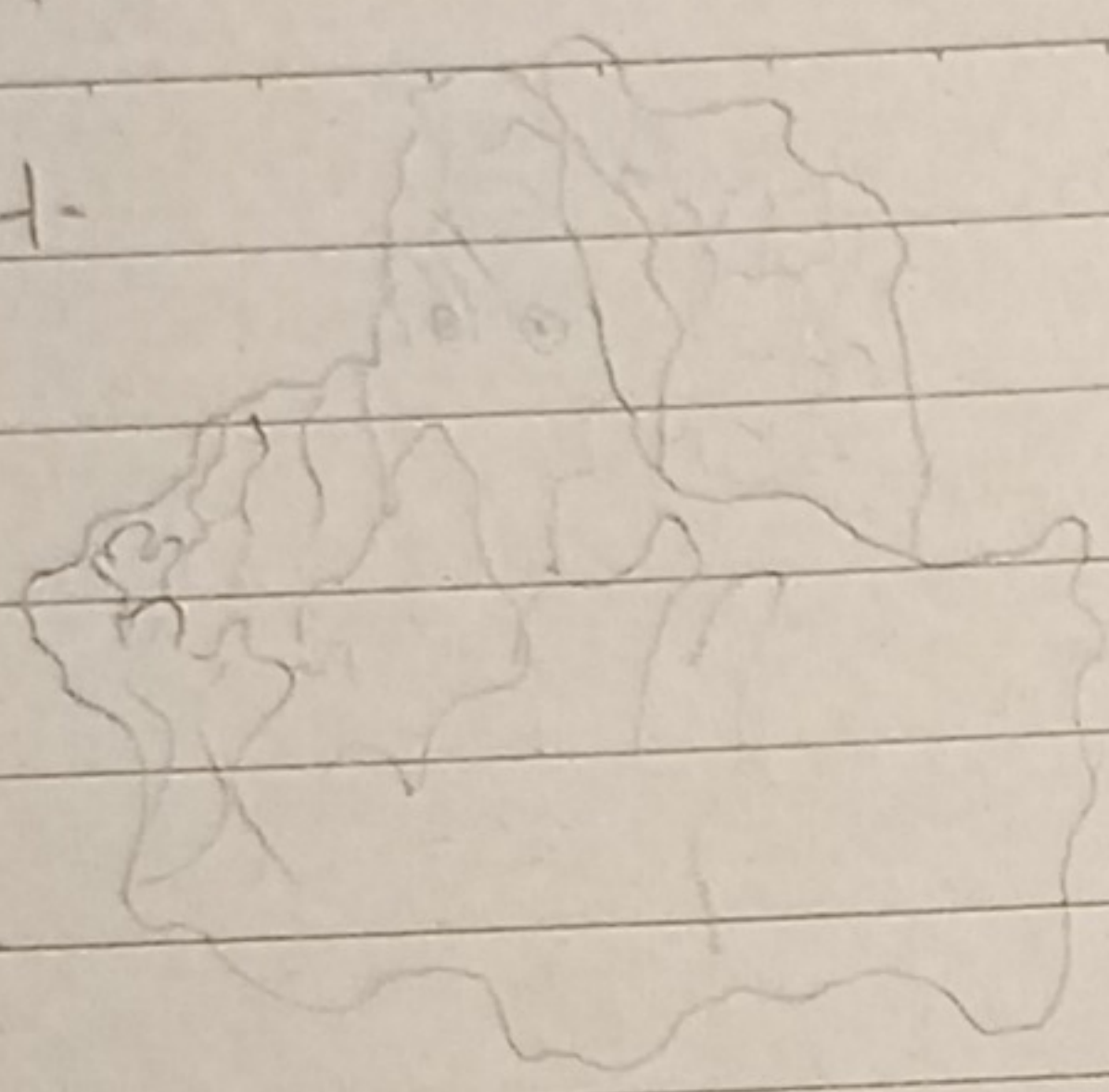
3

1

5



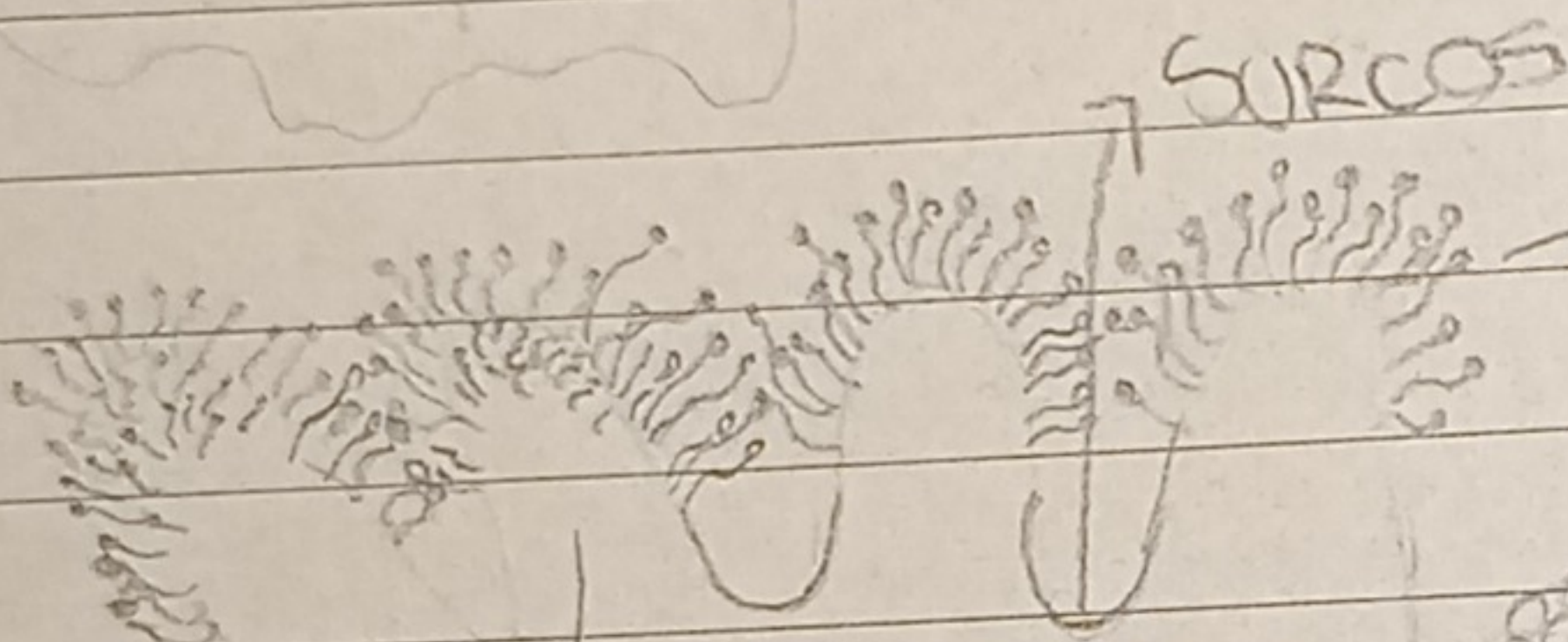
4-



→ DACTILOZOIDES

→ GASTROZOIDES

5-



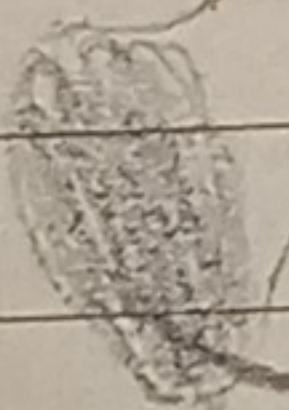
→ SURCOS

→ TENTACULOS con
Tentáculos capitados

→ NEMATOCITOS →

BRAZOS

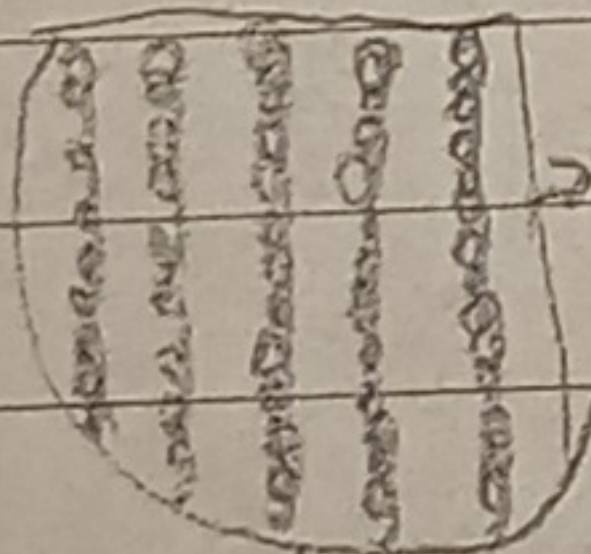
→ MANUBRIO



→ PEDUNCULO

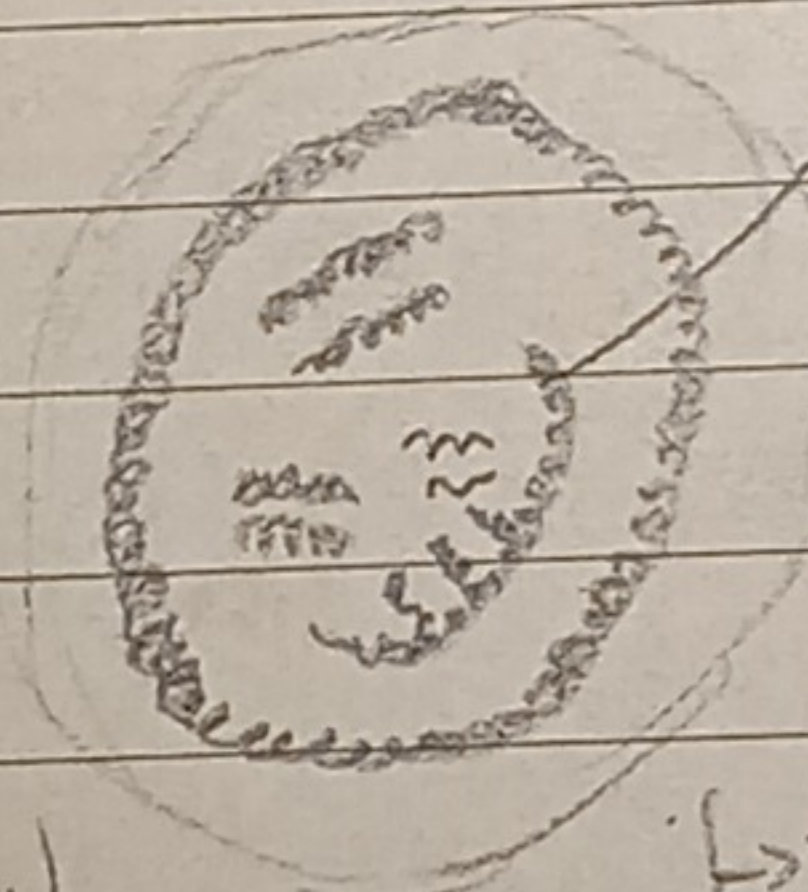
→ ZONA DE FIJACIÓN

6-



→ COLUMNA

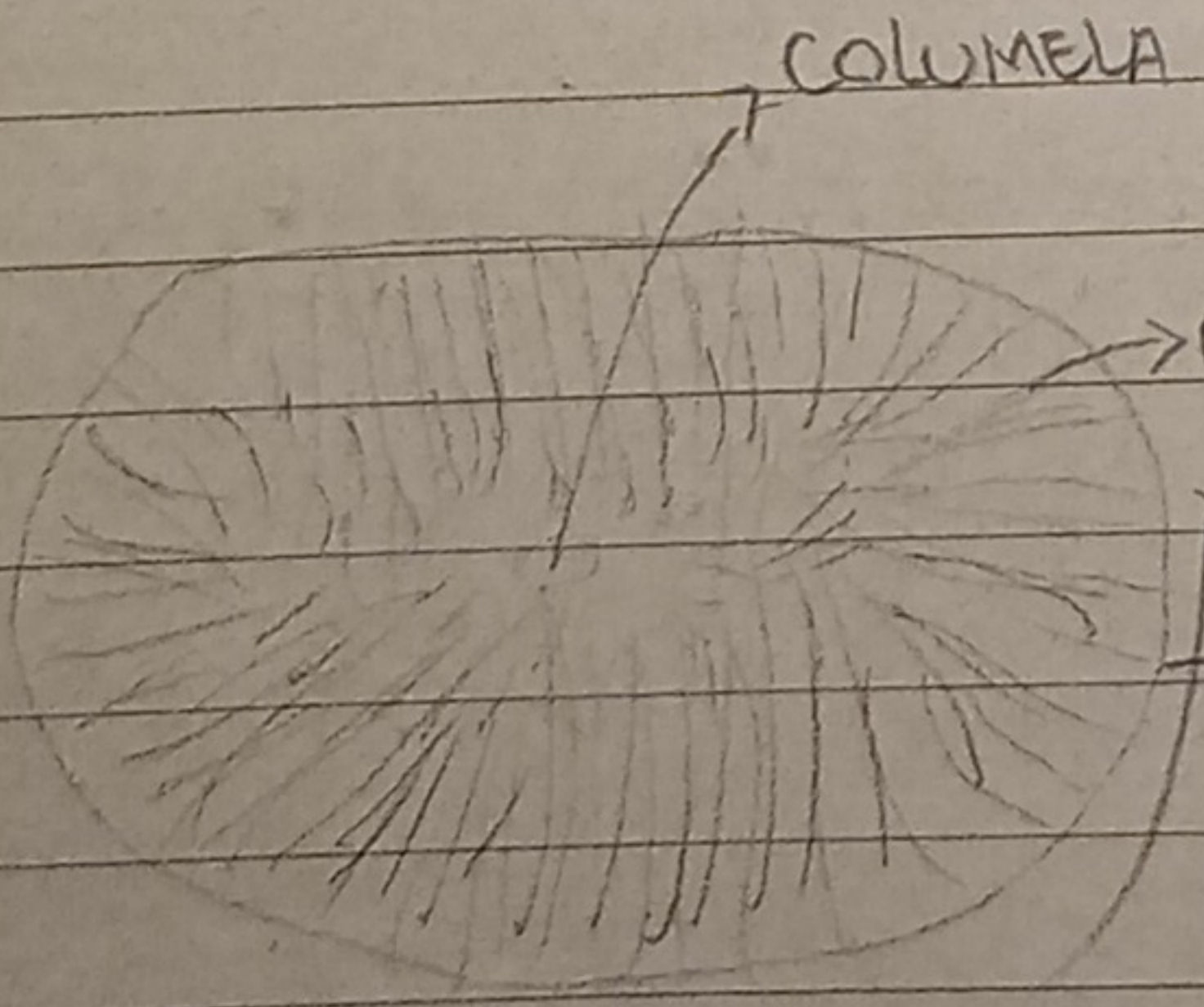
→ DISCO PEDAL



→ TENTACULOS

→ DISCO LOCAL

7-



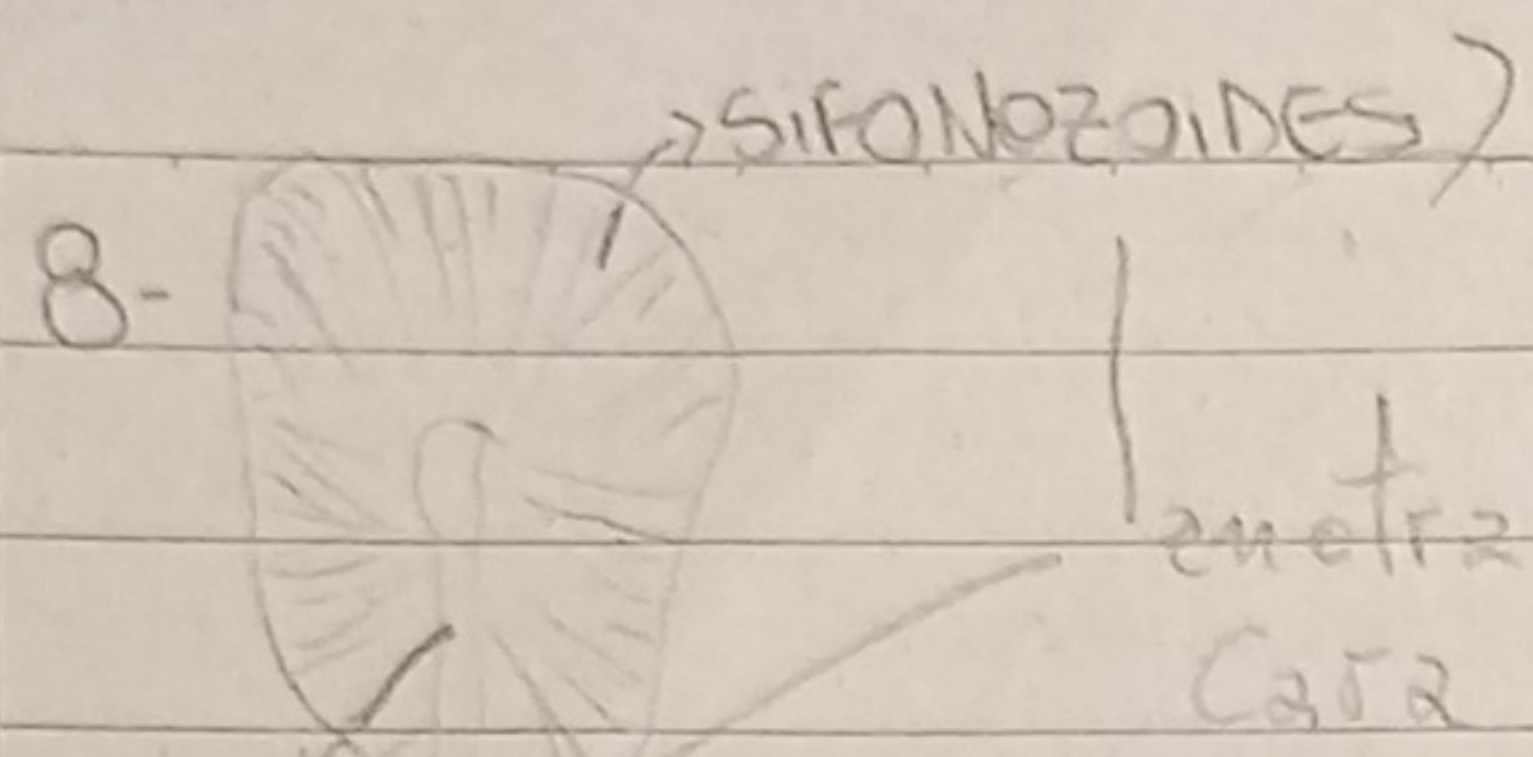
→ COLUMELA

→ ESCLEROSEPTOS

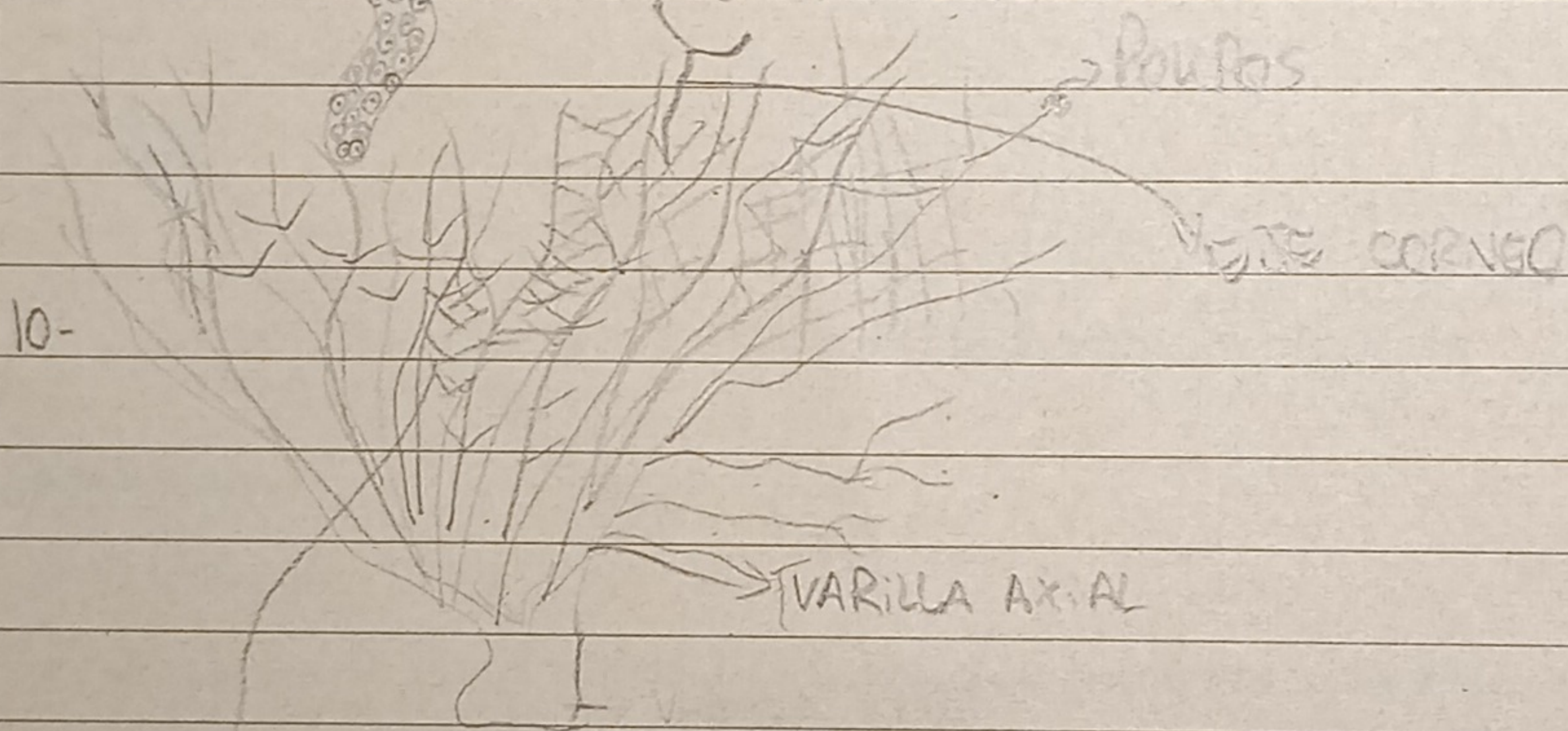
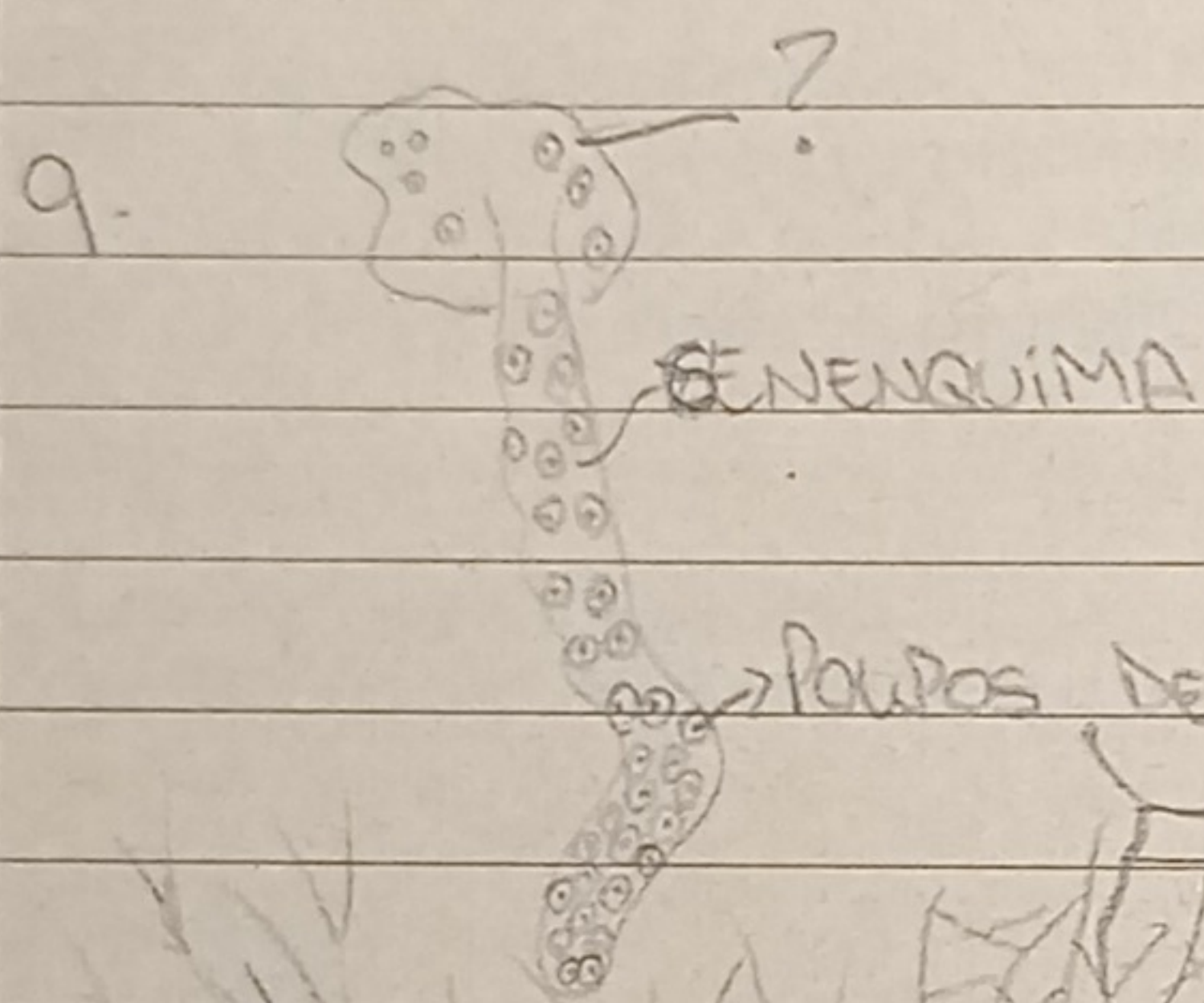
→ CORAUTO

NOTA

Marena Zarza



AUTOZOONES -> PEBUNULO
CON VULVO



POLOS EN LA COLONIA

NOTA

LUNA GUTIERREZ

RAÍCES RADIALES

medusa

ESTUDIANTE ÁNGEL WILSON GUTIERREZ

ZOOLOGÍA DE INVERTEBRADOS I TRABAJO PRÁCTICO 2

PHYLUM CNIDARIA

SUBPHYLUM MEDUSOZOA CLASE HIDROZOA

1. Observe y dibuje una colonia tecada y señale: tipo de crecimiento de la colonia y partes: hidrocaule, cenosarco y perisarco, gastroteca, gastrozoide (tentáculos filiformes, hipostoma, boca).
2. Dibuje una hidromedusa y señale: Umbrela, subumbrela, manubrio, boca, velo (medusa craspédota), canales radiales, gónadas, canal anular, tentáculos marginales con nematocistos. Indique las diferencias con medusas de la clase Scyphozoa.
3. Dibuje un ejemplar de *Velella velella* y señale: neumatóforo (flotador) y vela, Gastrozoide, gonozoides, gonóforo, dactilozoides con nematocistos.
4. Dibuje una colonia de falsos corales, coral de fuego *Millepora* y señale sobre el esqueleto calcáreo incrustante los poros correspondientes a los gastrozoides y a los dactilozoides. Señale su disposición. Explique porque son considerados falsos corales.

CLASE STAUROZOA

5. Observe y dibuje un ejemplar de Stauromedusa y señale: Pedúnculo aboral, zona de fijación, brazos, surcos interradales, tentáculos capitados con nematocistos, manubrio.

SUBPHYLUM ANTHOZOA Clase HEXACORALLIA

6. Observe y dibuje un ejemplar de anemona y señale: Columna (indicar modificaciones), disco pedal, disco oral, boca y tentáculos. Observe un corte transversal grueso-no histológico y señale: Mesenterios completos, mesenterios incompletos, cavidad gastrovascular y acontios.

7. Observe y dibuje un ejemplar de corales solitarios, no hermatípicos, señale: Coralito, escleroseptos y columela

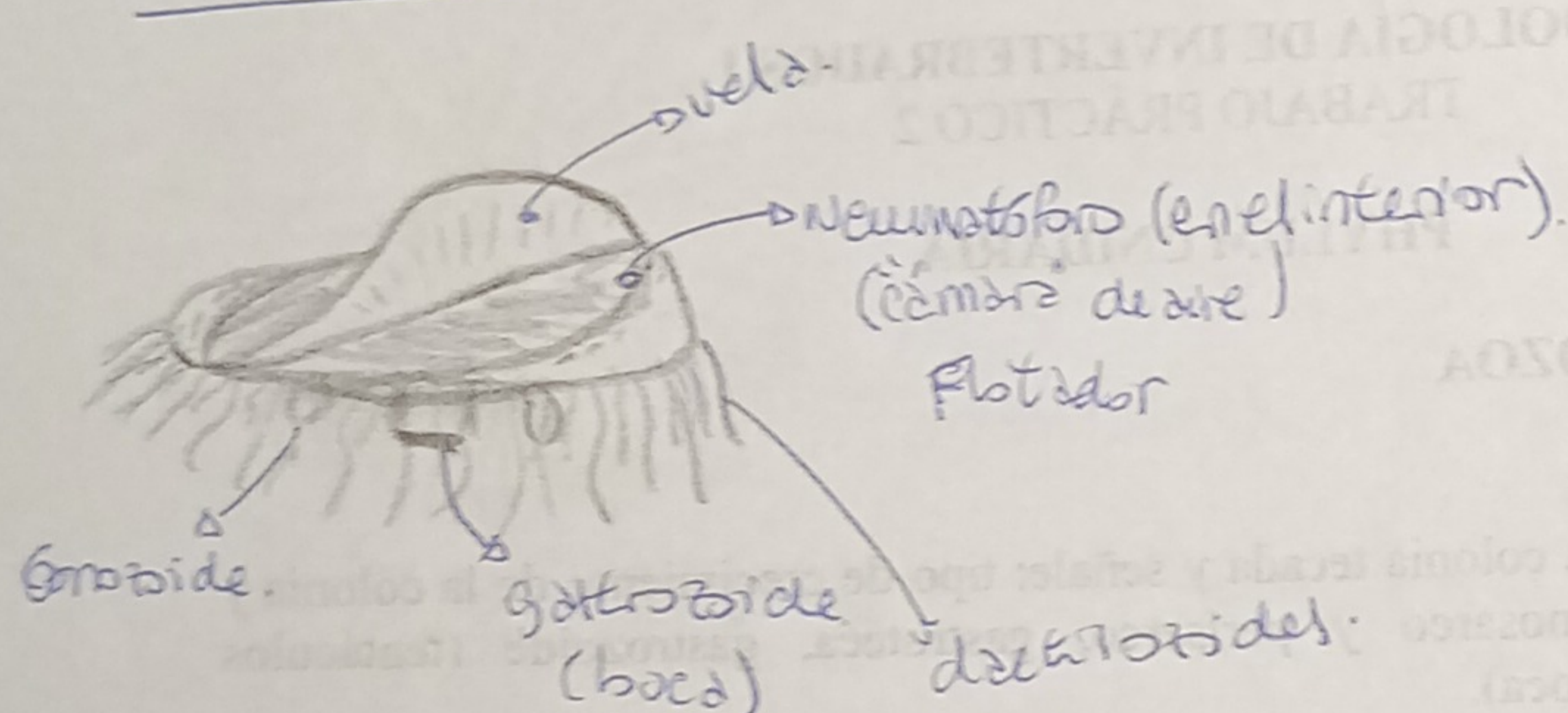
Clase OCTOCORALLIA

8. Dibuje: *Renilla* señale: pólipo axial o raquis aplanado, pedúnculo con bulbo, sifonozoides y autozoides.
9. Dibuje: *Tripalea clavaria*: señale ubicación de los pólipos en la colonia y cenénquima.
10. Dibuje: *Gorgonacea* señale varilla axial o eje córneo (gorgonina), cenénquima y ubicación de los pólipos en la colonia.

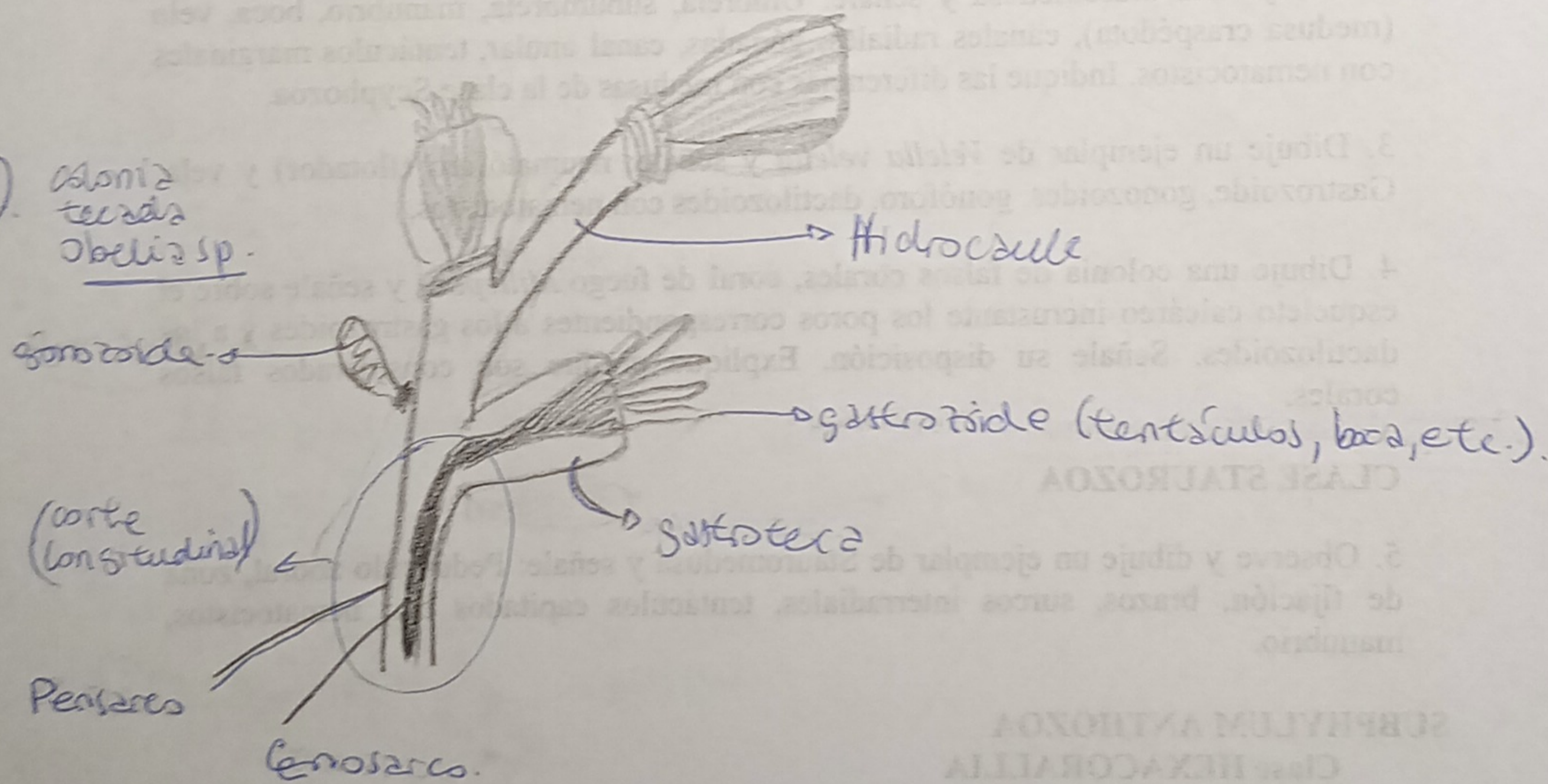
bides
oies

LUNA GUTIERREZ

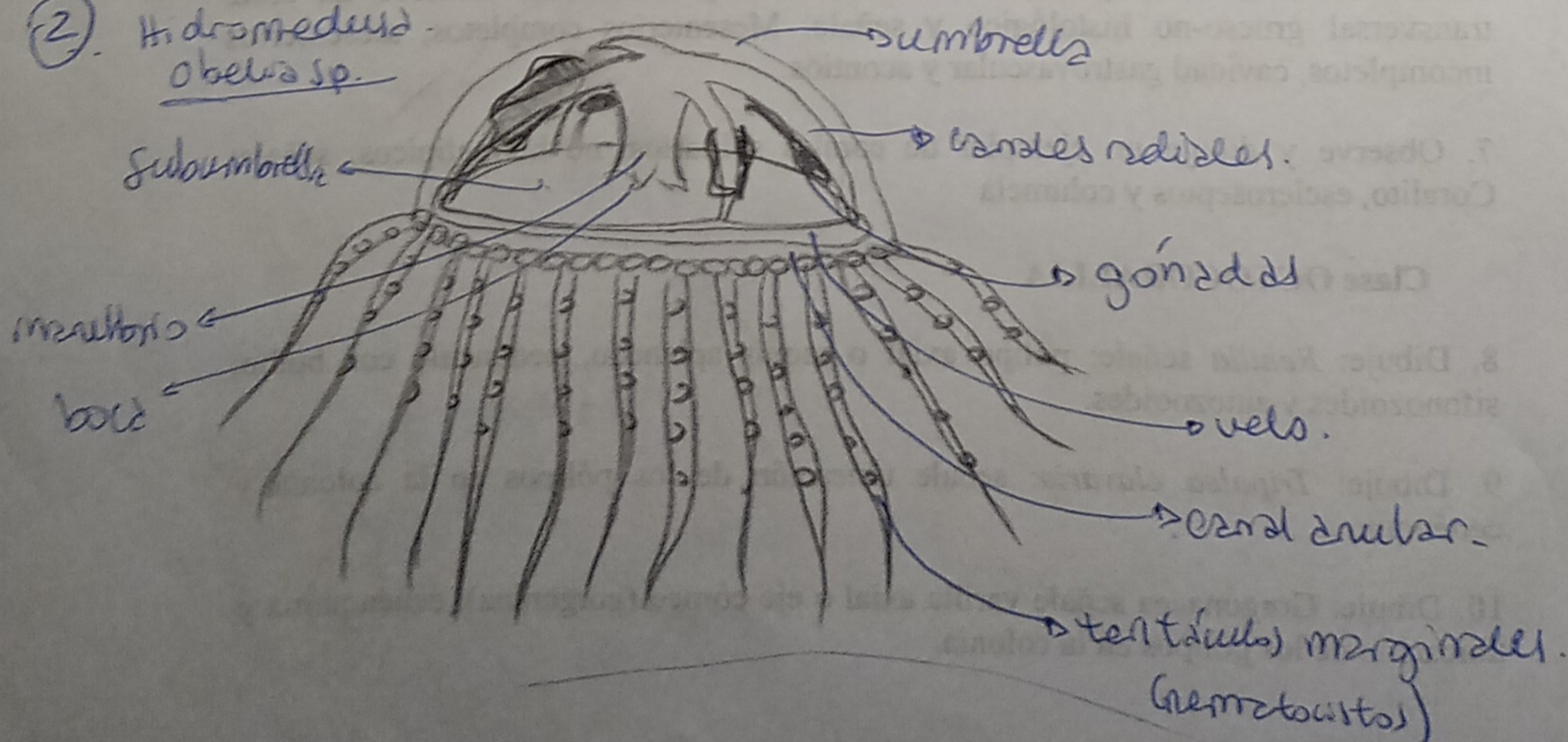
③. Vellala Vellala.



①. *Oboliz*
terada
Oboliz sp.



(2). Hydromedusa
obelia sp.



Prinzipien differenzialer Medizin: schrittweise

La medusa crispata tiene manubrio más corto y tentáculos más largos.

velo 7

ENCUENTRO = ANGELES WILSON GONZALEZ

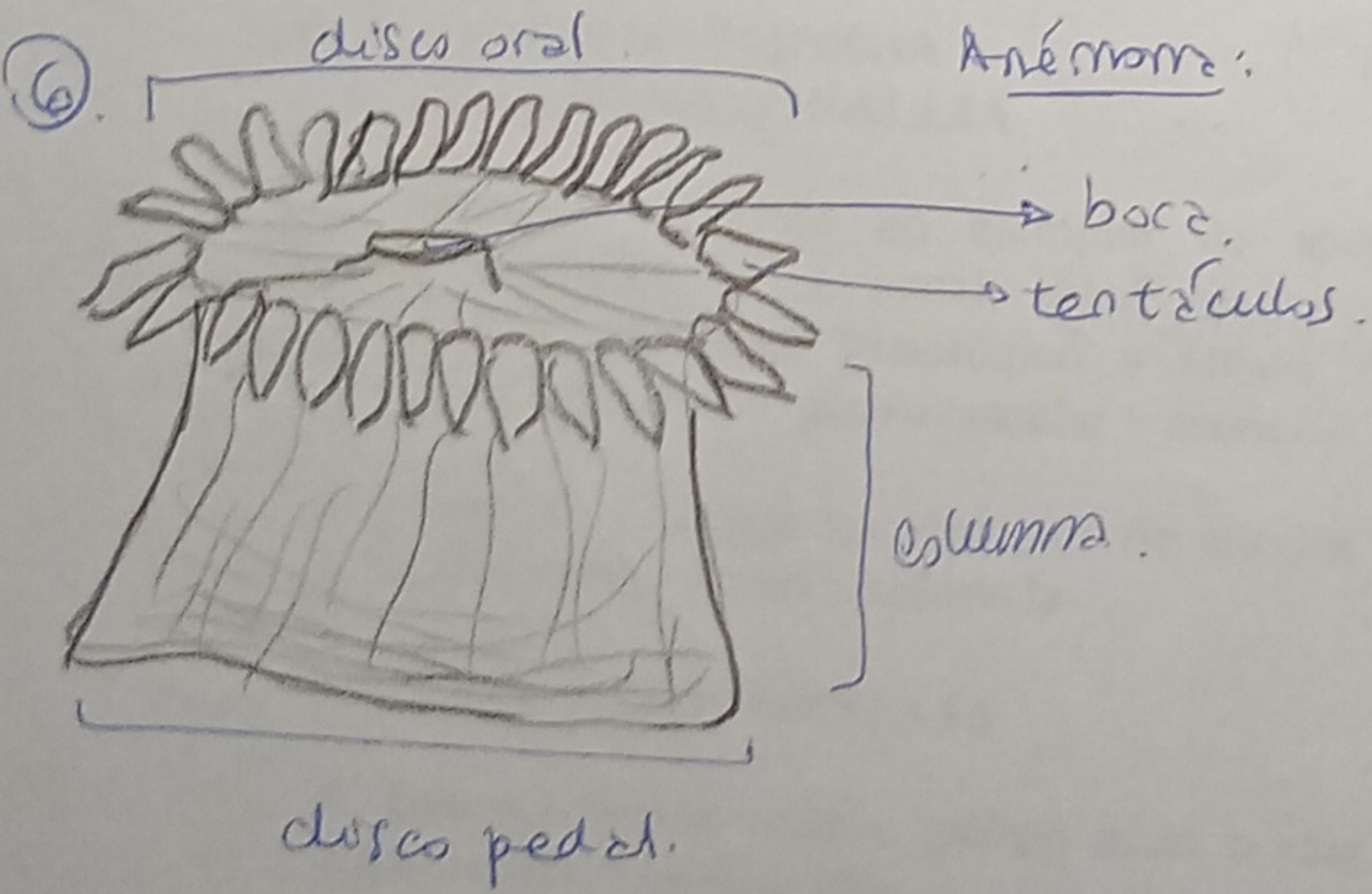
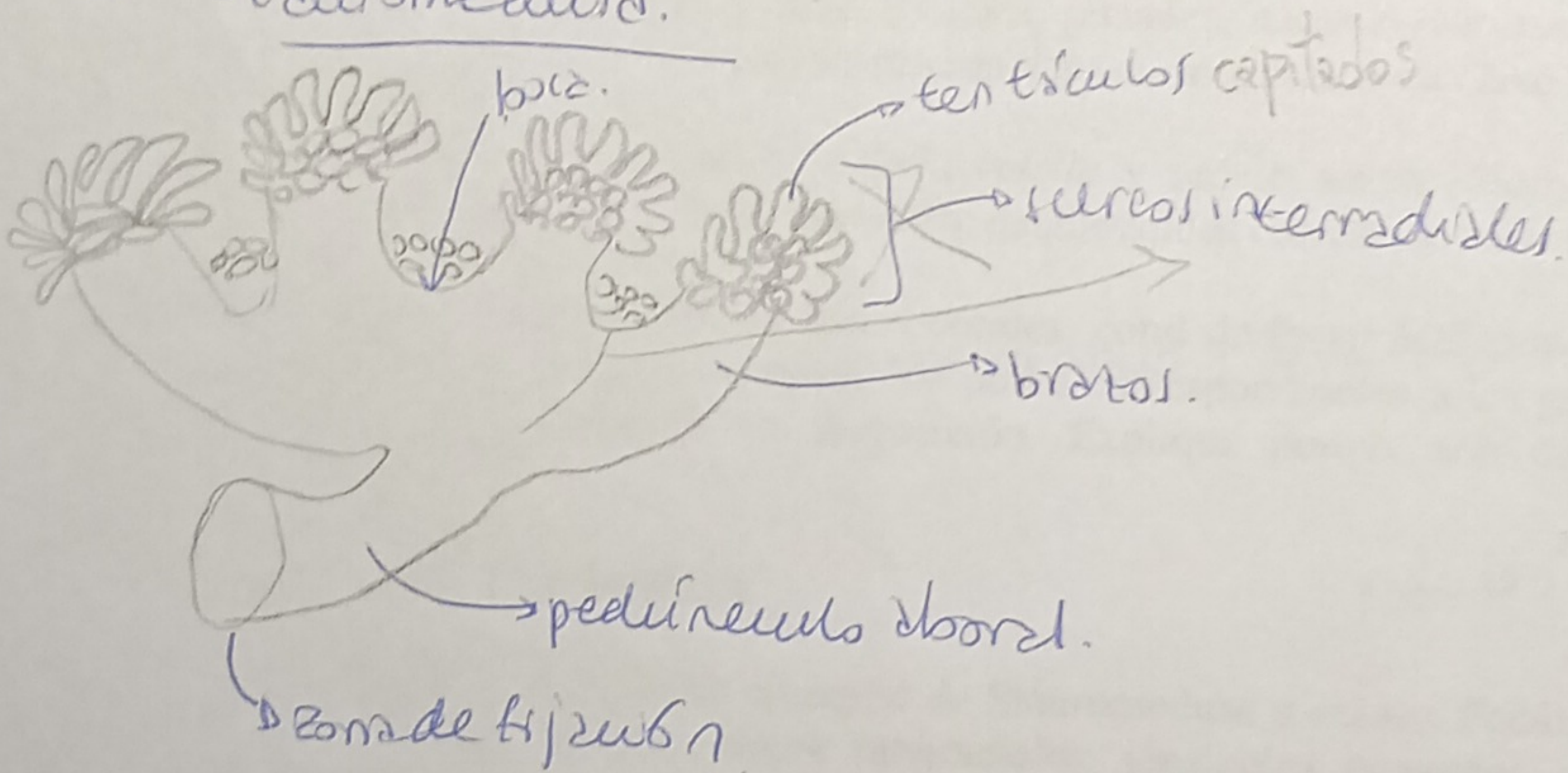
3
1
"Falso coral" *Millepora* sp.



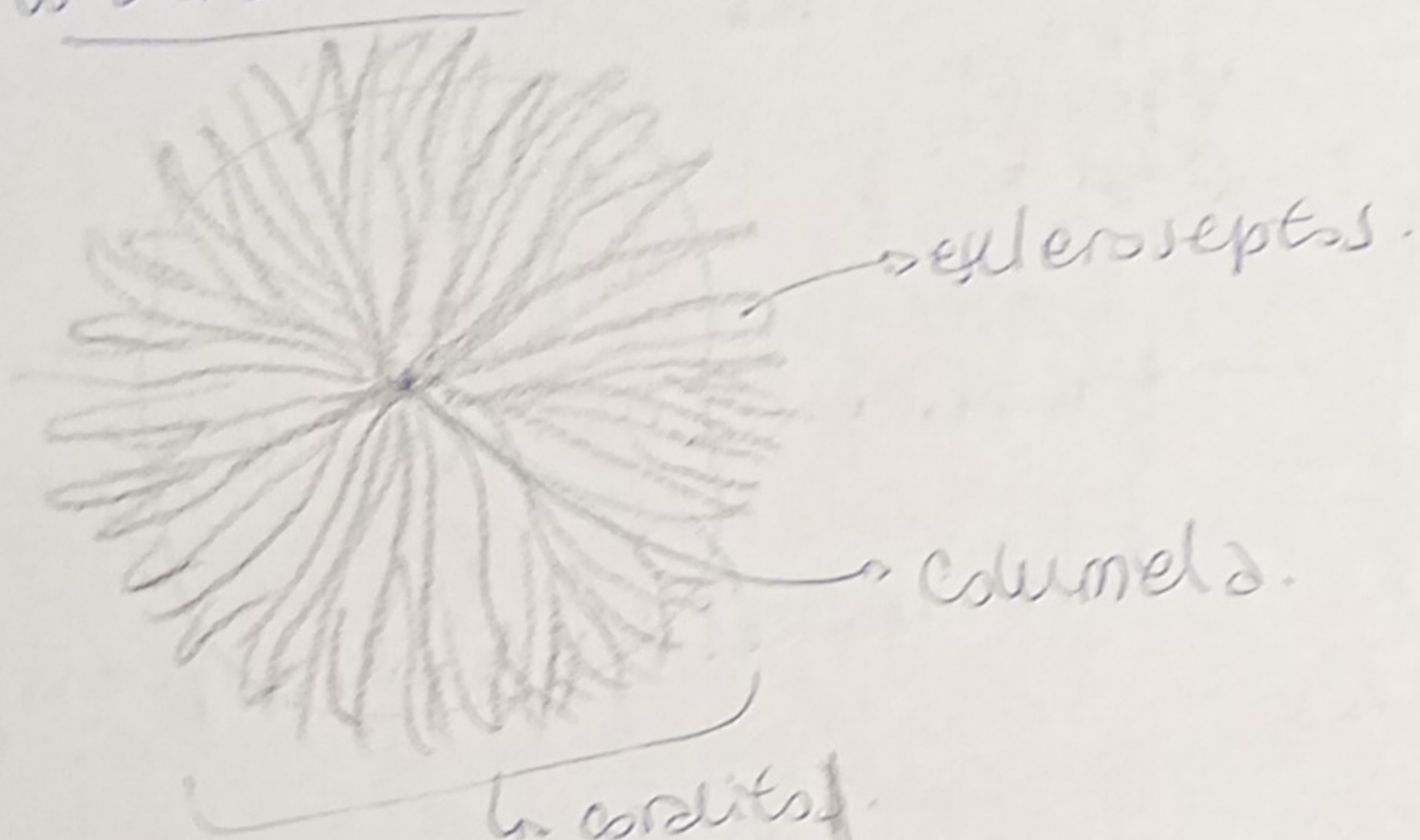
→ gastrozoide (tamaño grande.)

→ autozooides (tamaño pequeño)

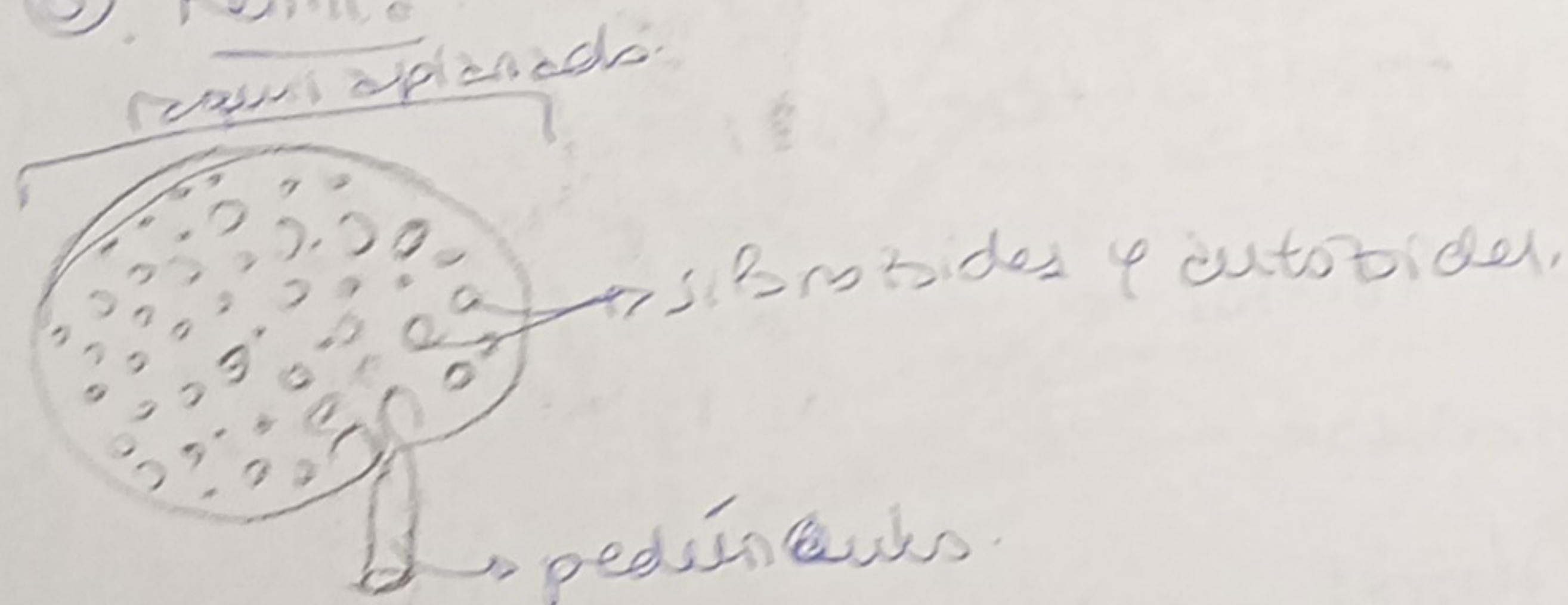
5. stauromedusa.



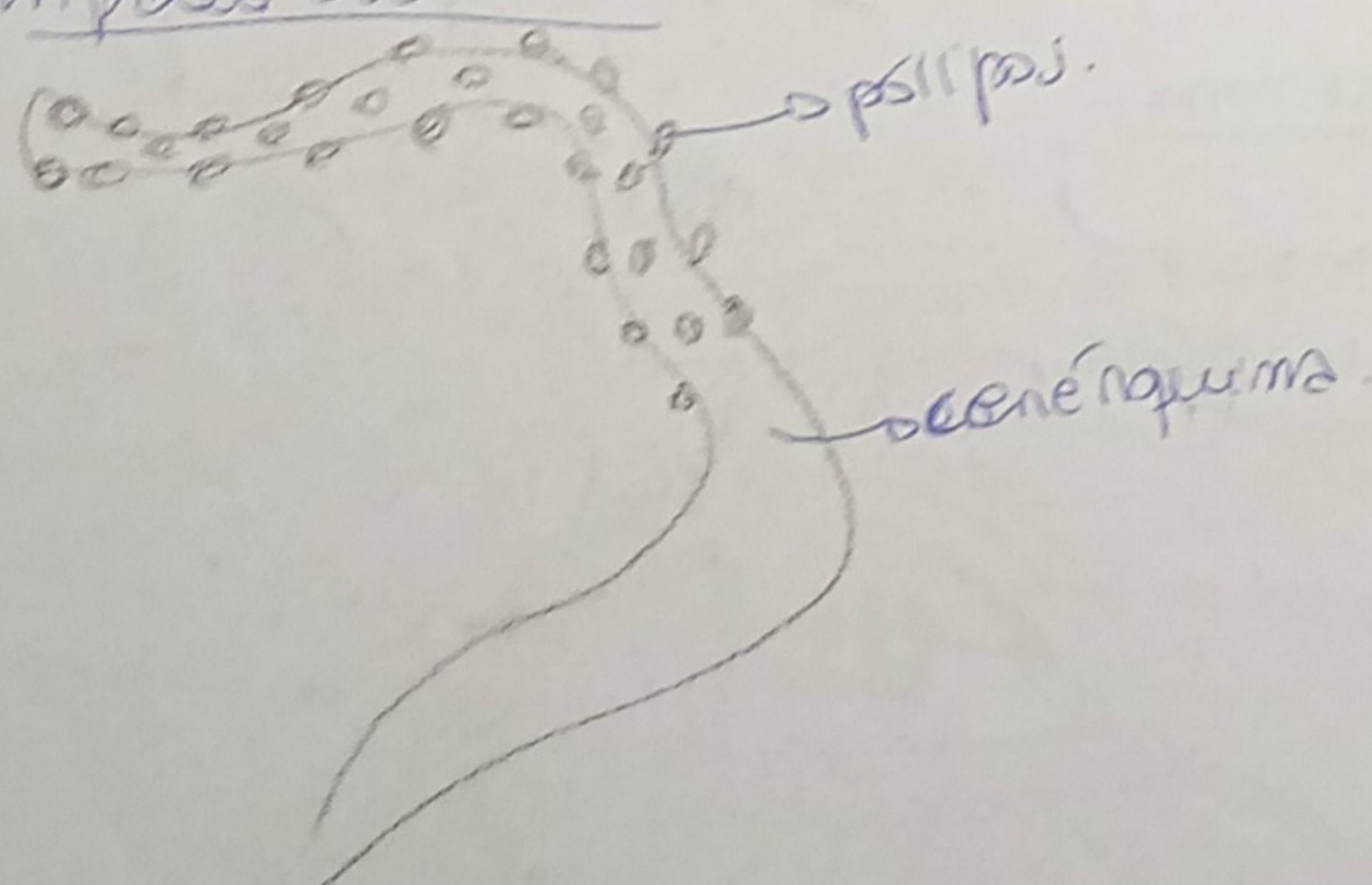
⑦. Corales solitarios



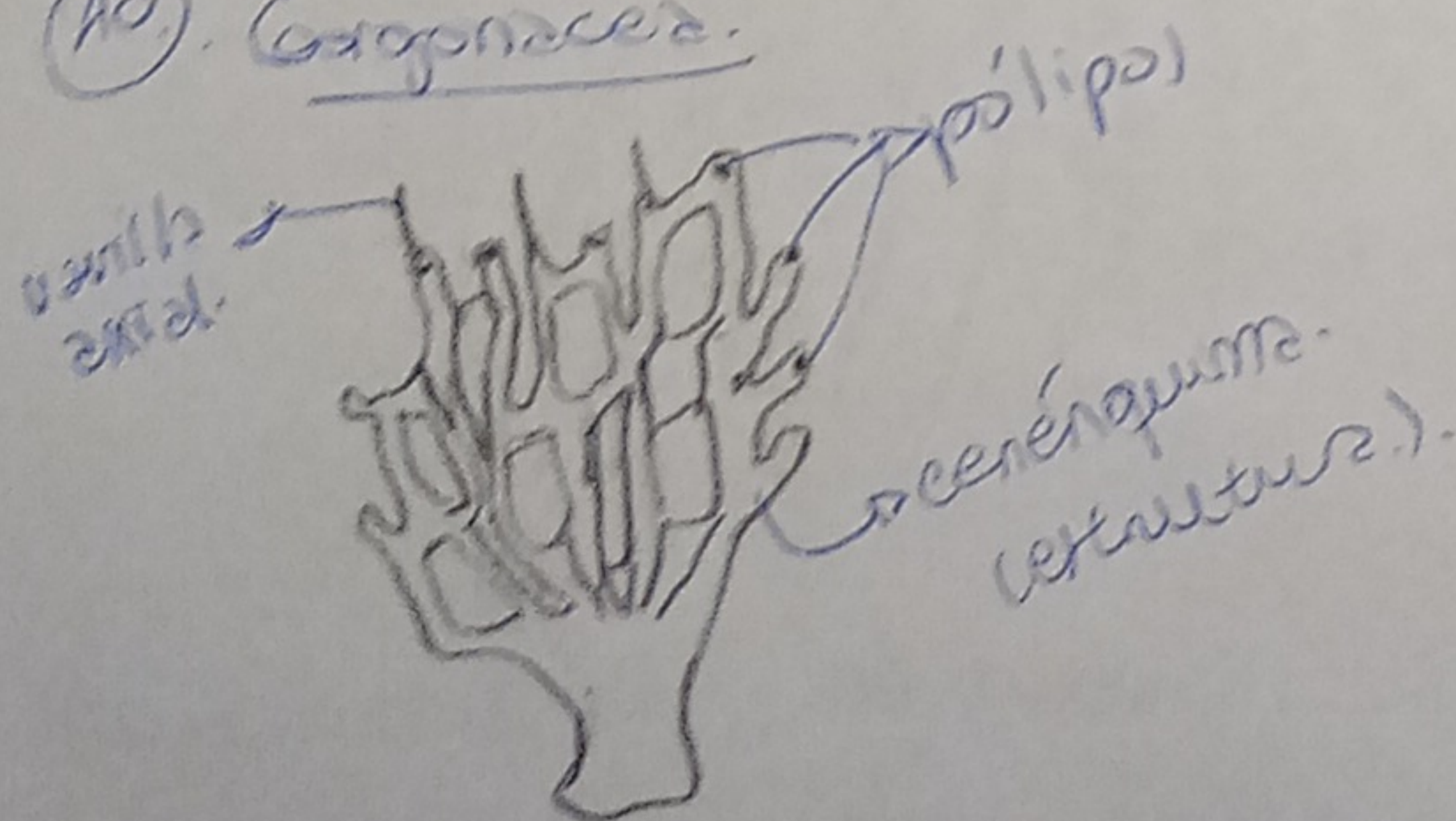
⑧. Renilla



⑨. Triples clavaria

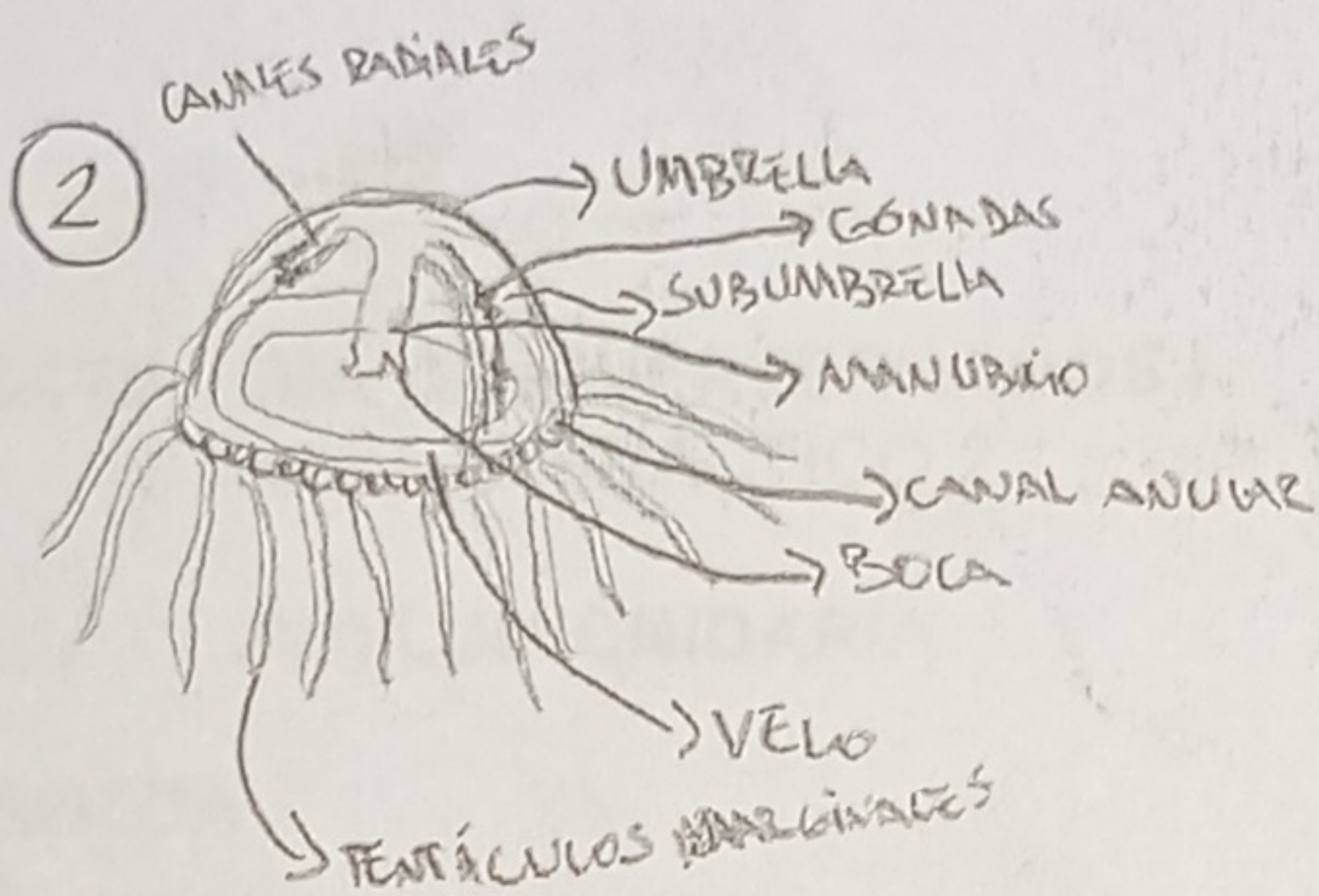
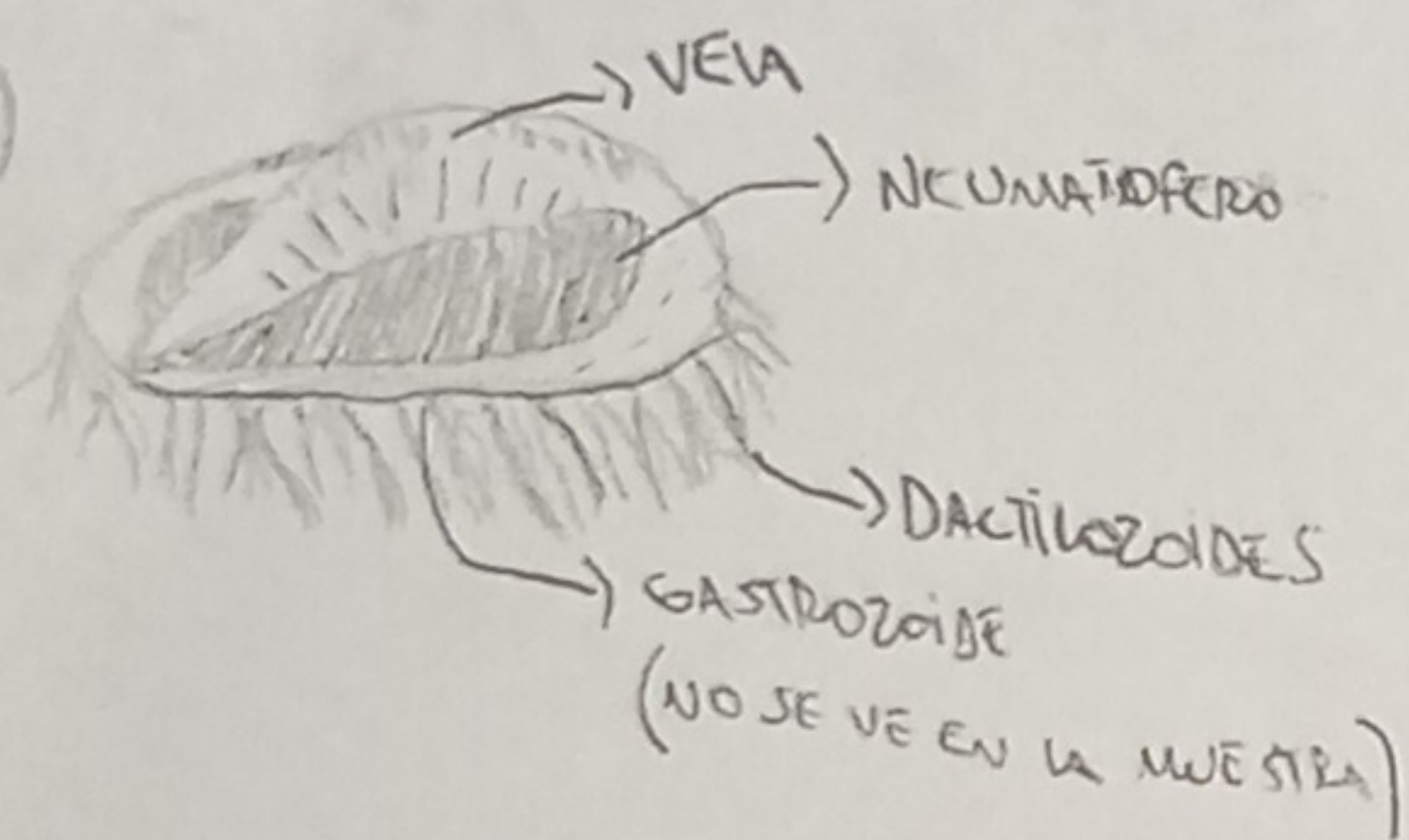


⑩. Coronares

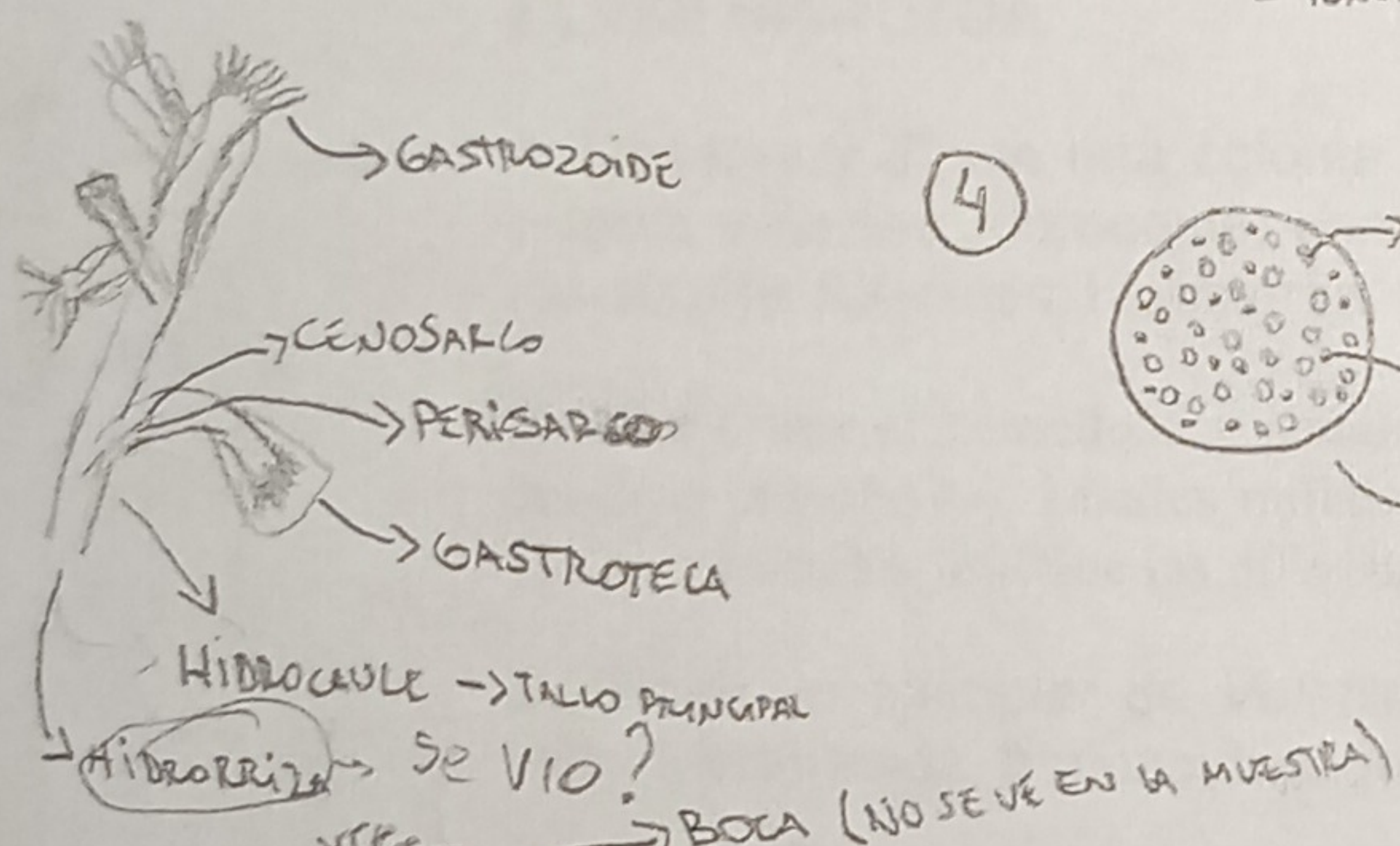


LUNA GUTIÉRREZ

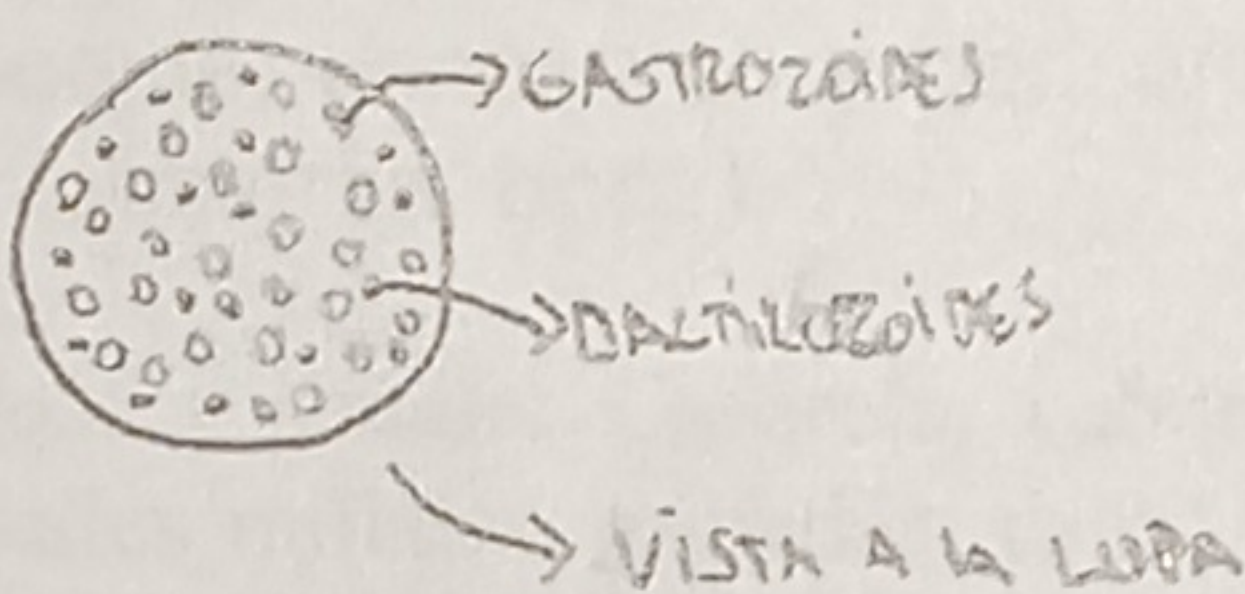
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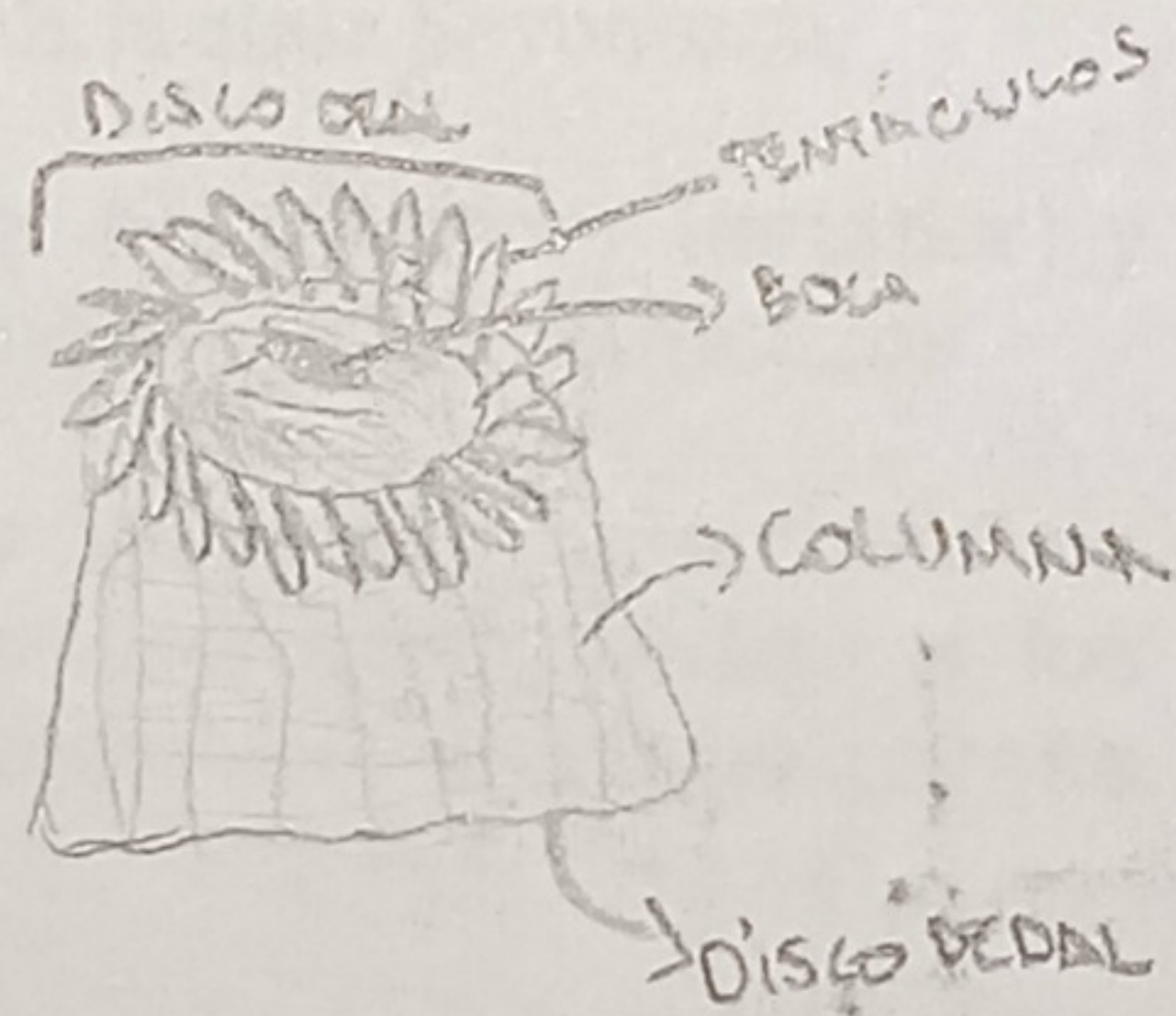
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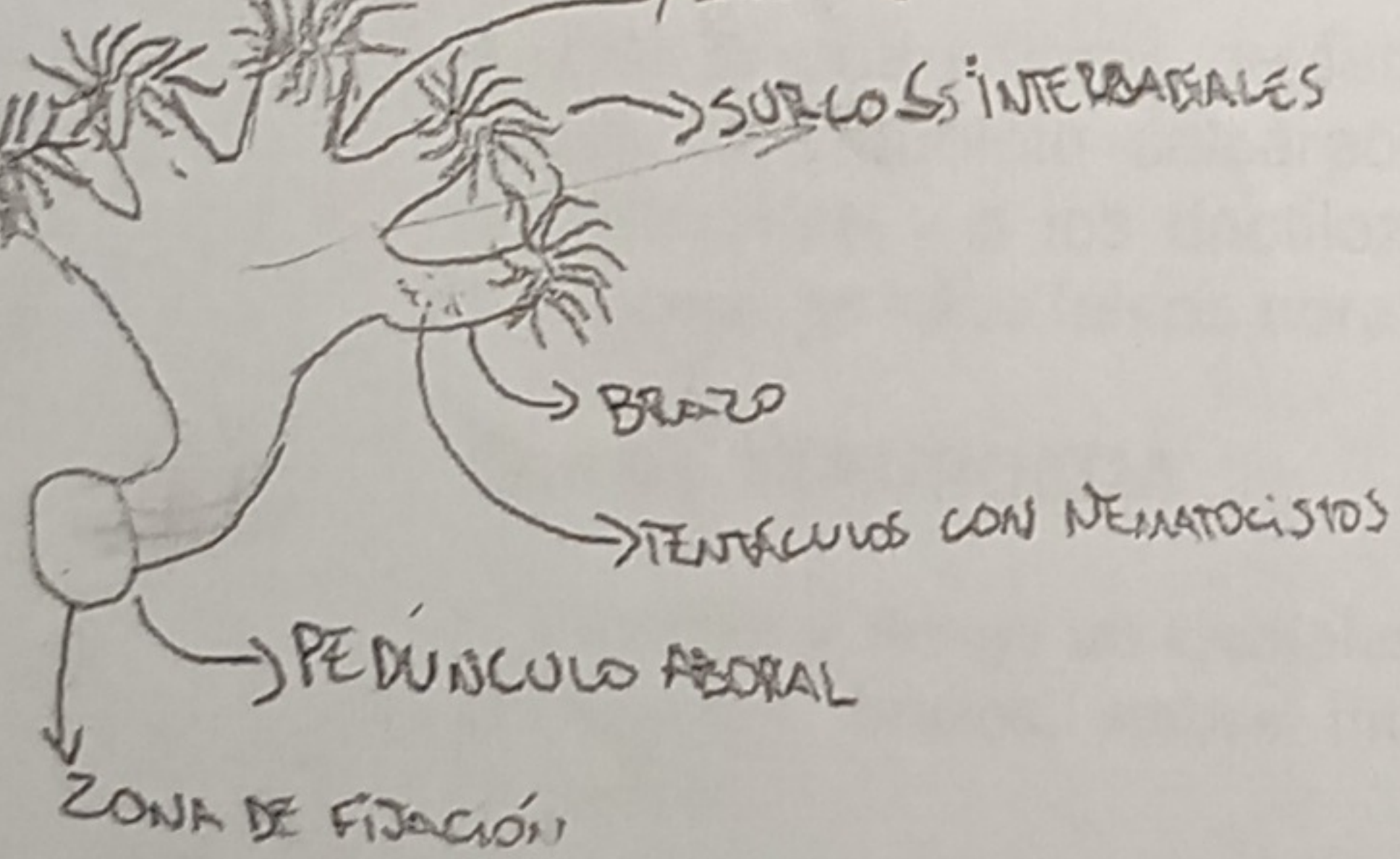
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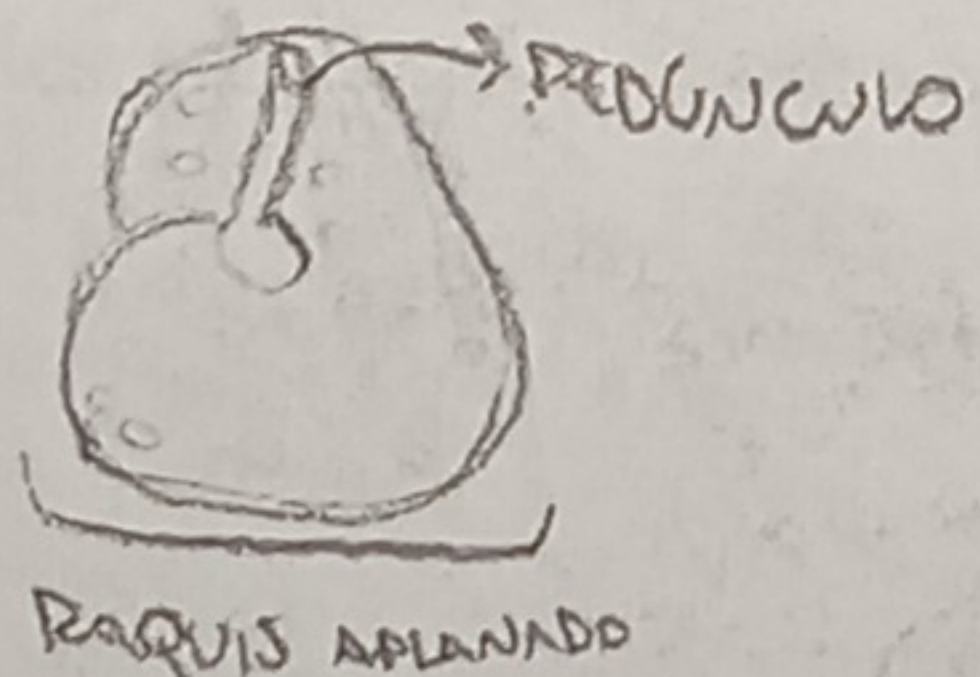


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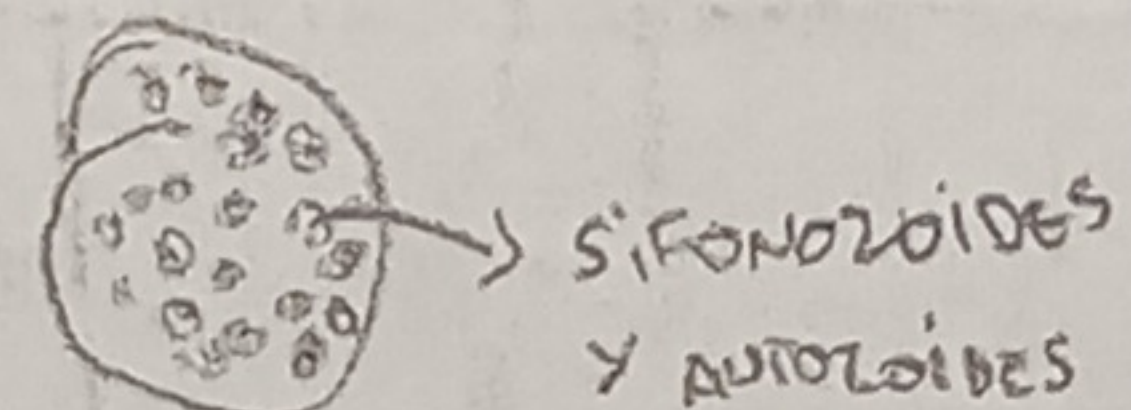


PARTE DE ABRASO

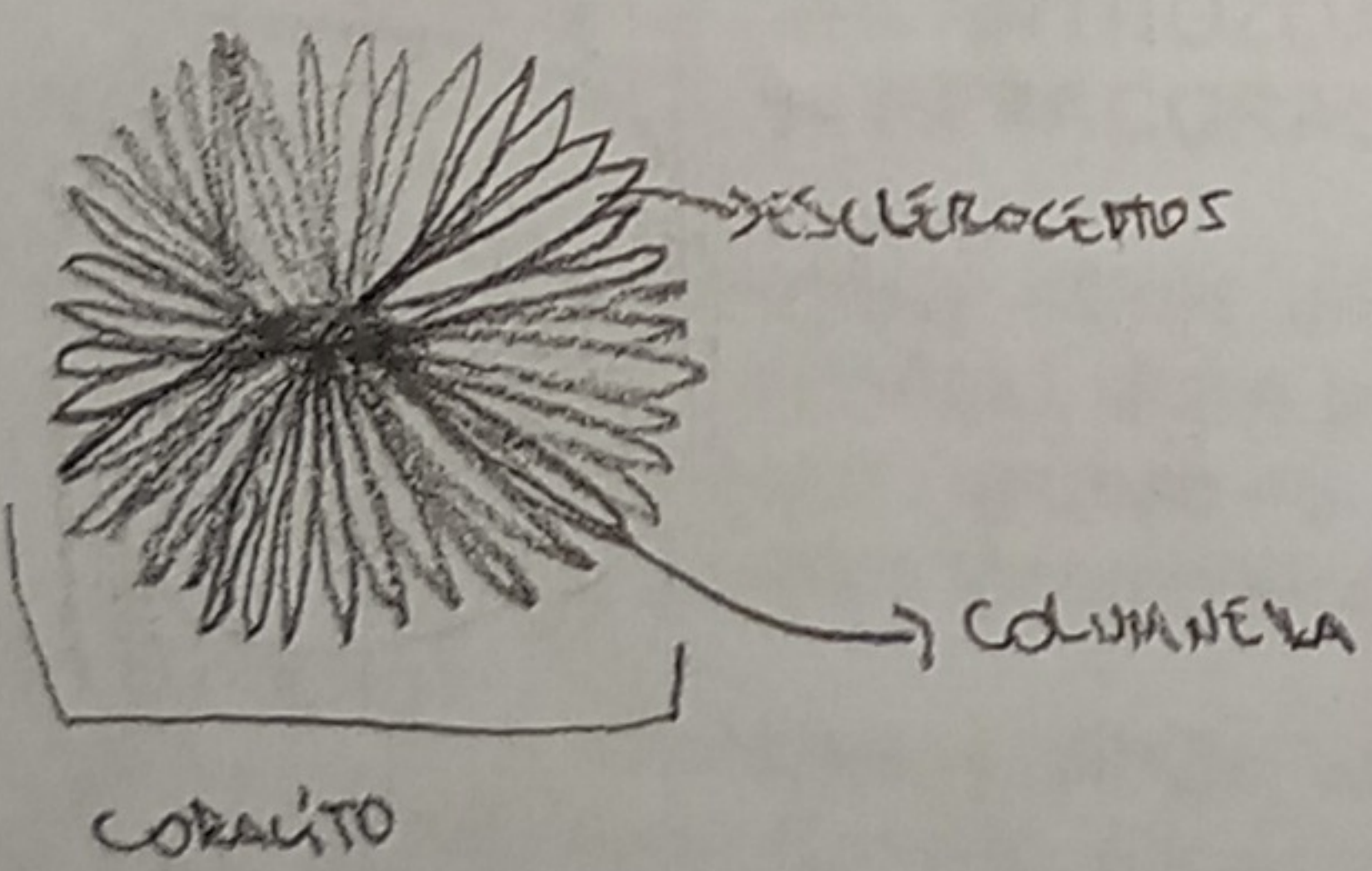
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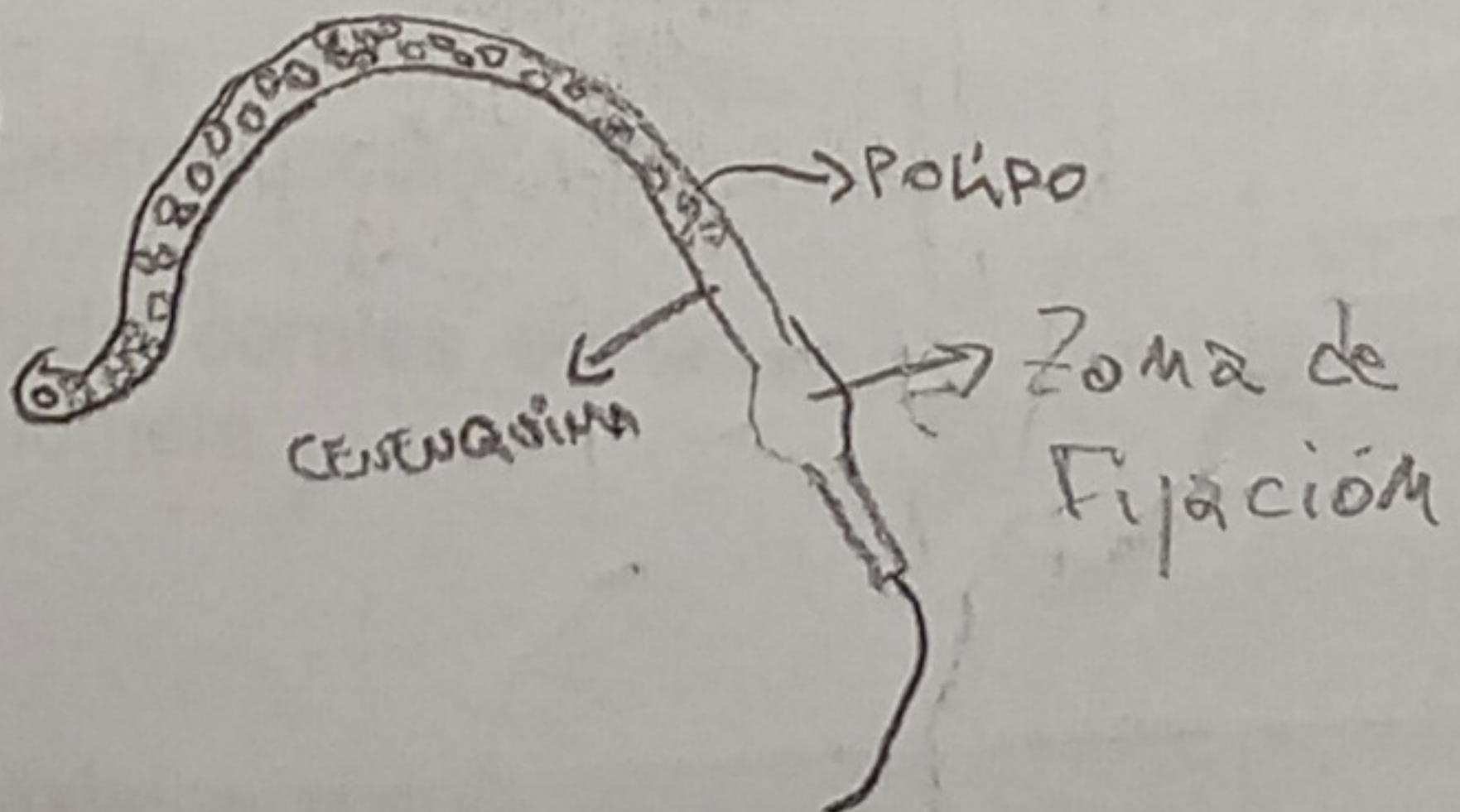
ABRISA



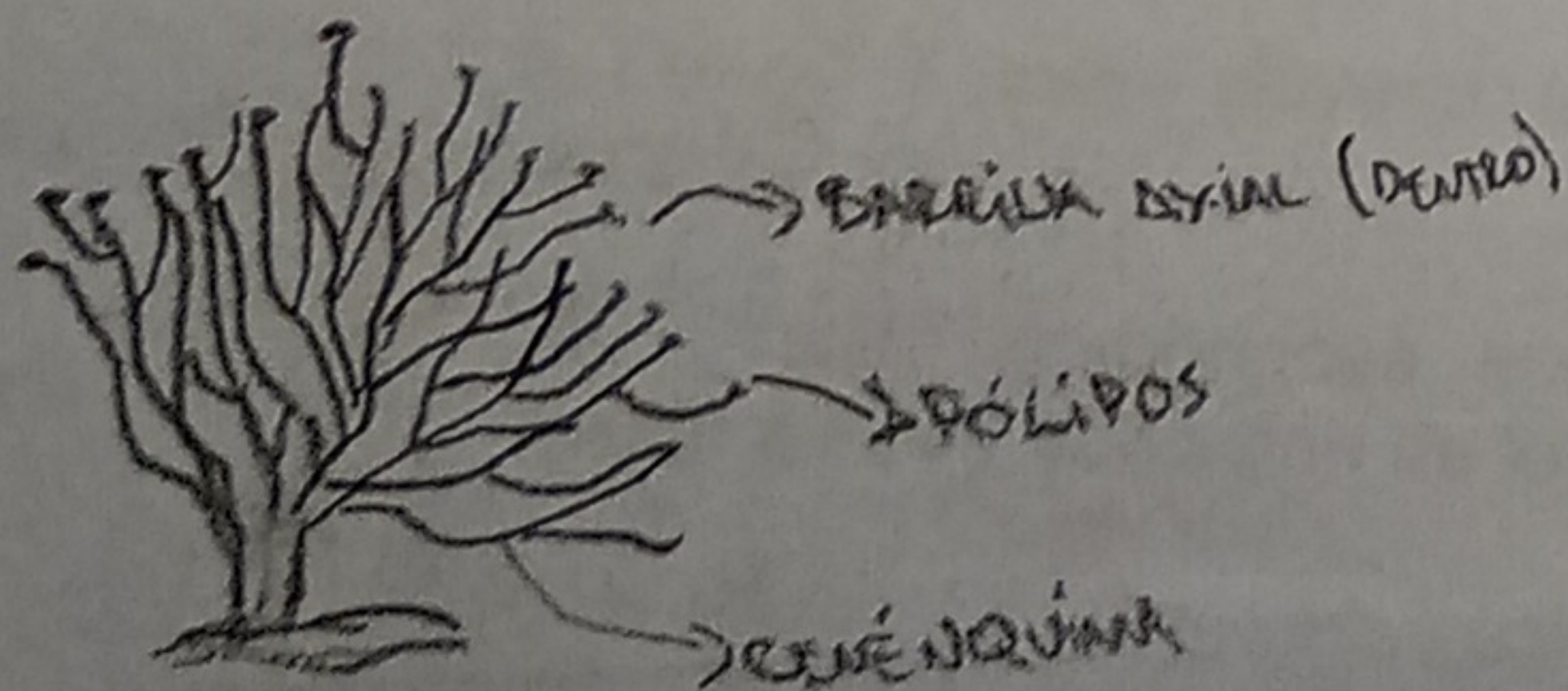
7



9



10



YAZMÍN POZZO

ZOOLOGÍA DE INVERTEBRADOS I TRABAJO PRÁCTICO 2

PHYLUM CNIDARIA

SUBPHYLUM MEDUSOZOA CLASE HIDROZOA

1. Observe y dibuje una colonia tecada y señale: tipo de crecimiento de la colonia y partes: hidrocaule, cenosarco y perisarco, gastroteca, gastrozoide (tentáculos filiformes, hipostoma, boca).
2. Dibuje una hidromedusa y señale: Umbrela, subumbrela, manubrio, boca, velo (medusa craspédota), canales radiales, gónadas, canal anular, tentáculos marginales con nematocistos. Indique las diferencias con medusas de la clase Scyphozoa.
3. Dibuje un ejemplar de *Velella velella* y señale: neumatóforo (flotador) y vela, Gastrozoide, gonozoides, gonóforo, dactilozoides con nematocistos.
4. Dibuje una colonia de falsos corales, coral de fuego *Millepora* y señale sobre el esqueleto calcáreo incrustante los poros correspondientes a los gastrozoides y a los dactilozoides. Señale su disposición. Explique porque son considerados falsos corales.

CLASE STAUROZOA

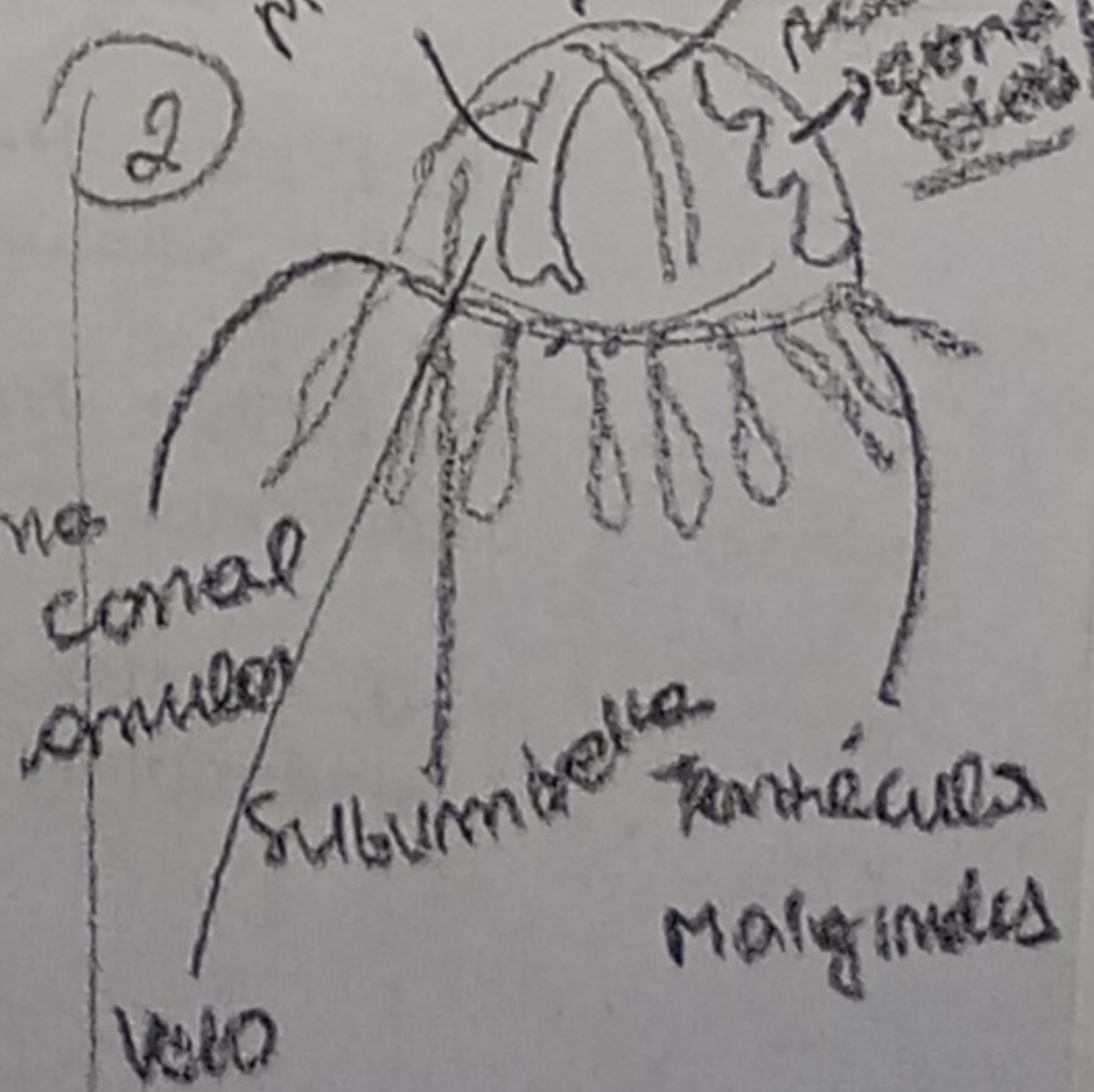
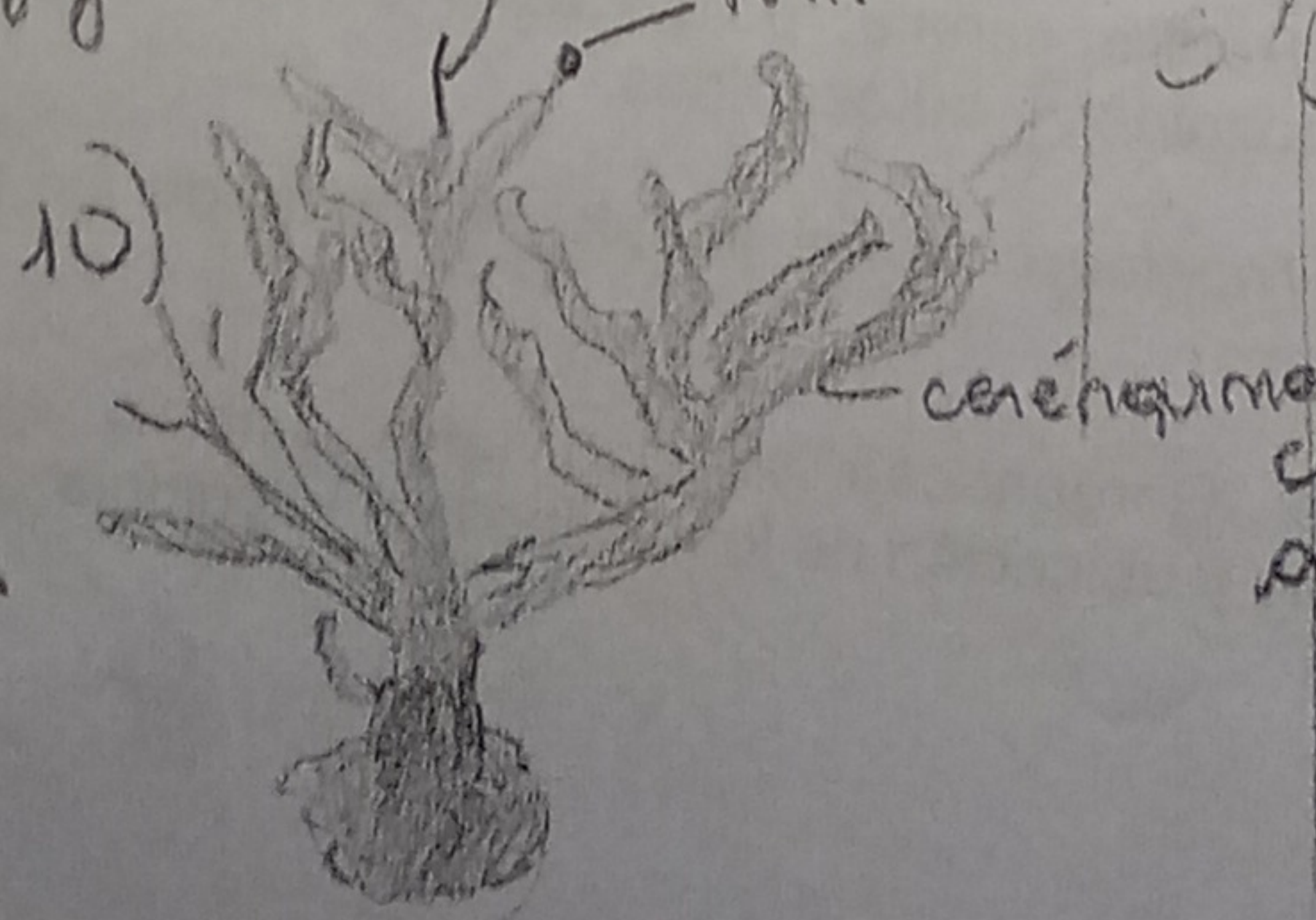
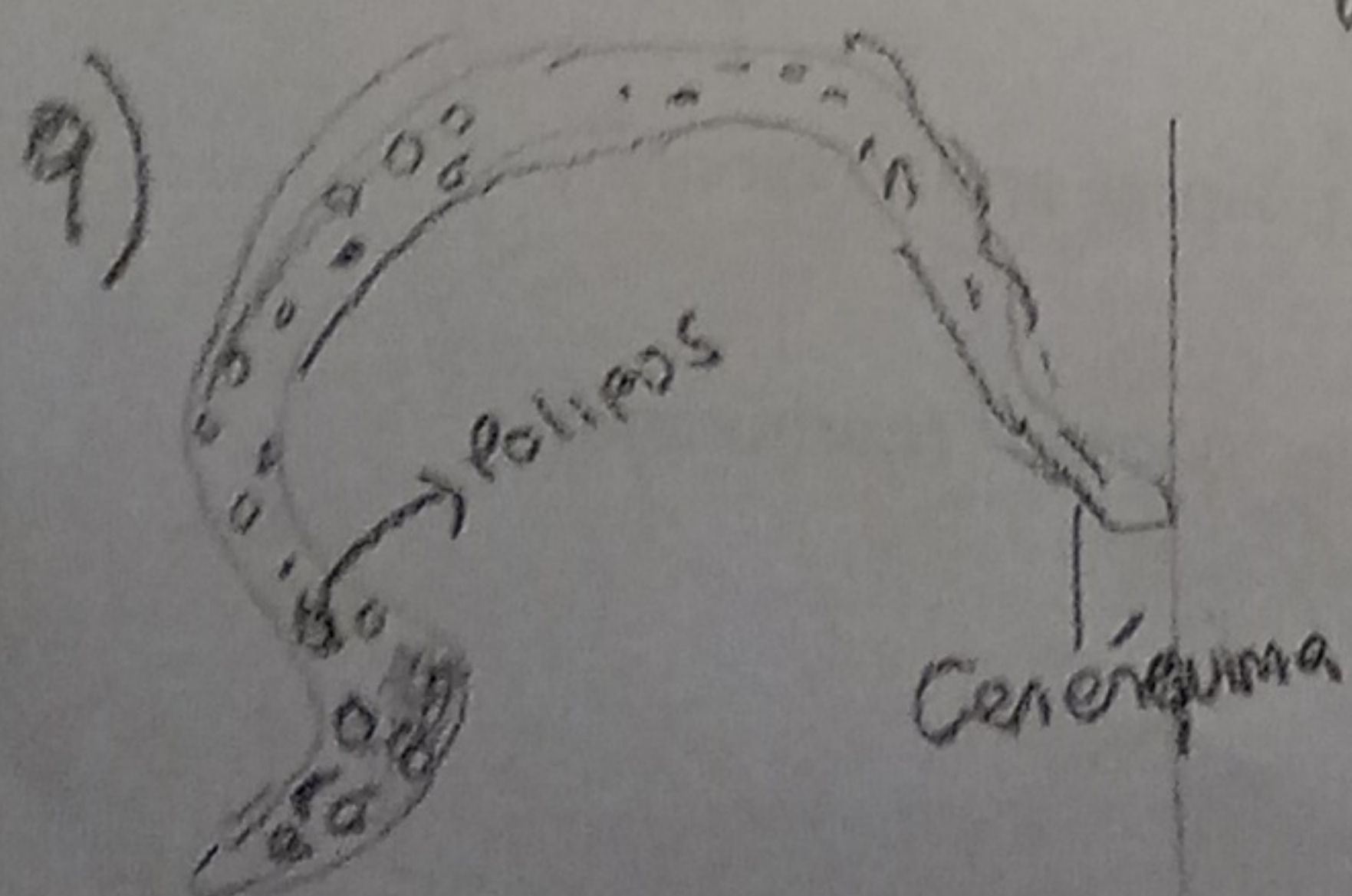
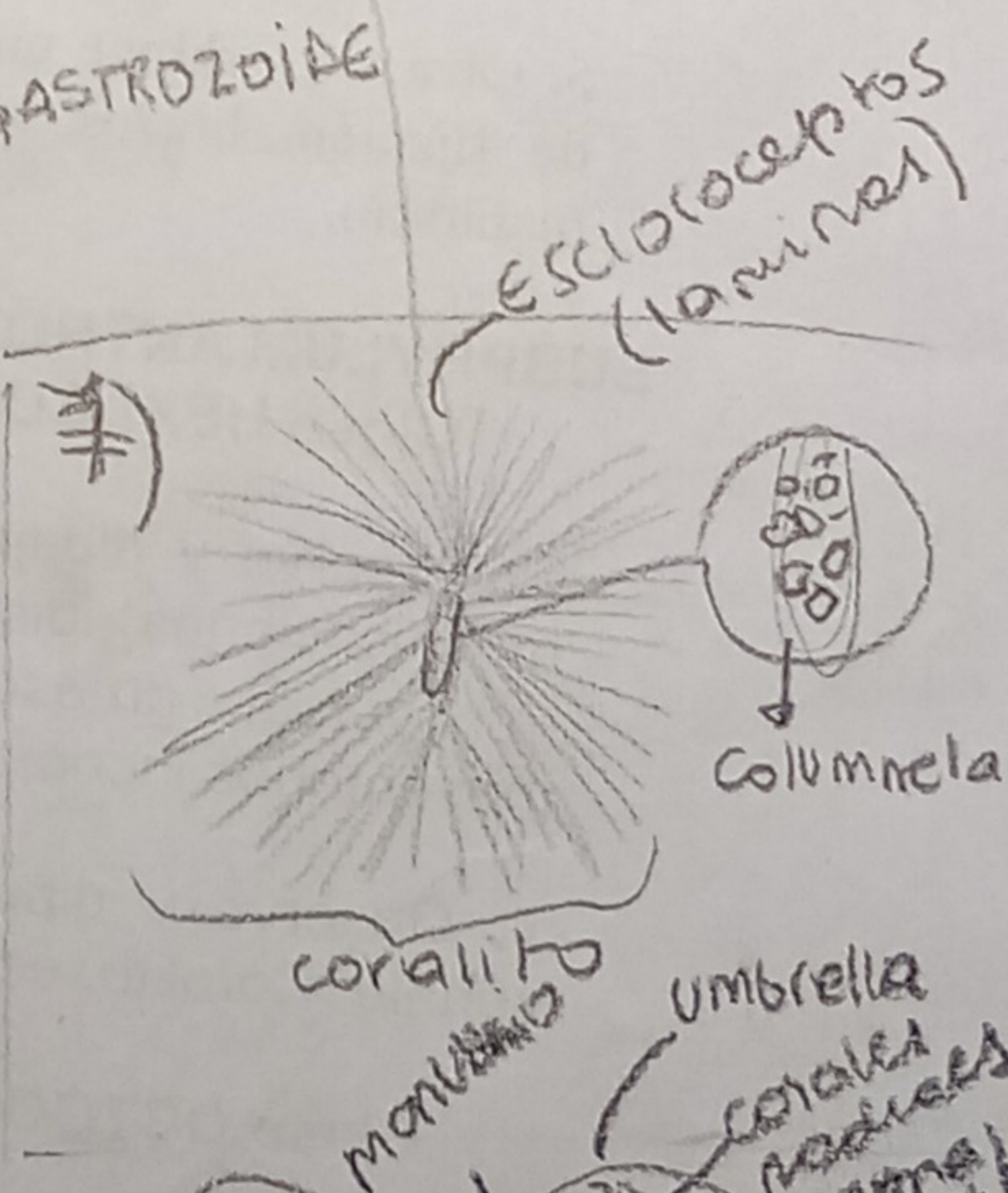
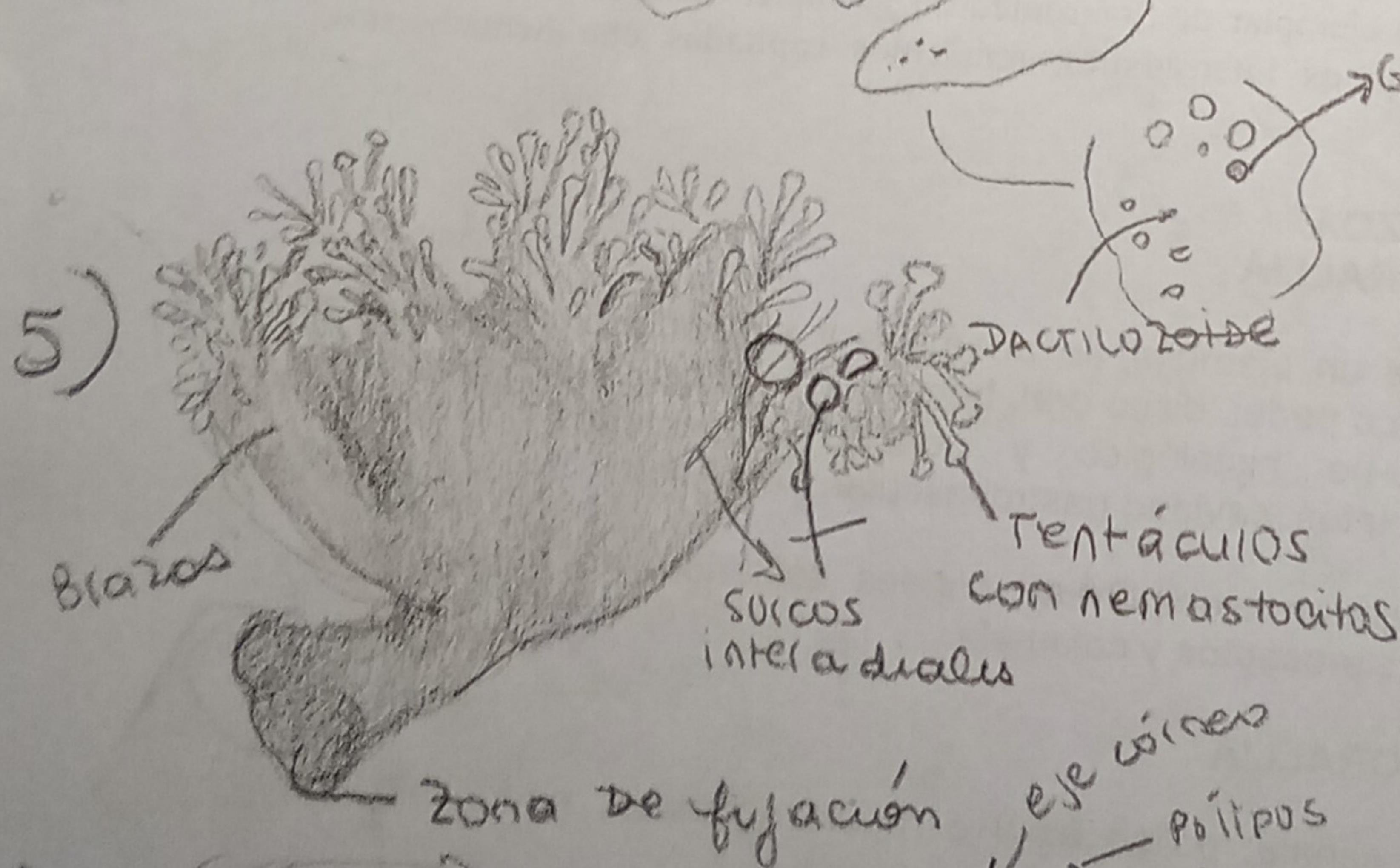
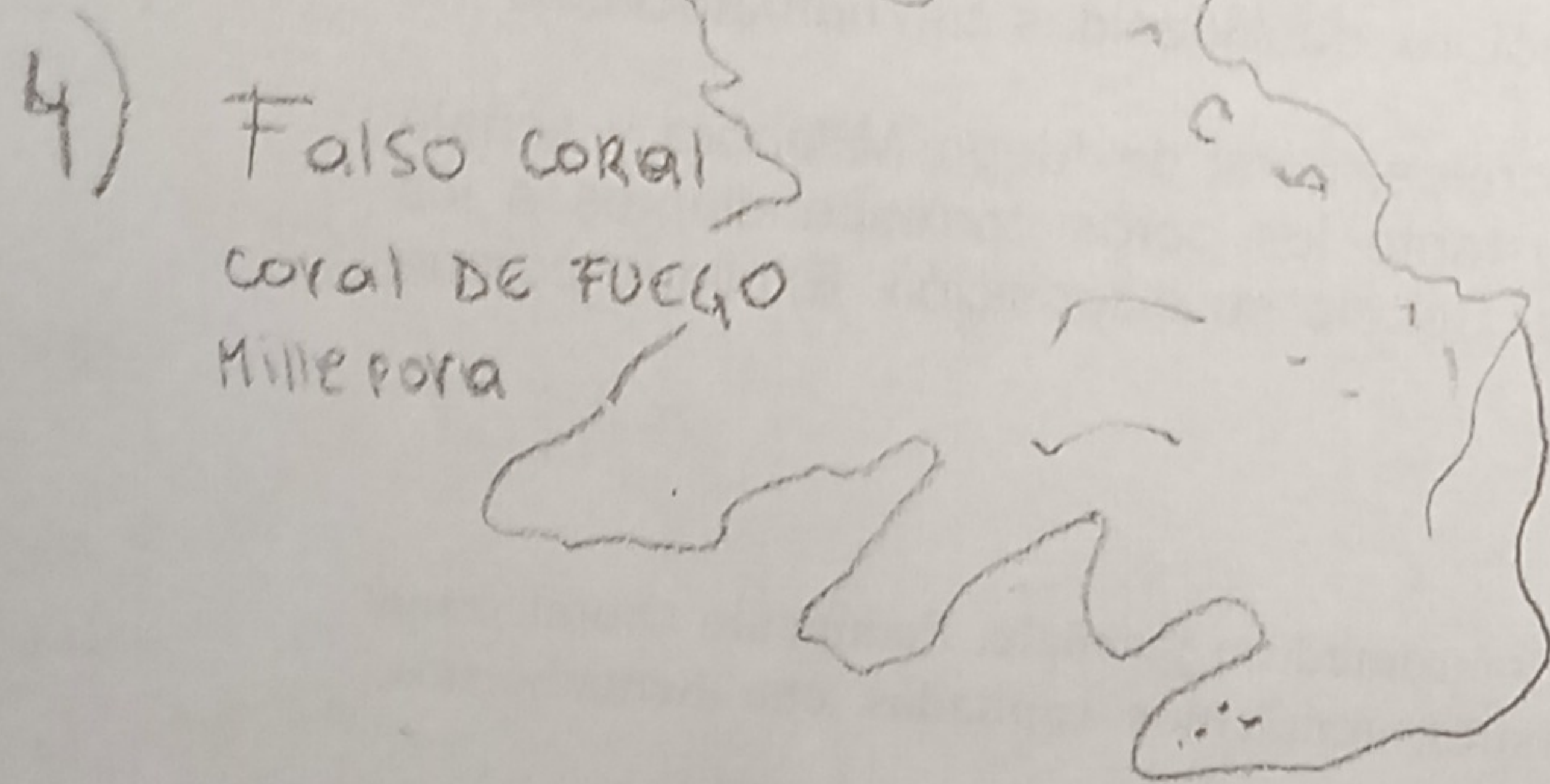
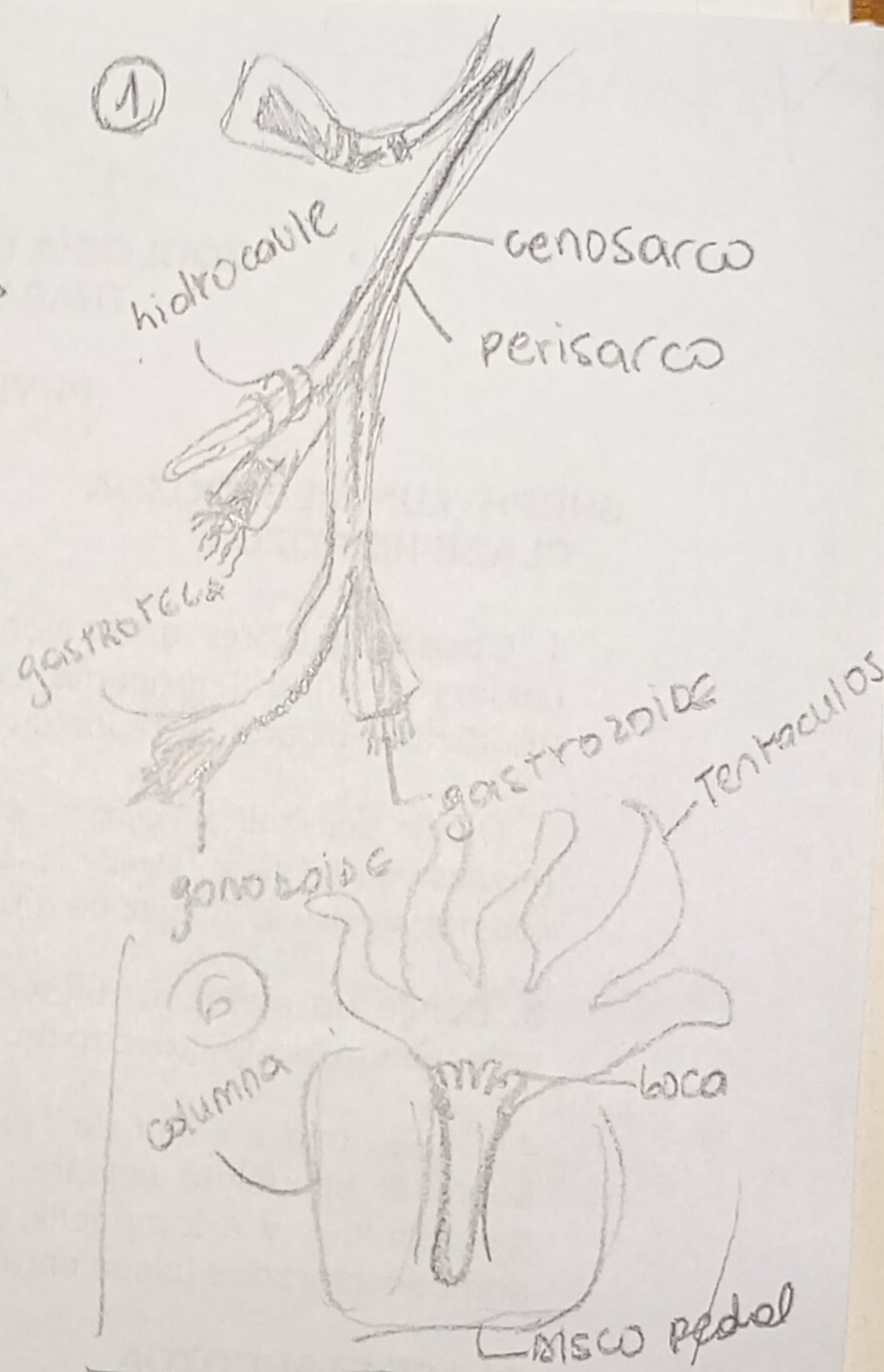
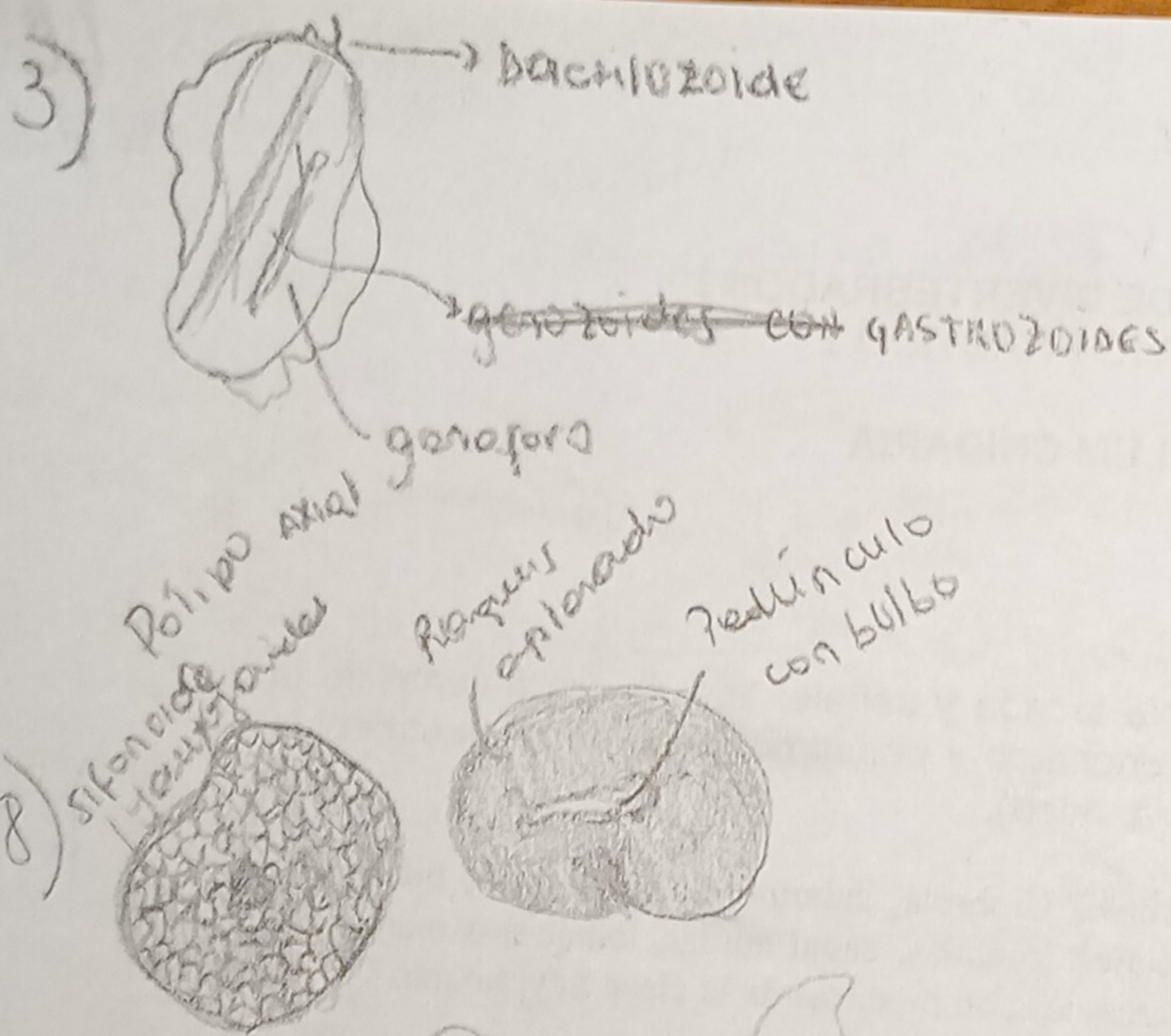
5. Observe y dibuje un ejemplar de Stauromedusa y señale: Pedúnculo aboral, zona de fijación, brazos, surcos interradales, tentáculos capitados con nematocistos, manubrio.

SUBPHYLUM ANTHOZOA Clase HEXACORALLIA

6. Observe y dibuje un ejemplar de anemona y señale: Columna (indicar modificaciones), disco pedal, disco oral, boca y tentáculos. Observe un corte transversal grueso-no histológico y señale: Mesenterios completos, mesenterios incompletos, cavidad gastrovascular y acontios.
7. Observe y dibuje un ejemplar de corales solitarios, no hermatípicos, señale: Coralito, escleroseptos y columela

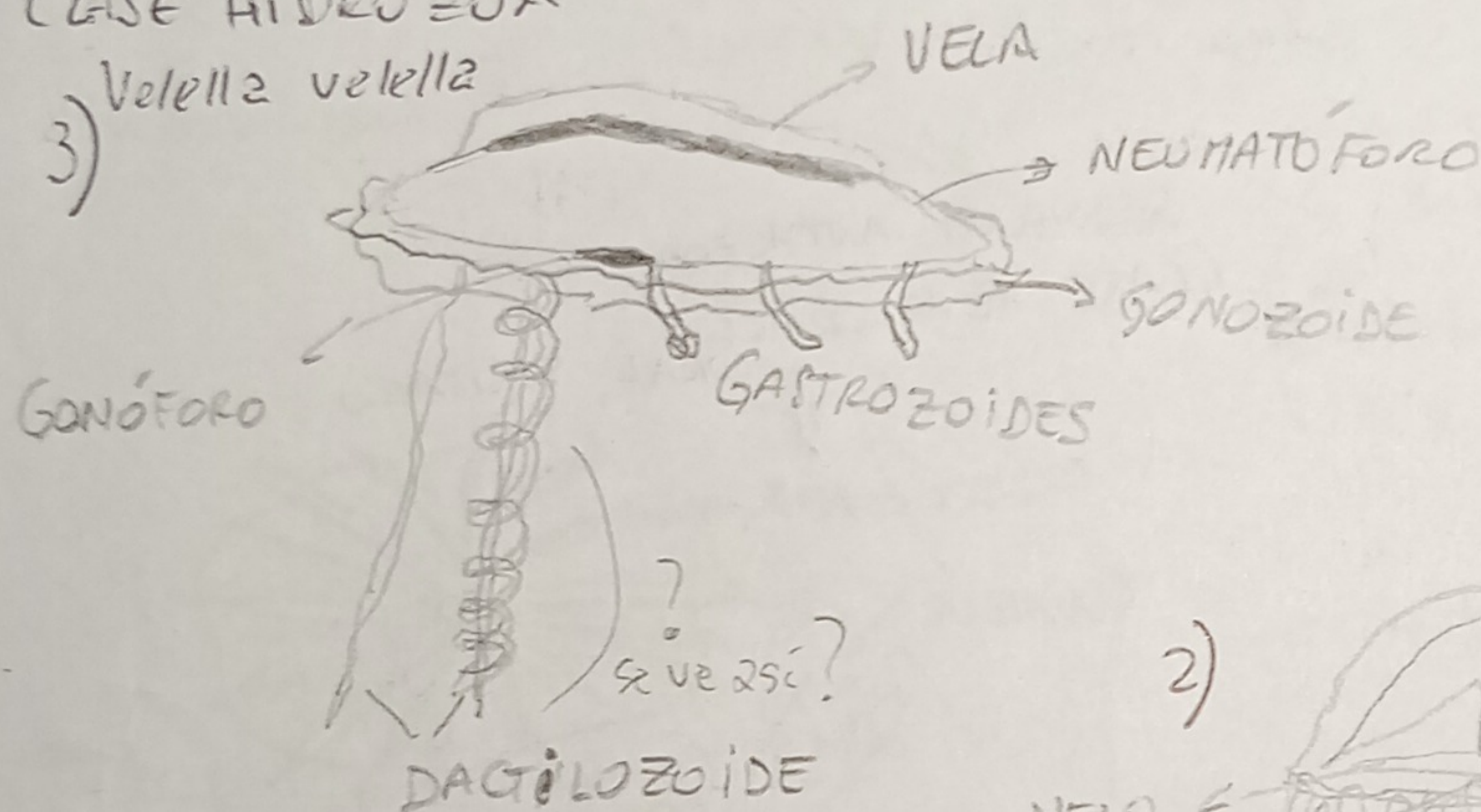
Clase OCTOCORALLIA

8. Dibuje: *Renilla* señale: pólipo axial o raquis aplanado, pedúnculo con bulbo, sifonozoides y autozoides.
9. Dibuje: *Trípalea clavaria*: señale ubicación de los pólipos en la colonia y cenénquima.
10. Dibuje: Gorgonacea señale varilla axial o eje córneo (gorgonina), cenénquima y ubicación de los pólipos en la colonia.

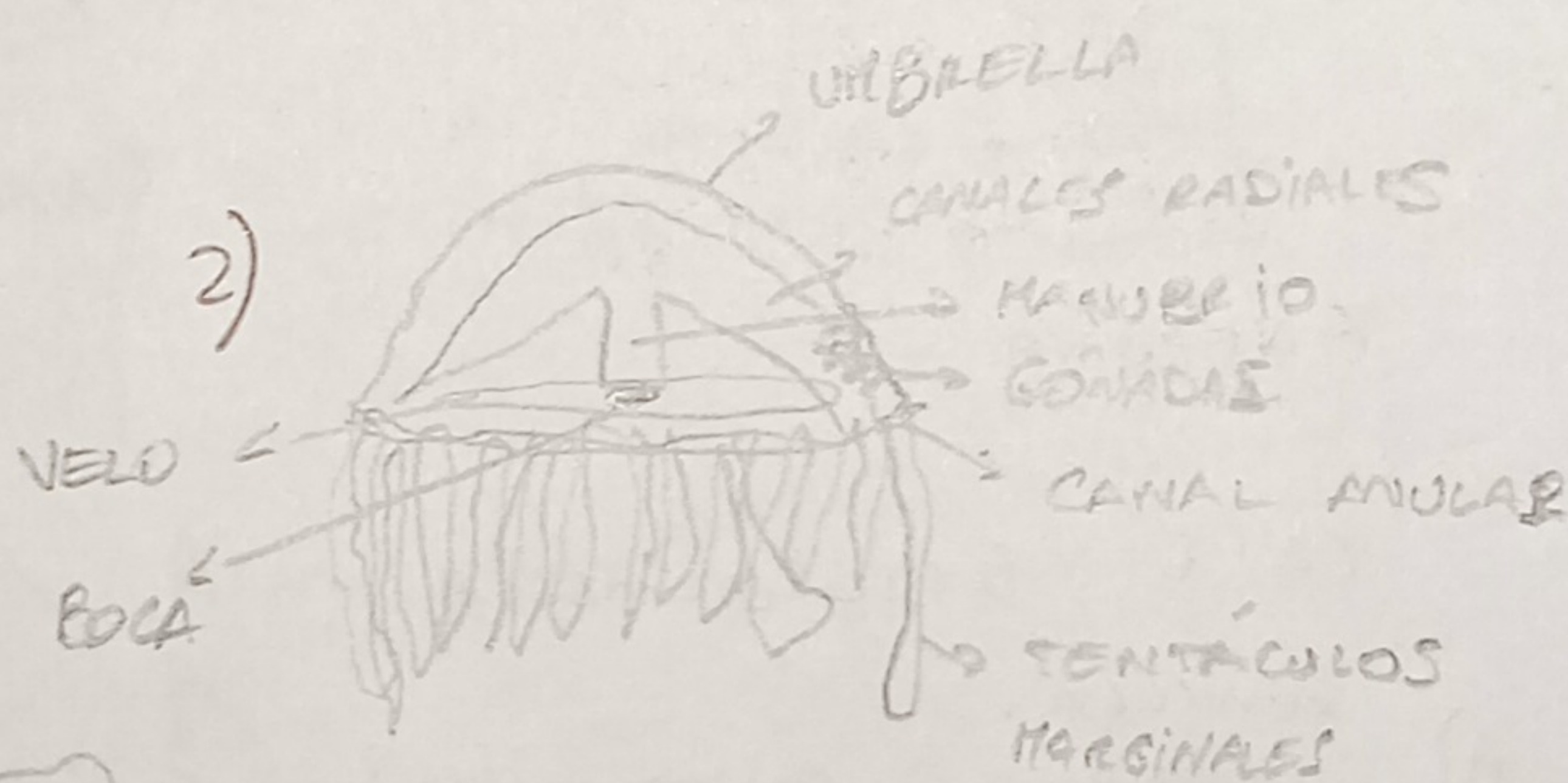


CLASE HIROZOA

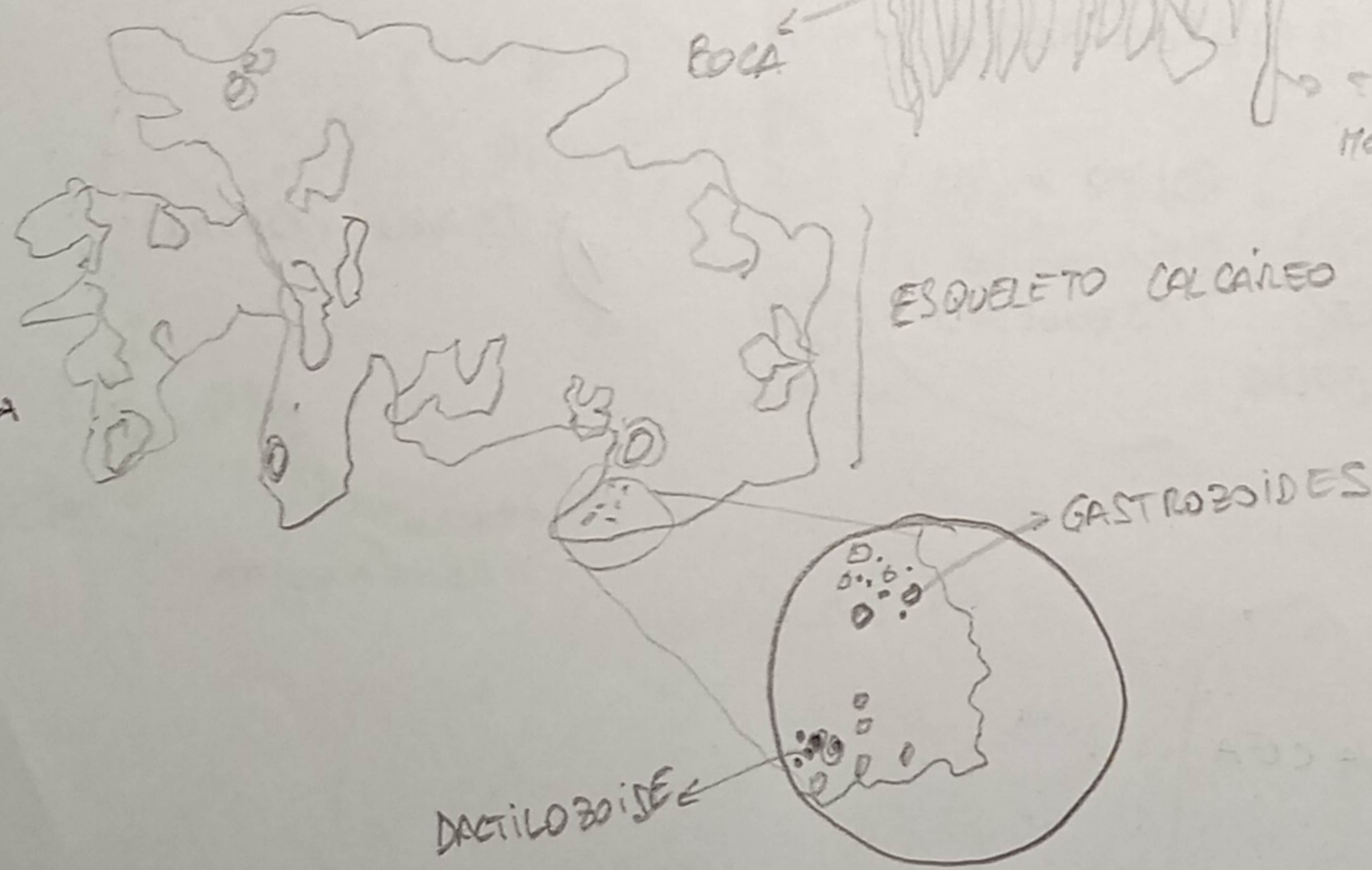
3) Velella velella



2)

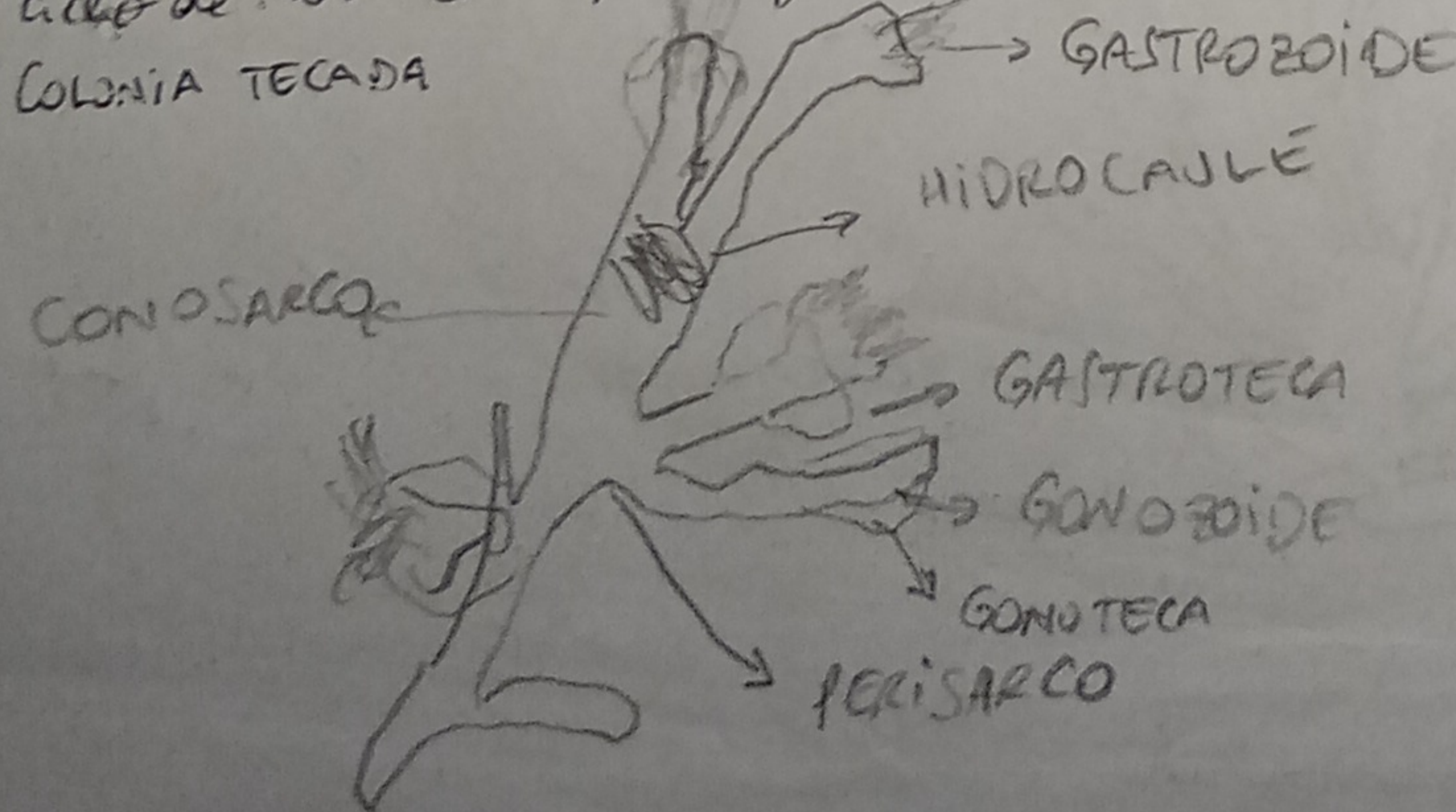


4) FAISO CORAL
CORAL DE FUEGO
MILLEPORA

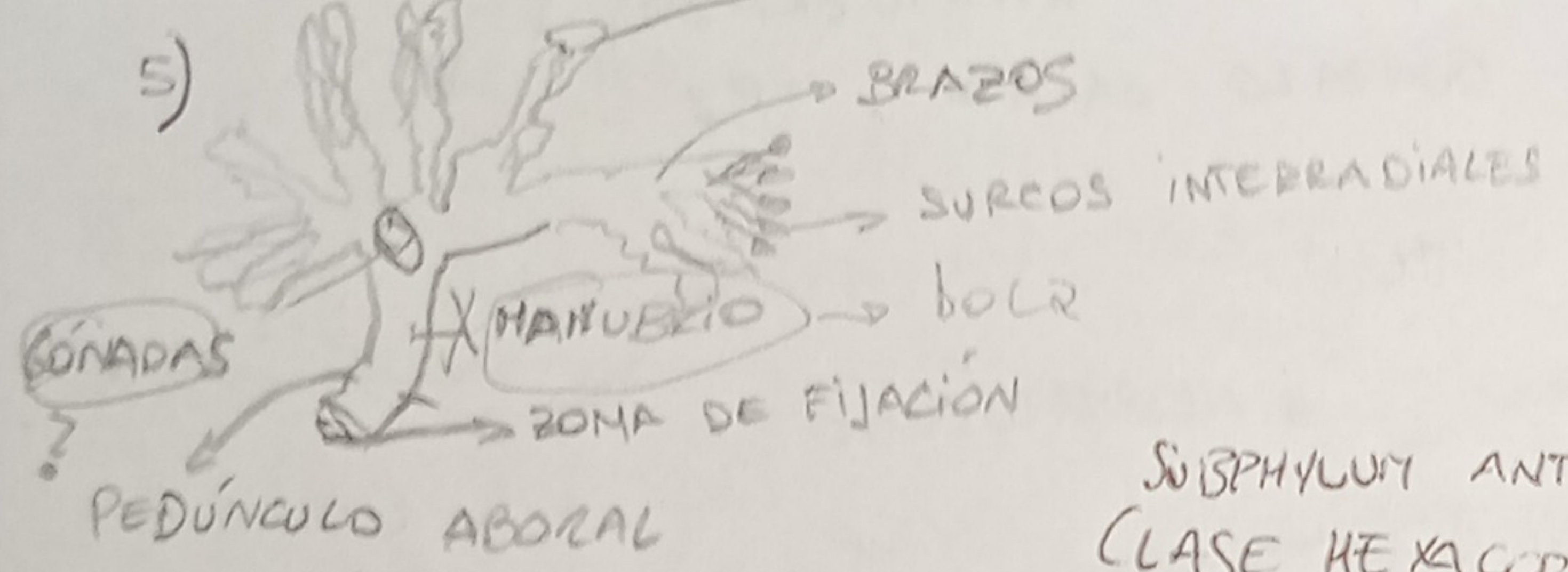


De lo denominamos falso coral porque pertenece a la clase Hydrozoa, teniendo un ciclo de vida como pólipos y medusas.

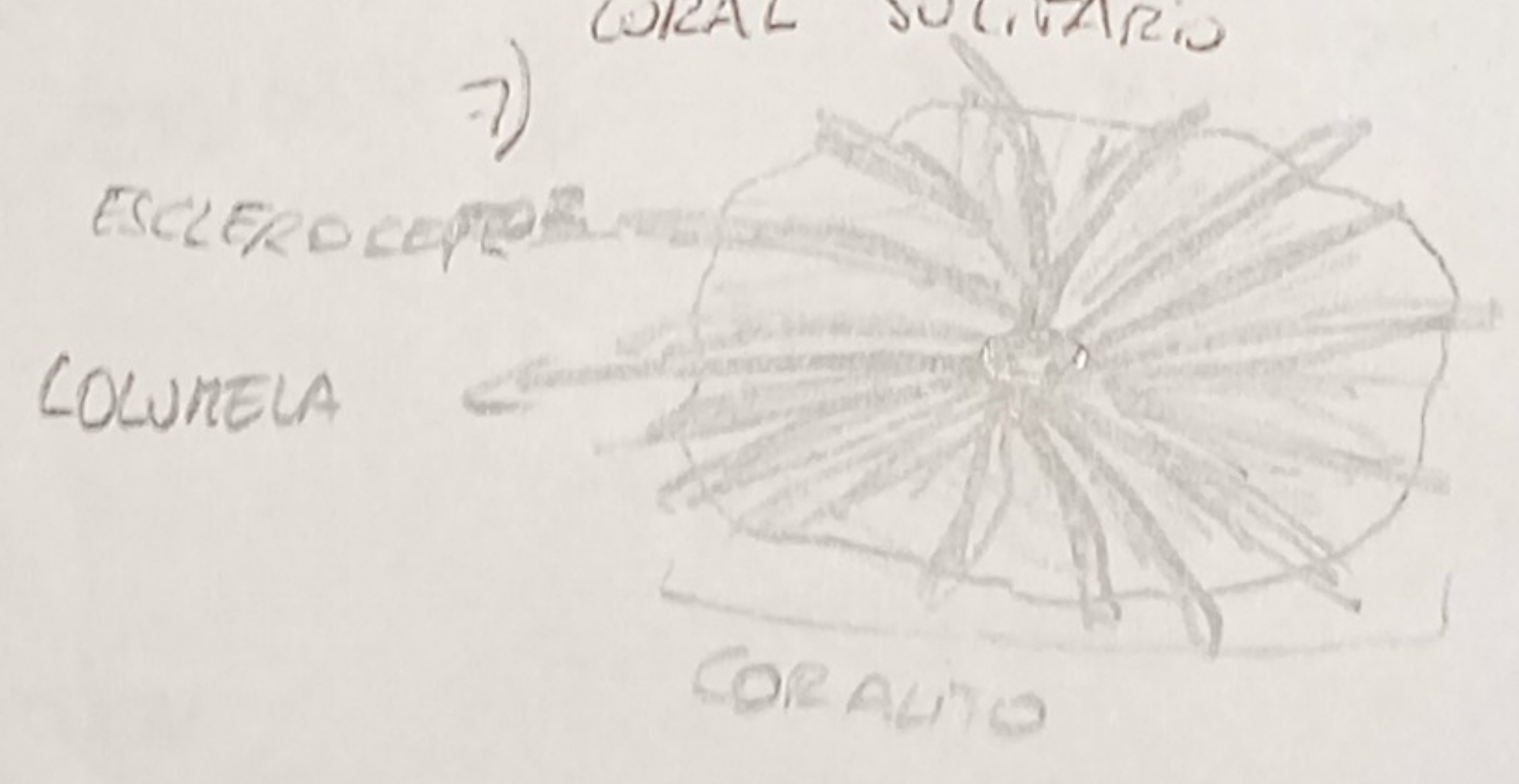
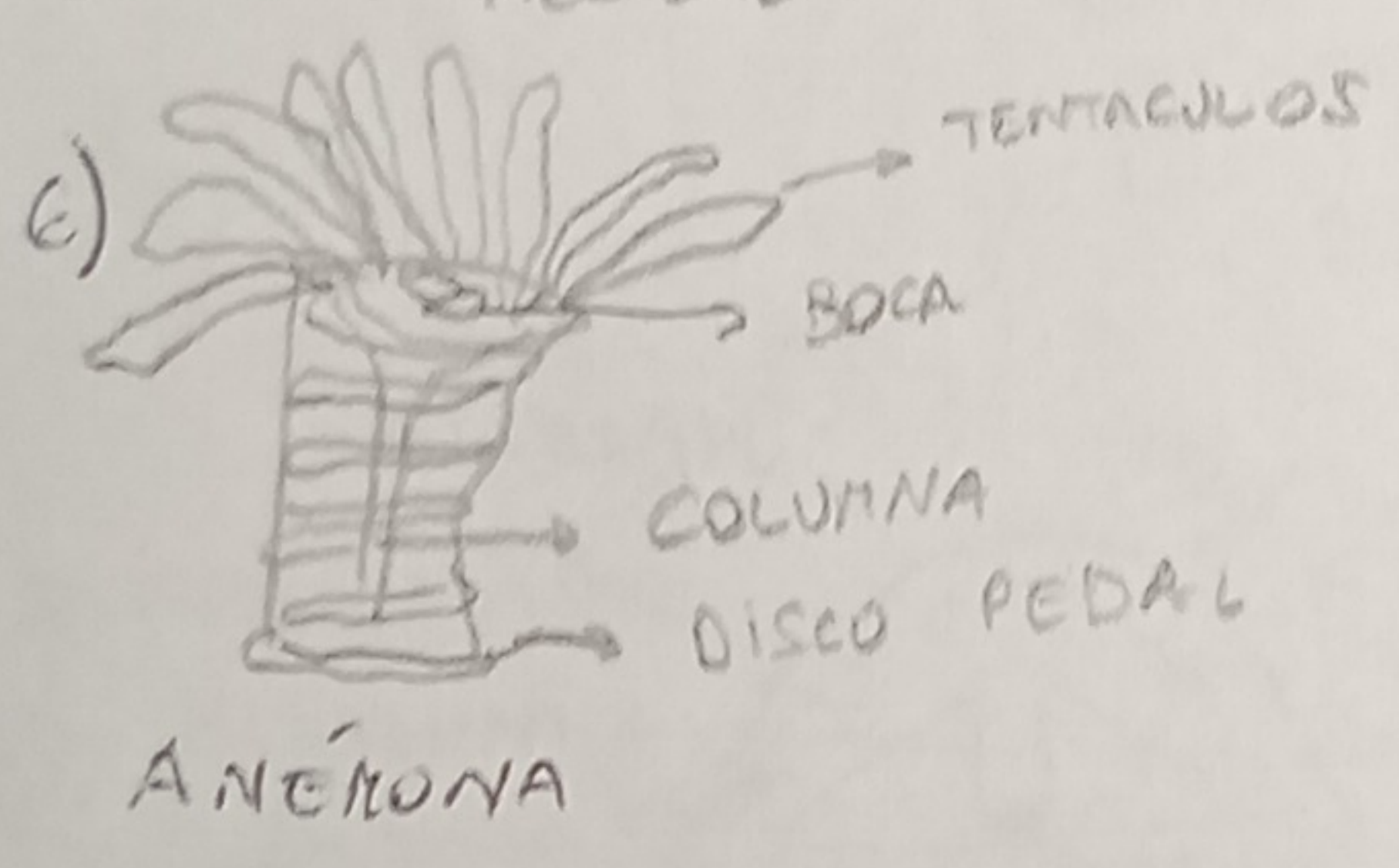
1) COLONIA TECADA



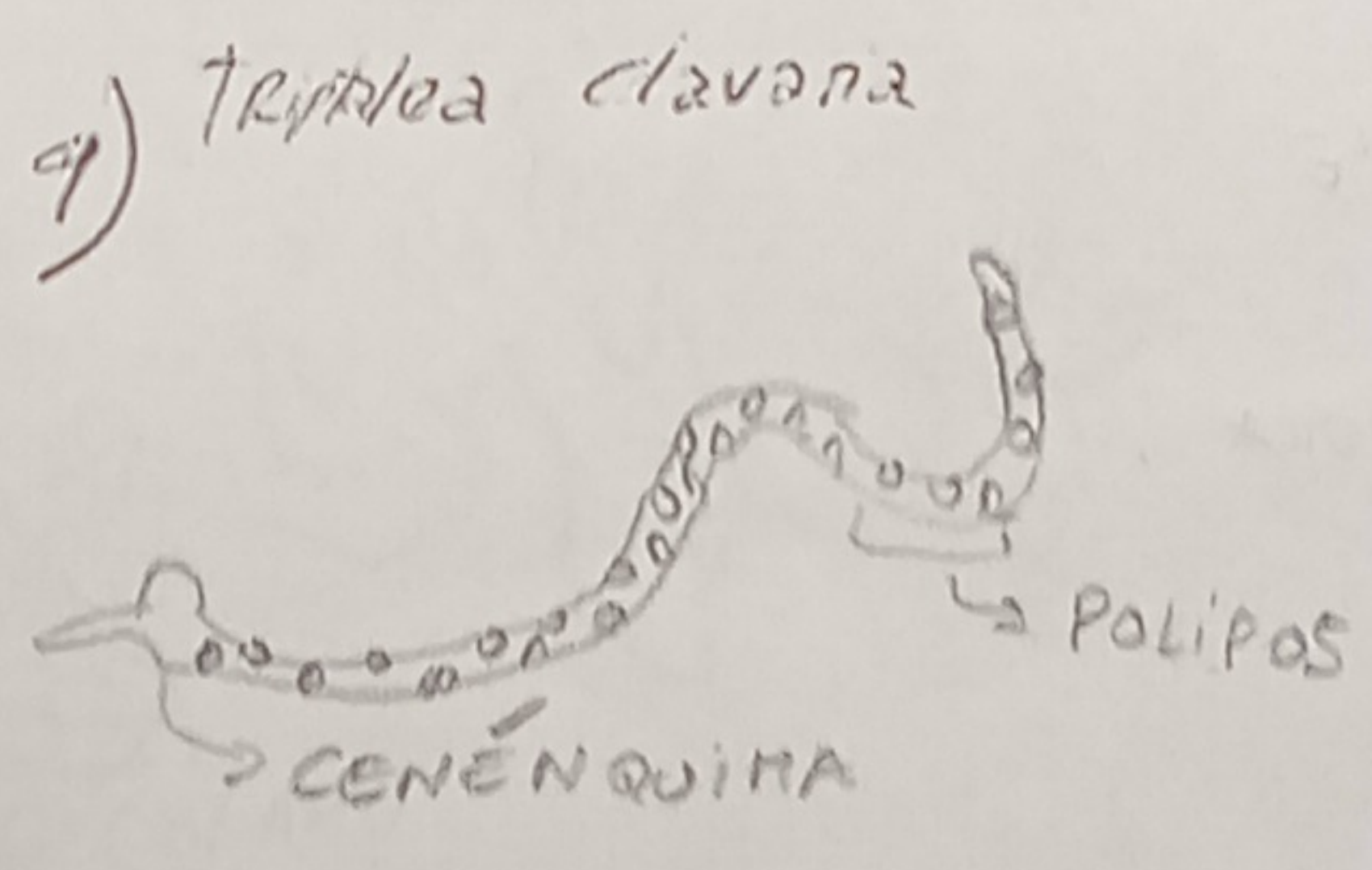
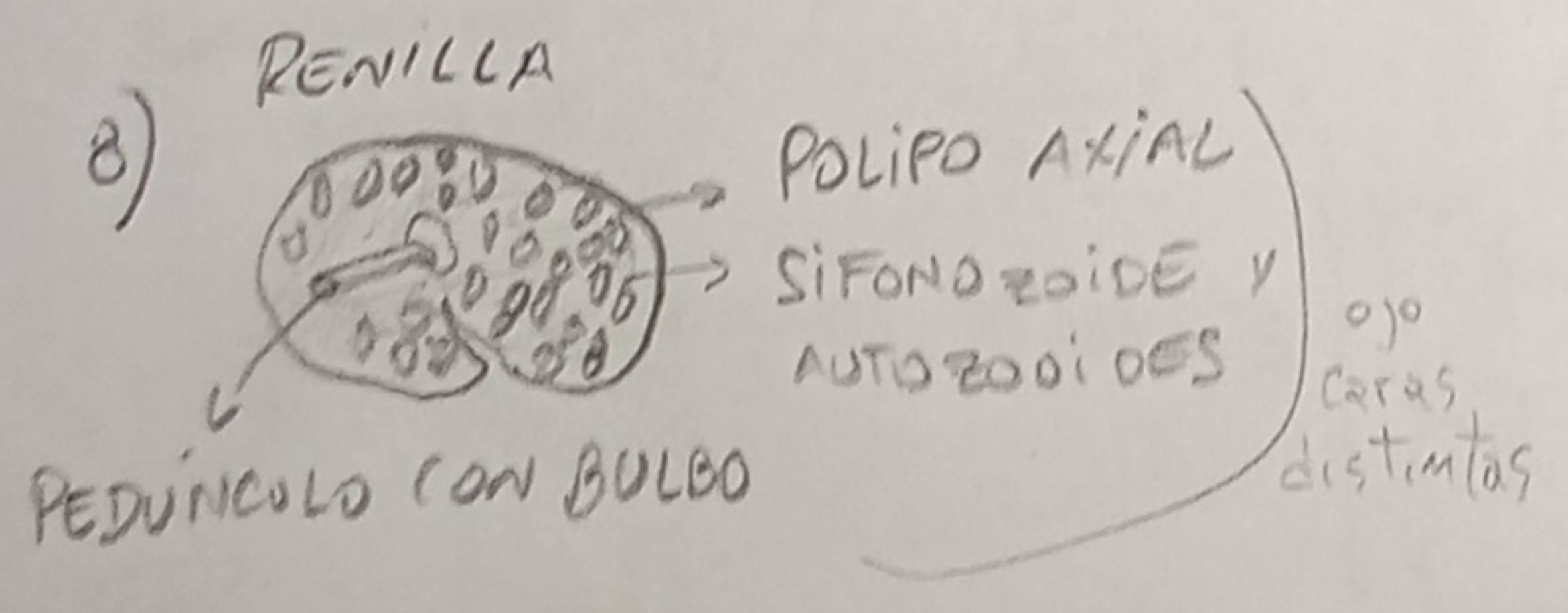
CLASE STAUROZOA TENTÁCULOS CON NEMATOCITOS



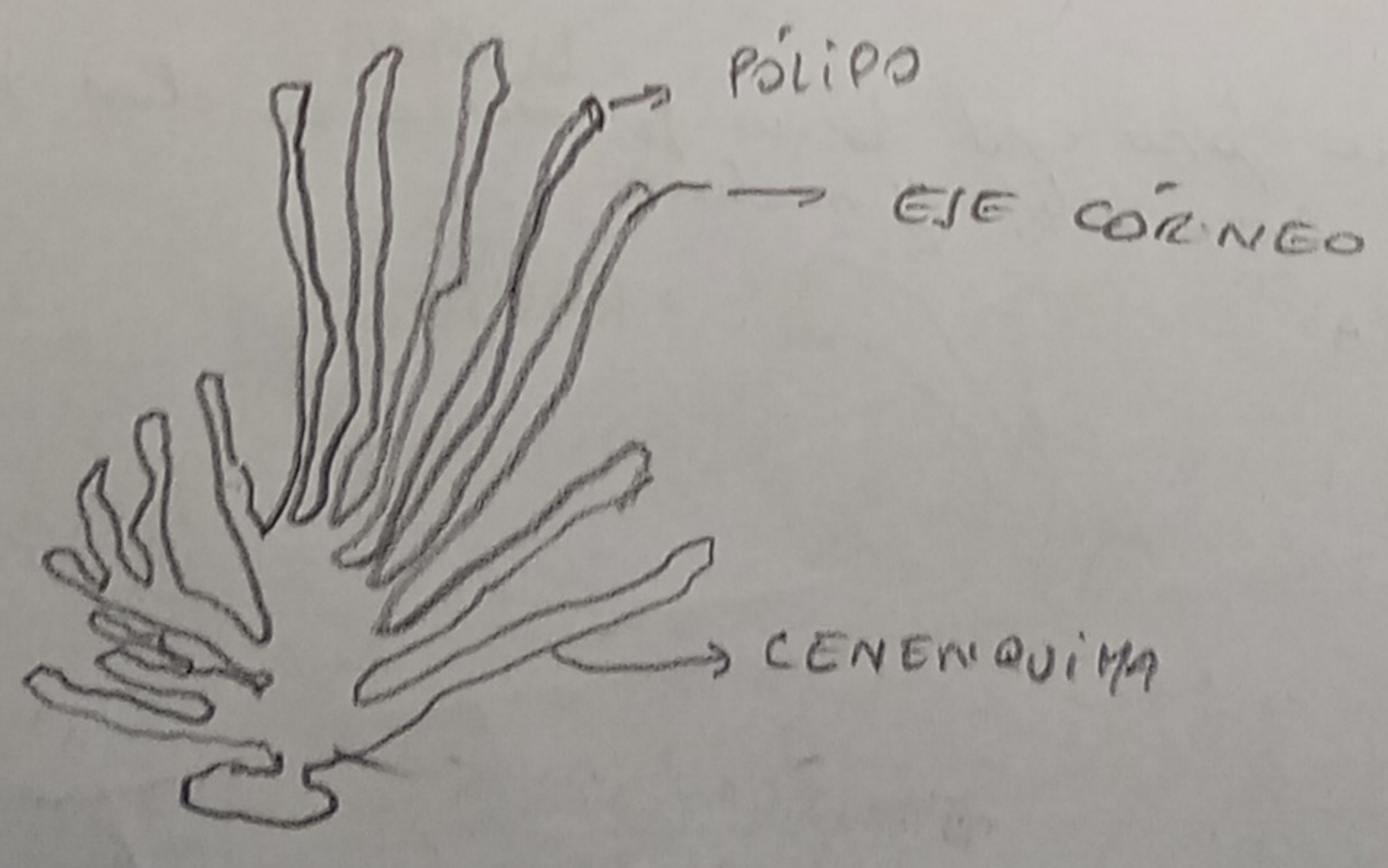
SUBPHYLUM ANTHOZOA
CLASE HEXACORALLIA CORAL SOLITARIO



CLASE OCTOCORALLIA



10) GORGONACEA



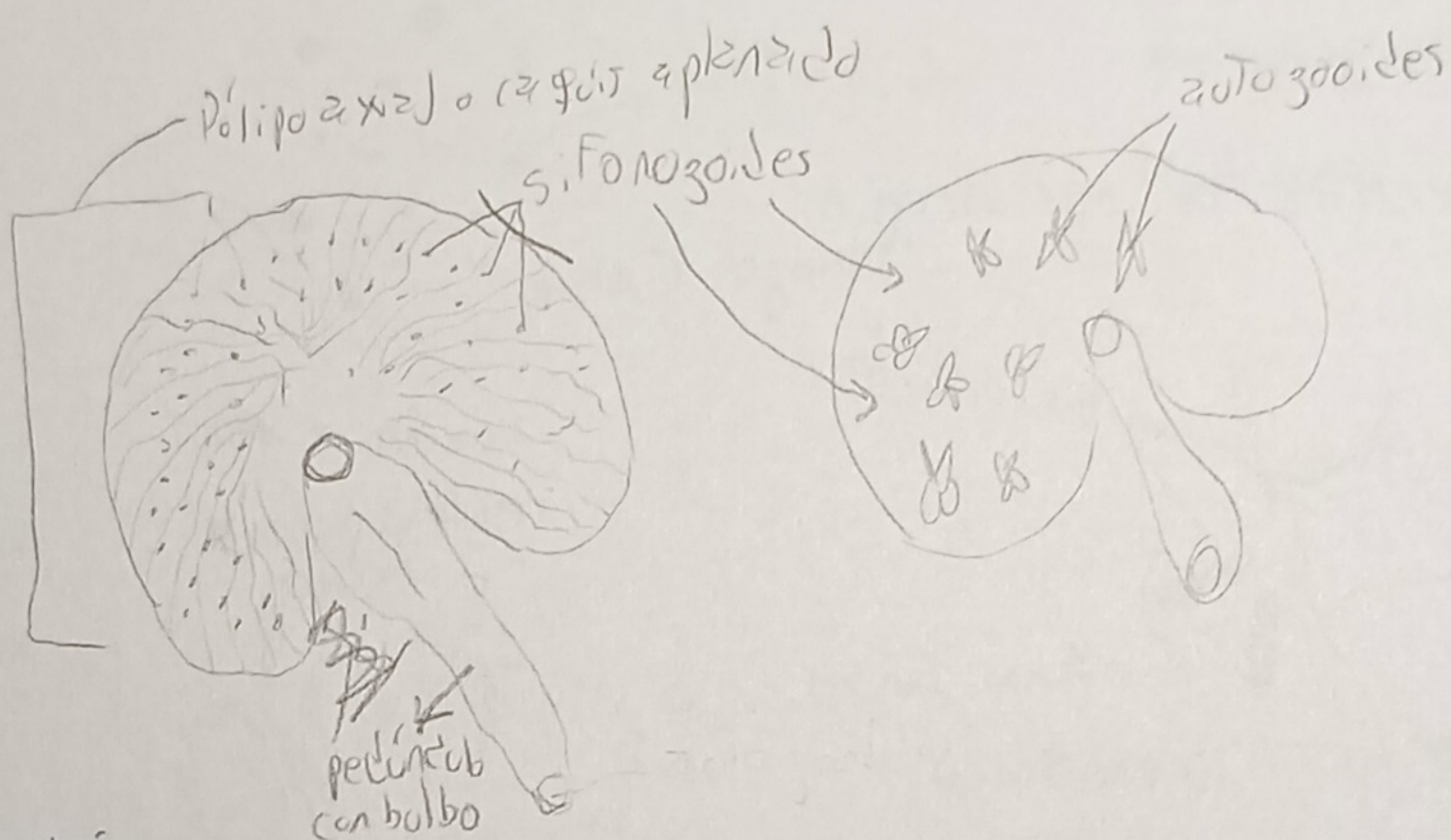
Trabajo Práctico N°2 - Marta Wulfer

Hoja 1

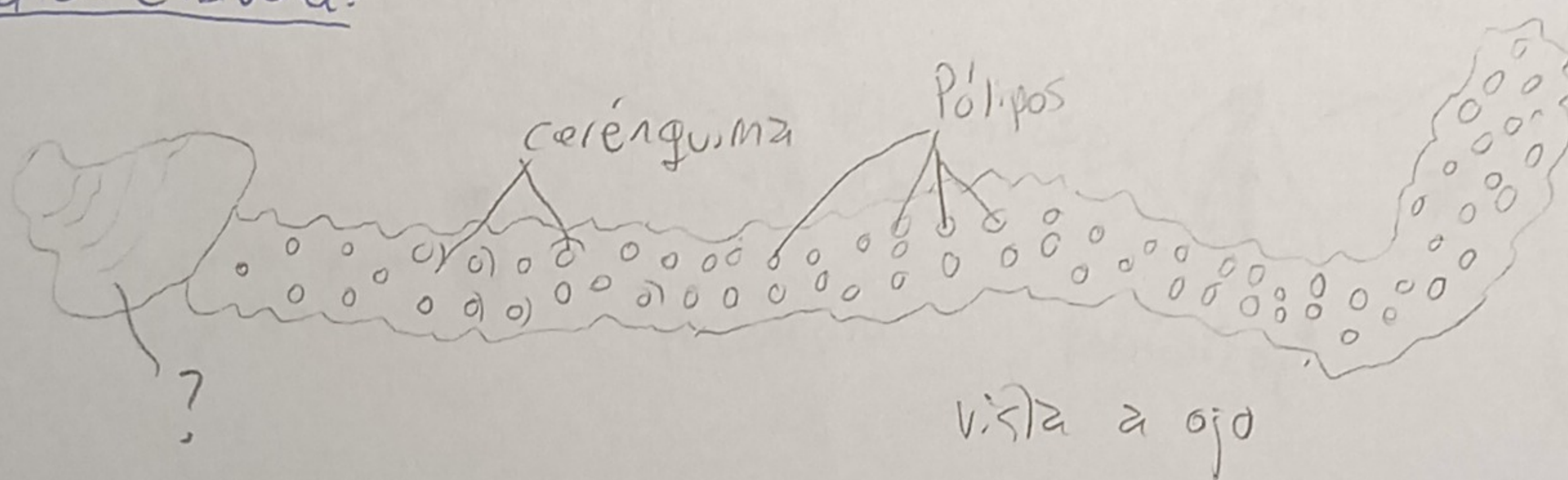
Clase Ctenophora

8- Renilla

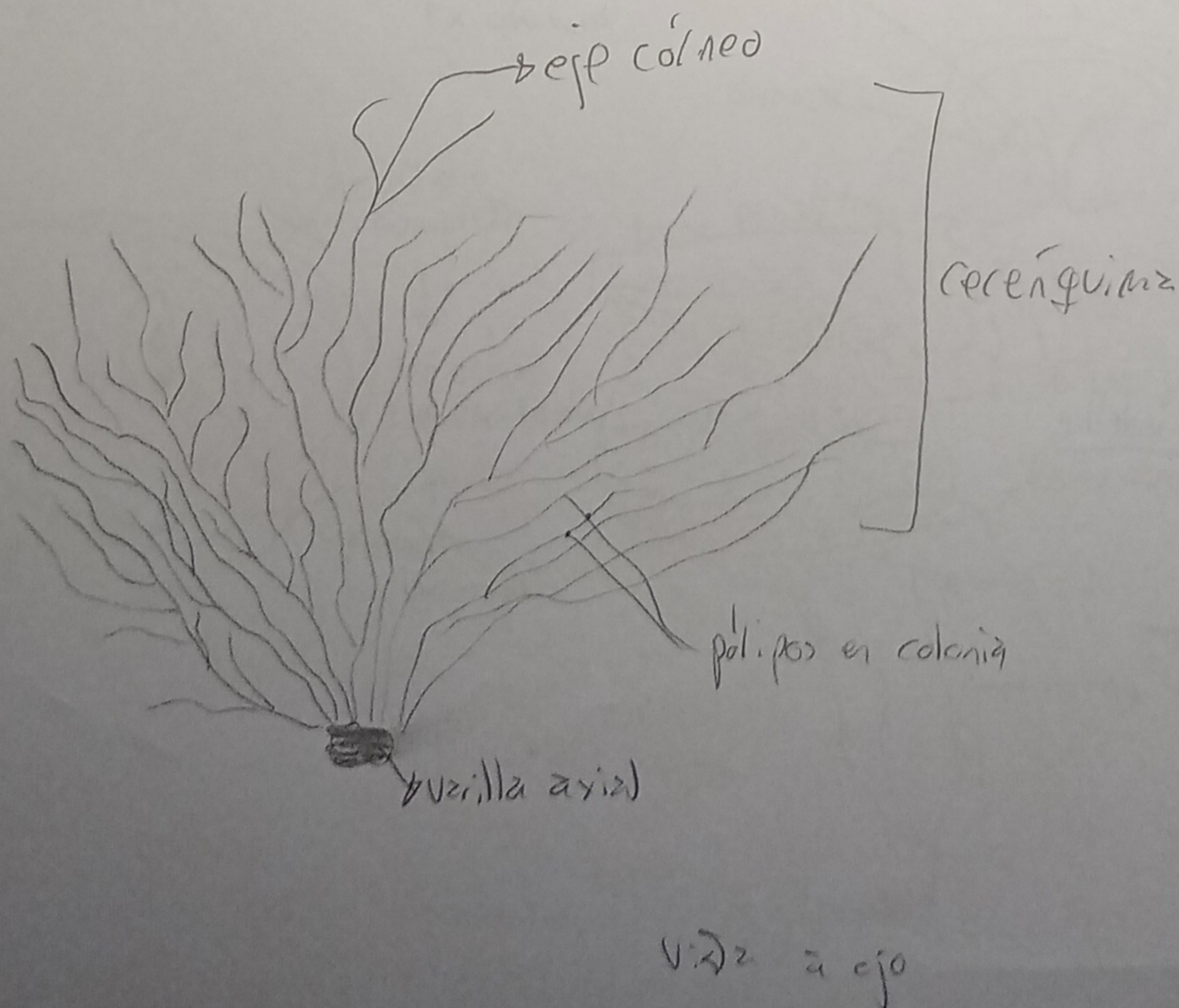
orden Pennatulacea



9- Triptalea clavaria



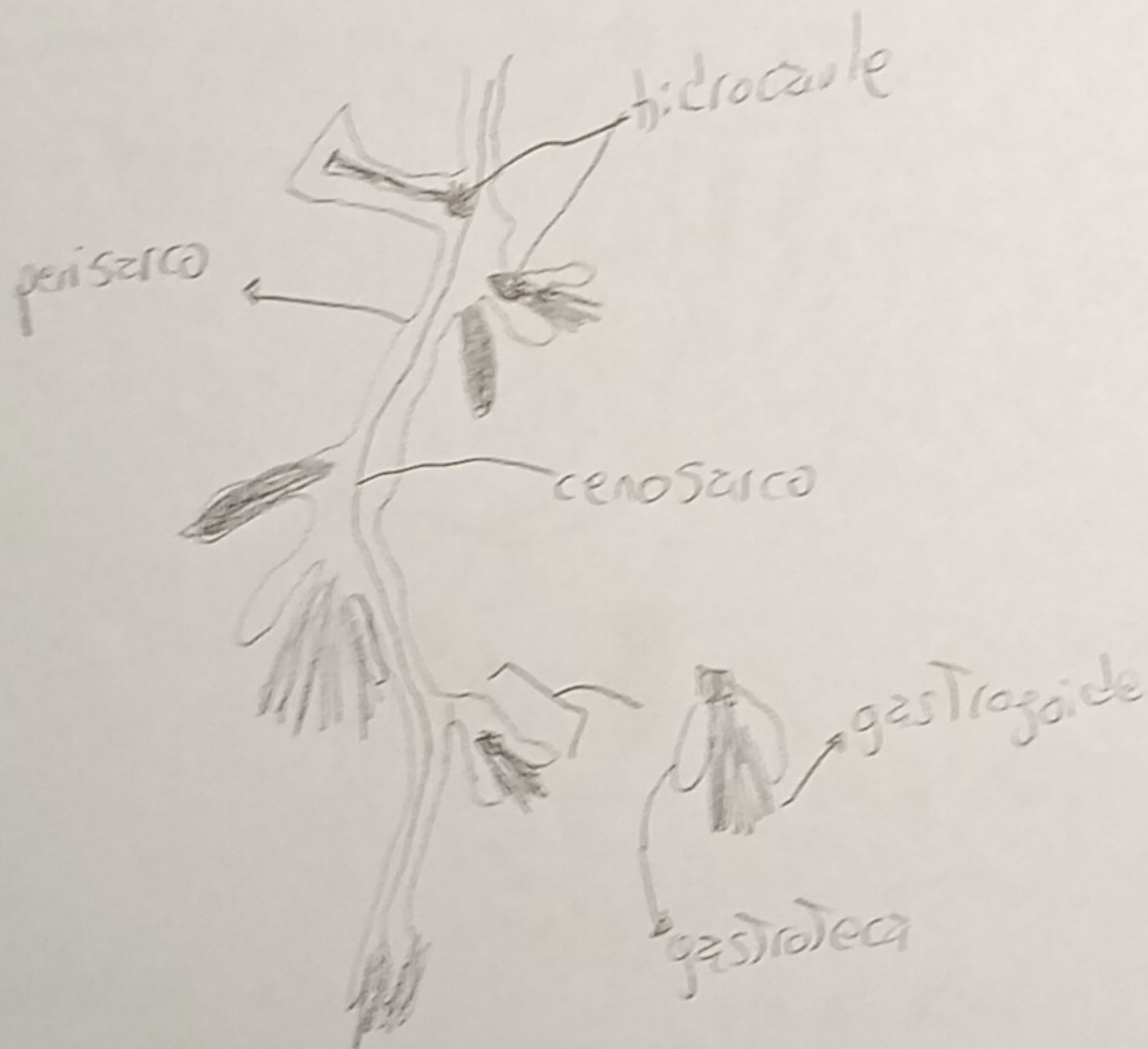
10- Gorgonacea



4 - Colonia de falso corales
a. 11

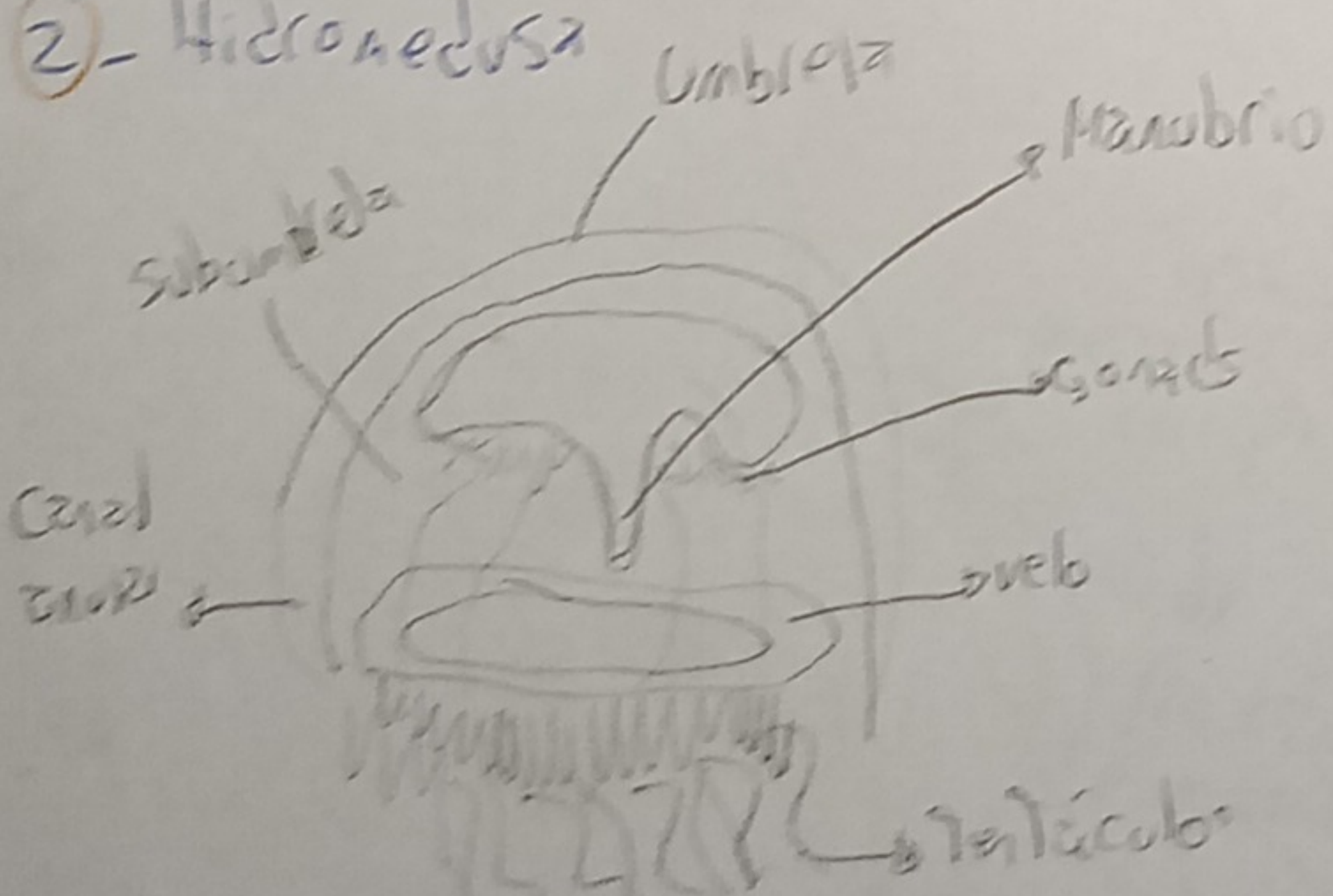
Phylum Cnidaria
Subphylum medusozoa
Clase hidrozoo

1. Colonia Tecida en microscopio



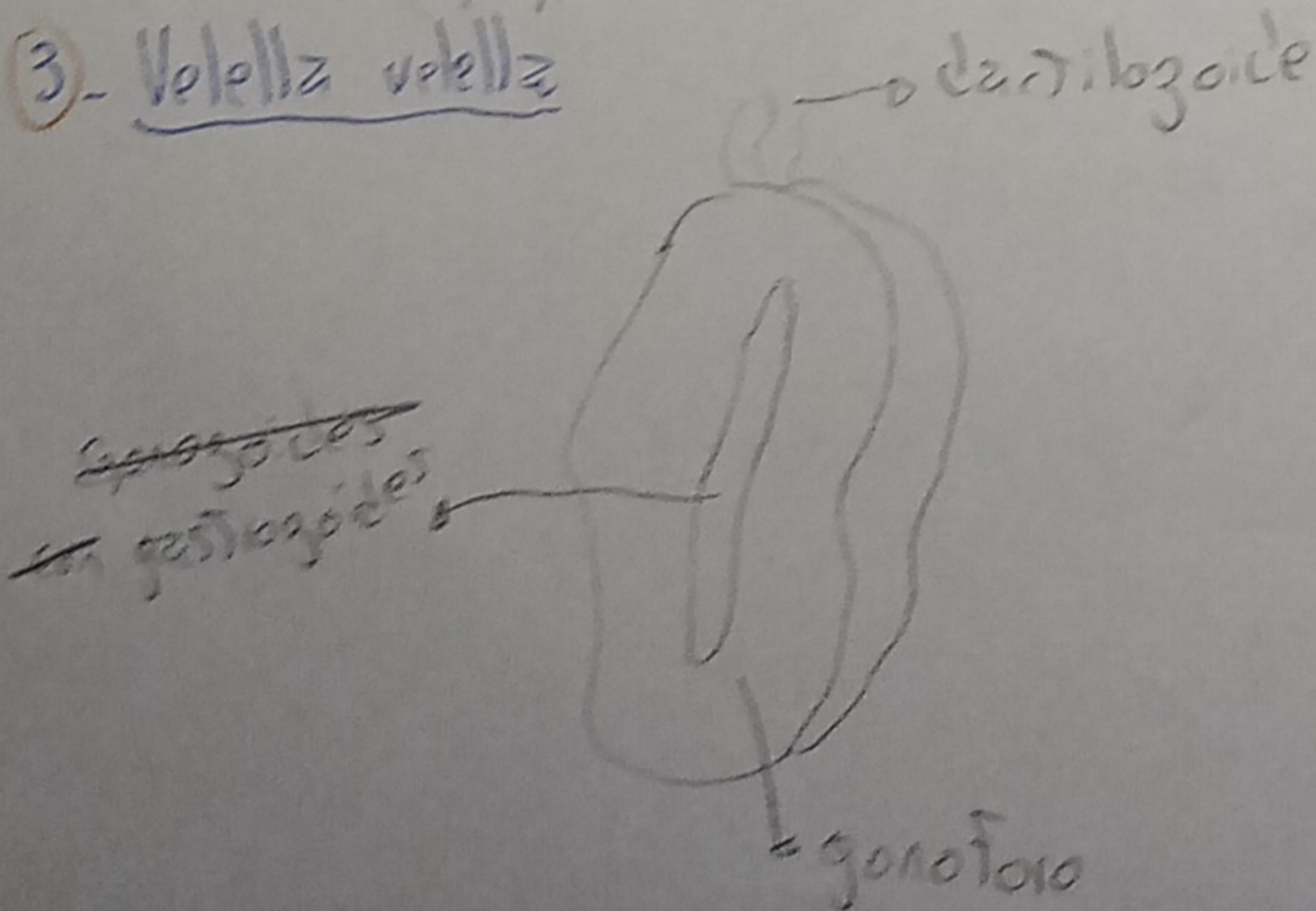
aumento $\rightarrow \times 40$
microscopio 100x

2. Hidromedusa



aumento $\times 1$

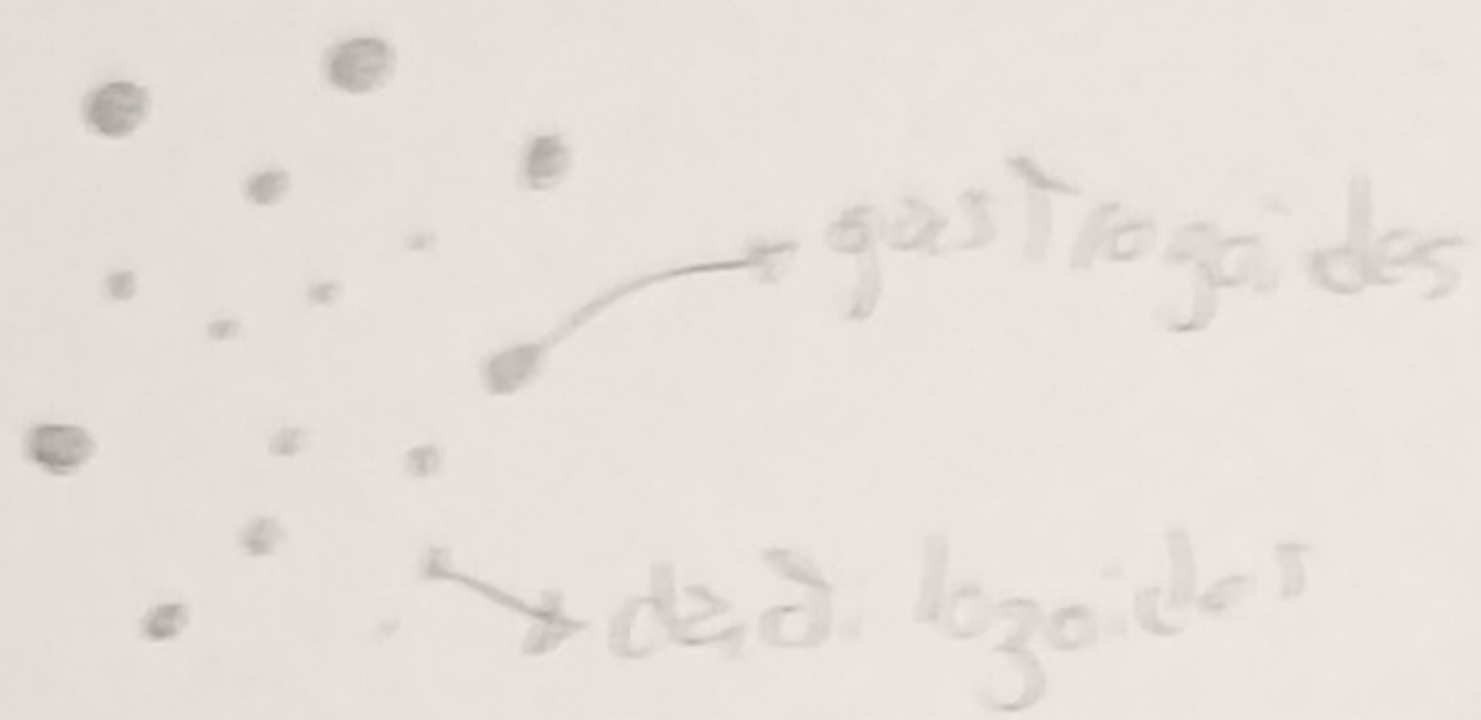
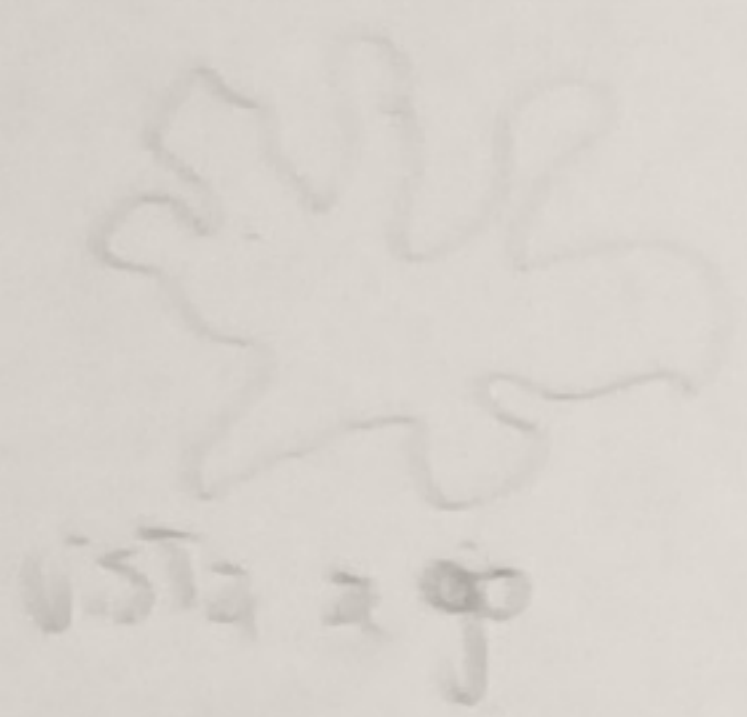
3. Veloz veloz



4 - Colonia de falsa corales

Hoja 2

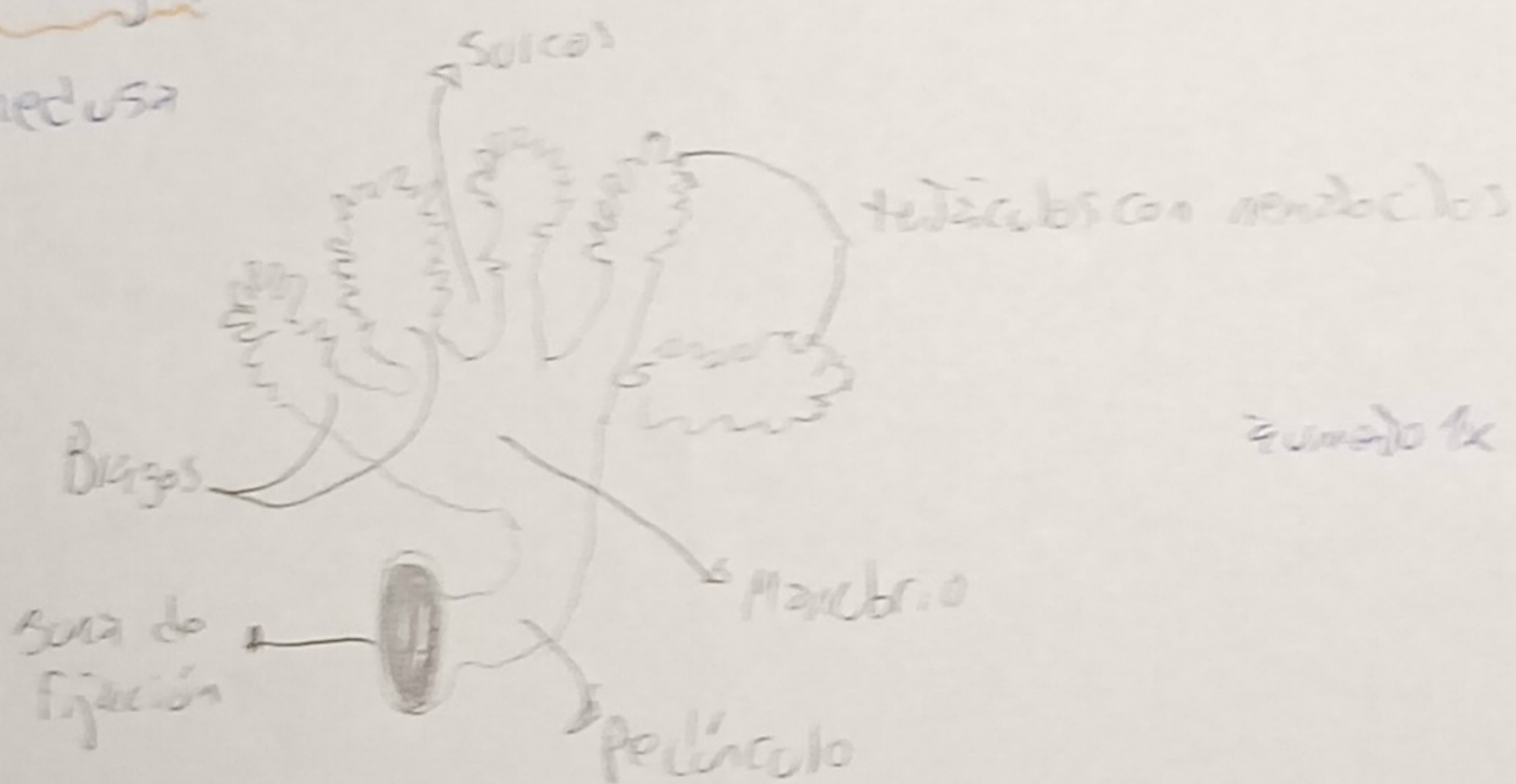
Millepora



Son falsos corales pero pertenecen a la clase Hydrozoa

Clase Staurozoa

5 - Stauromedusa

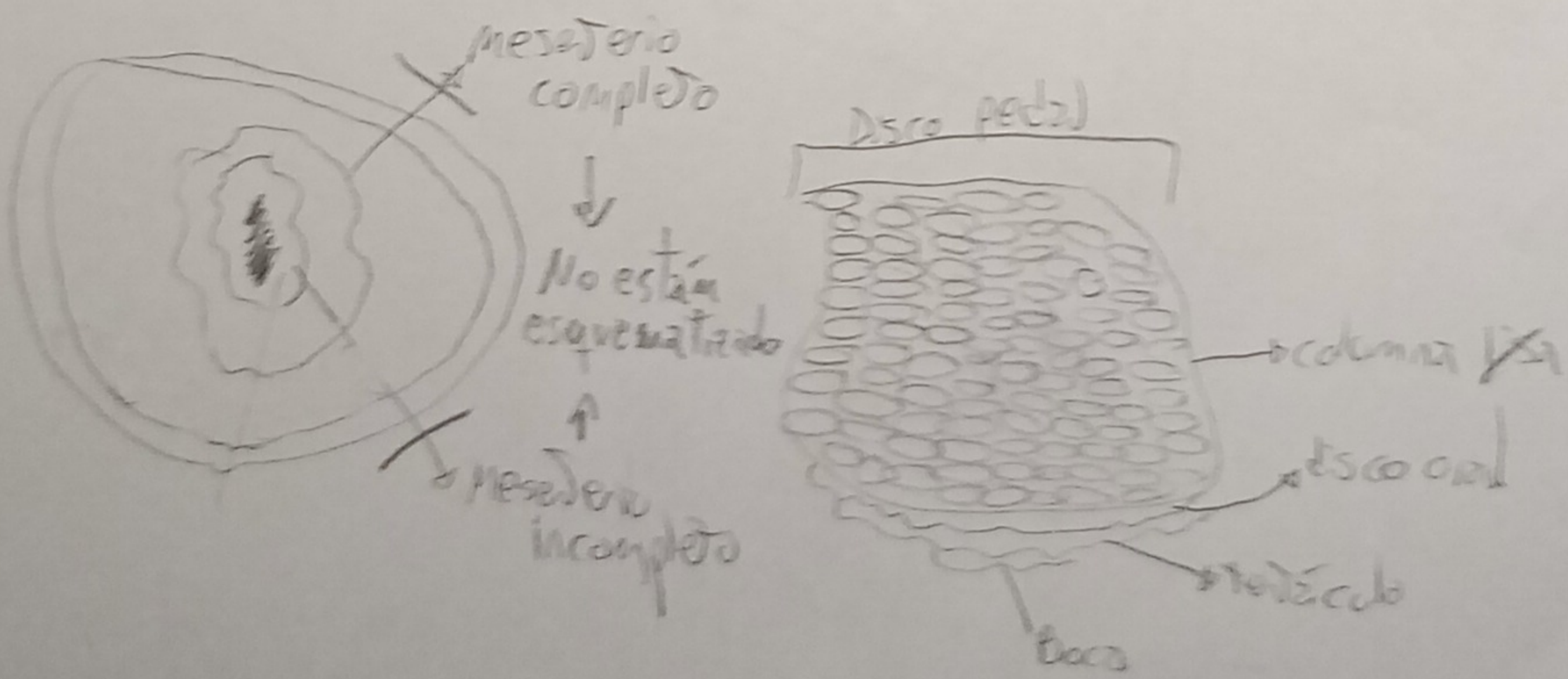


Subphylum Anthozoa

Clase Hexacorallia

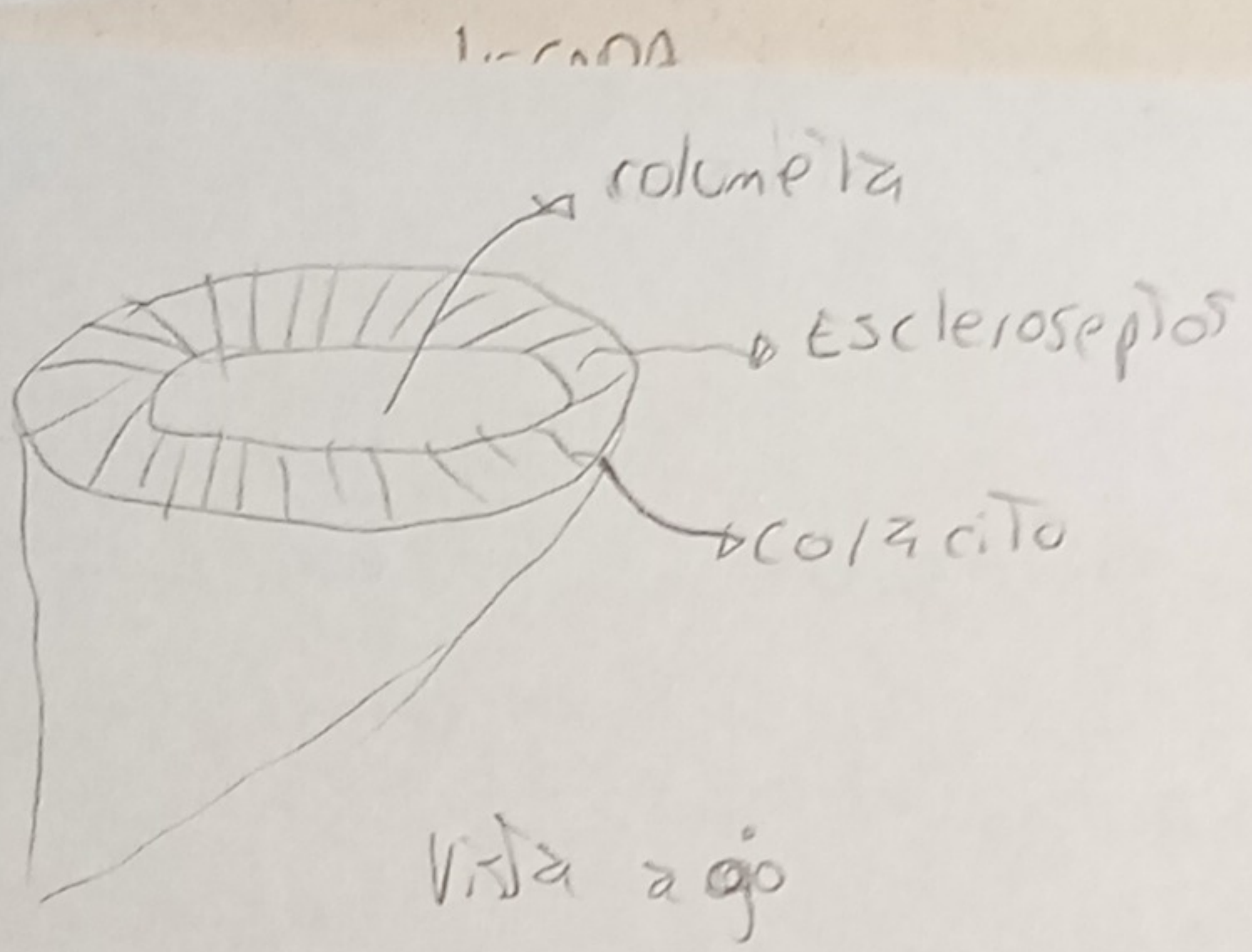
Gonimora

6



RODRIGUEZ MARTIN

7



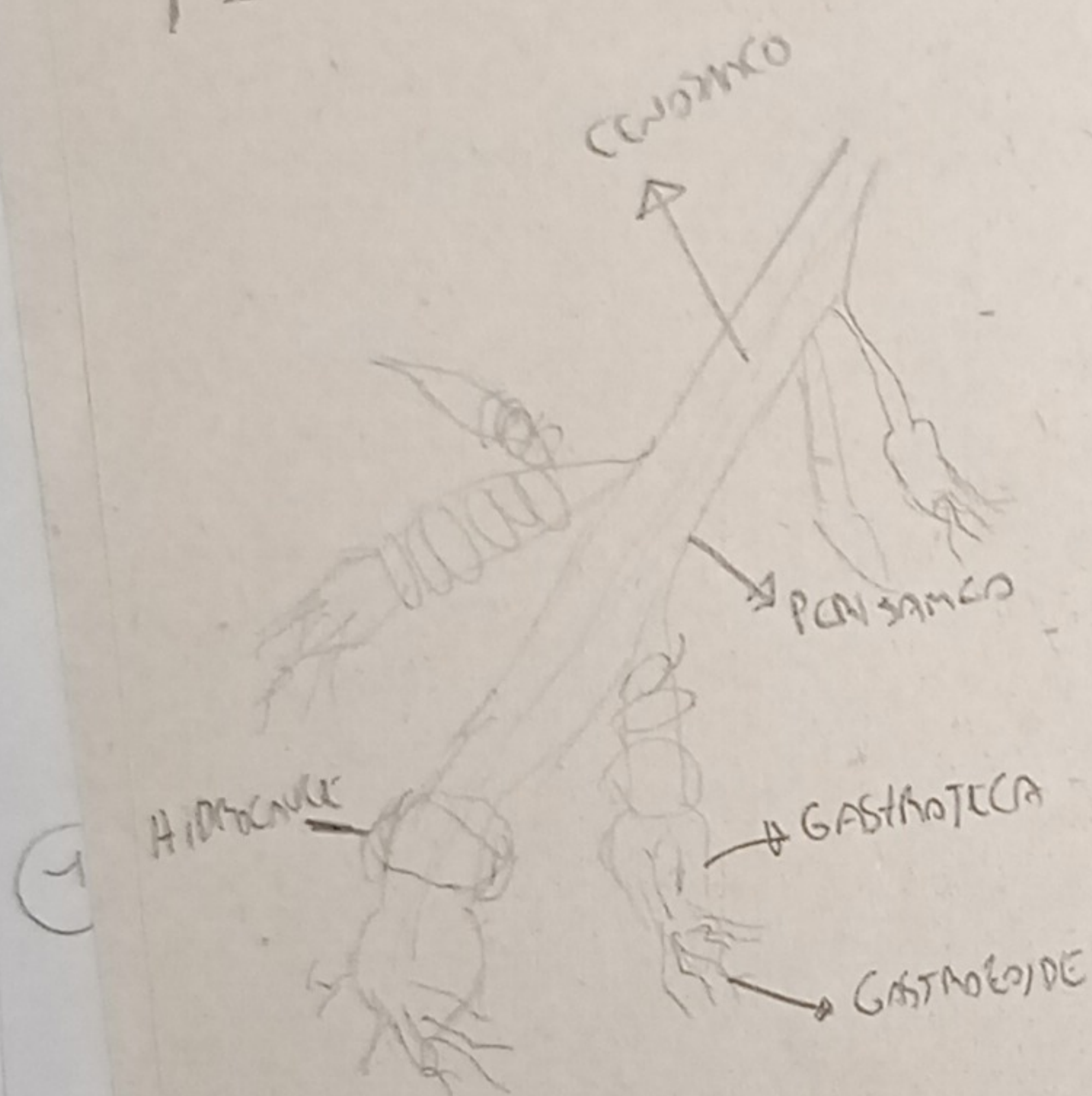
4/6/14

RODRIGUEZ MARTIN

COLONIA TECIDA

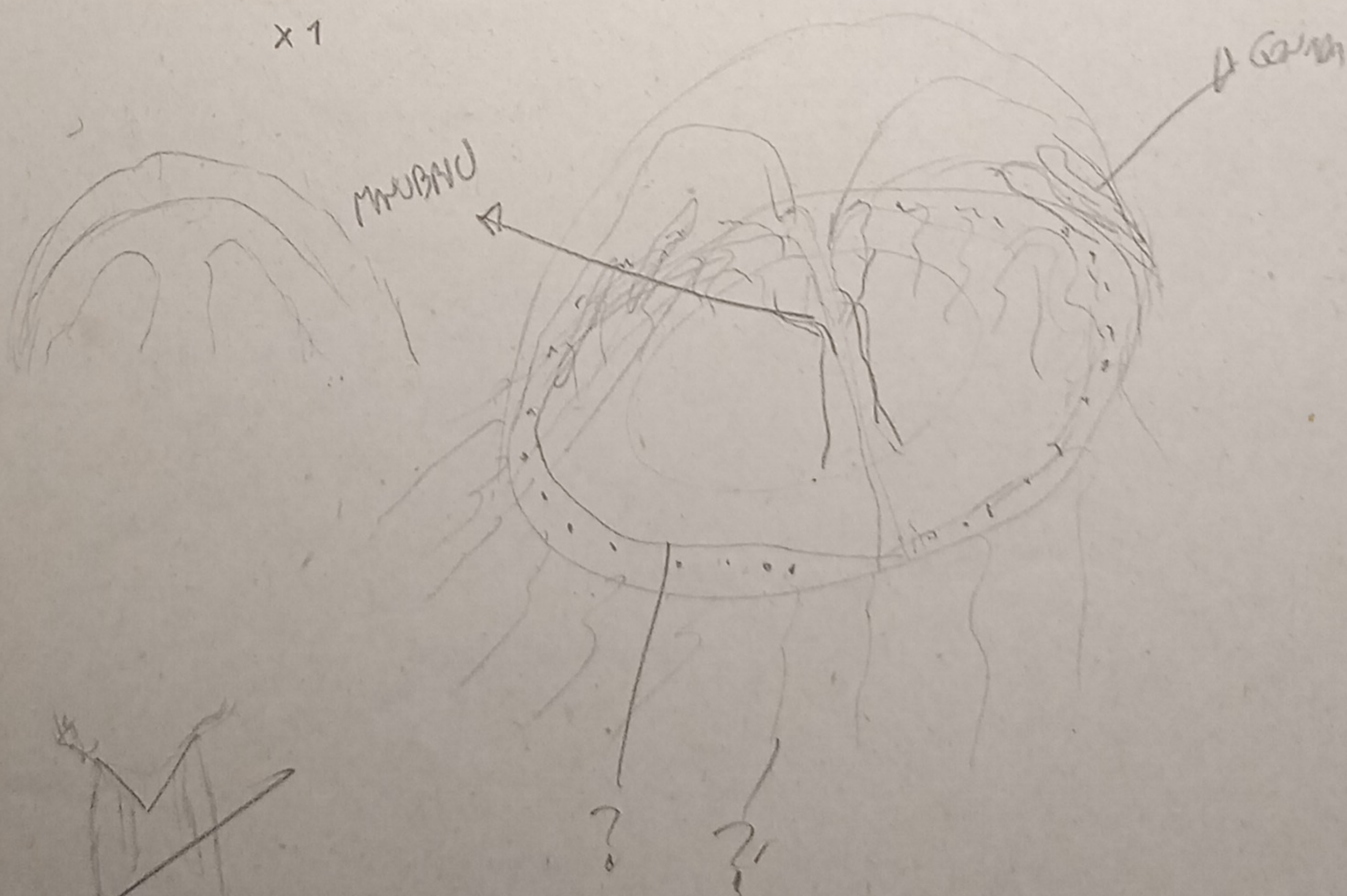
1-

X40



2- HIPRONEUSA

X1



2

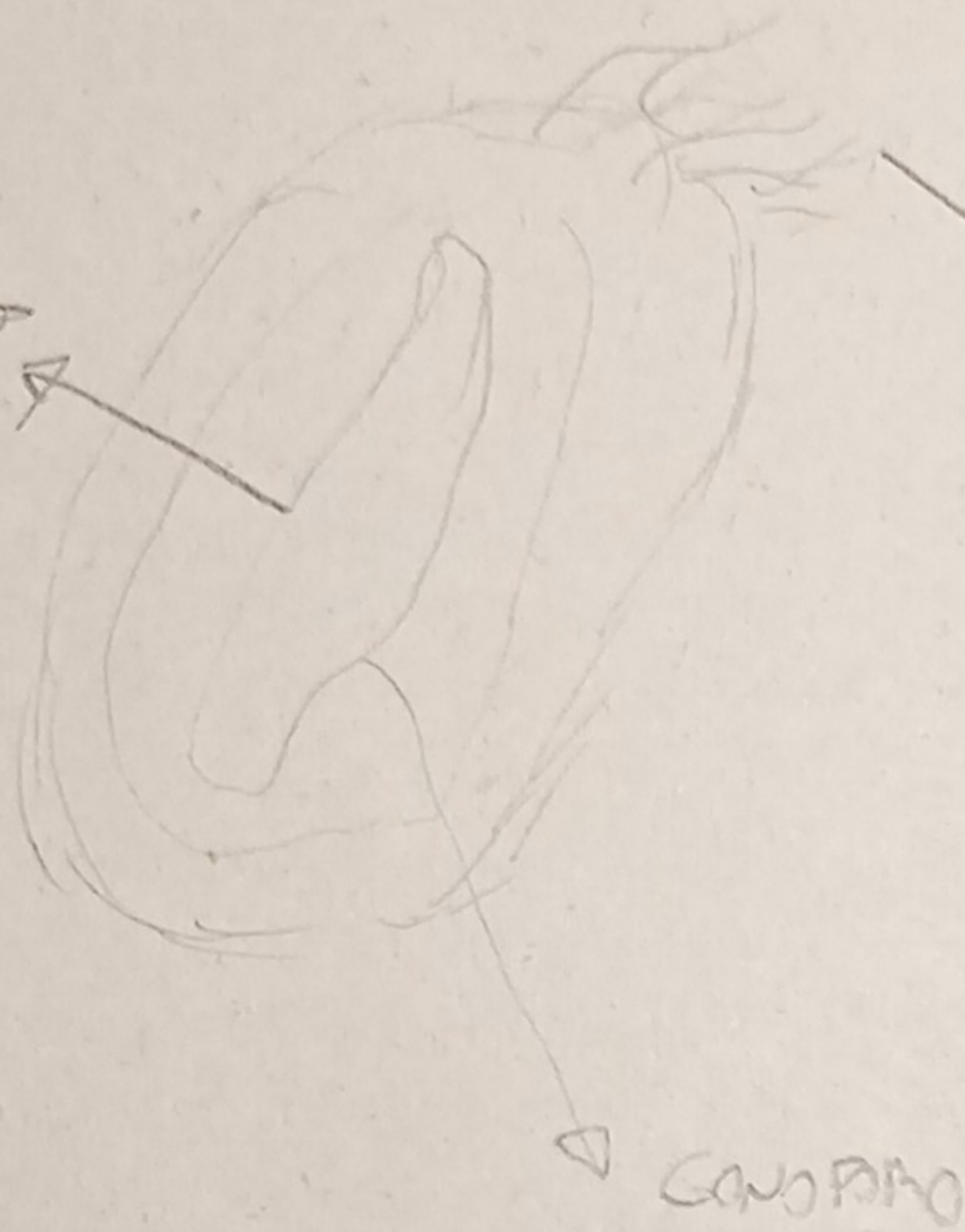
Caral
mala

tent
man
conne

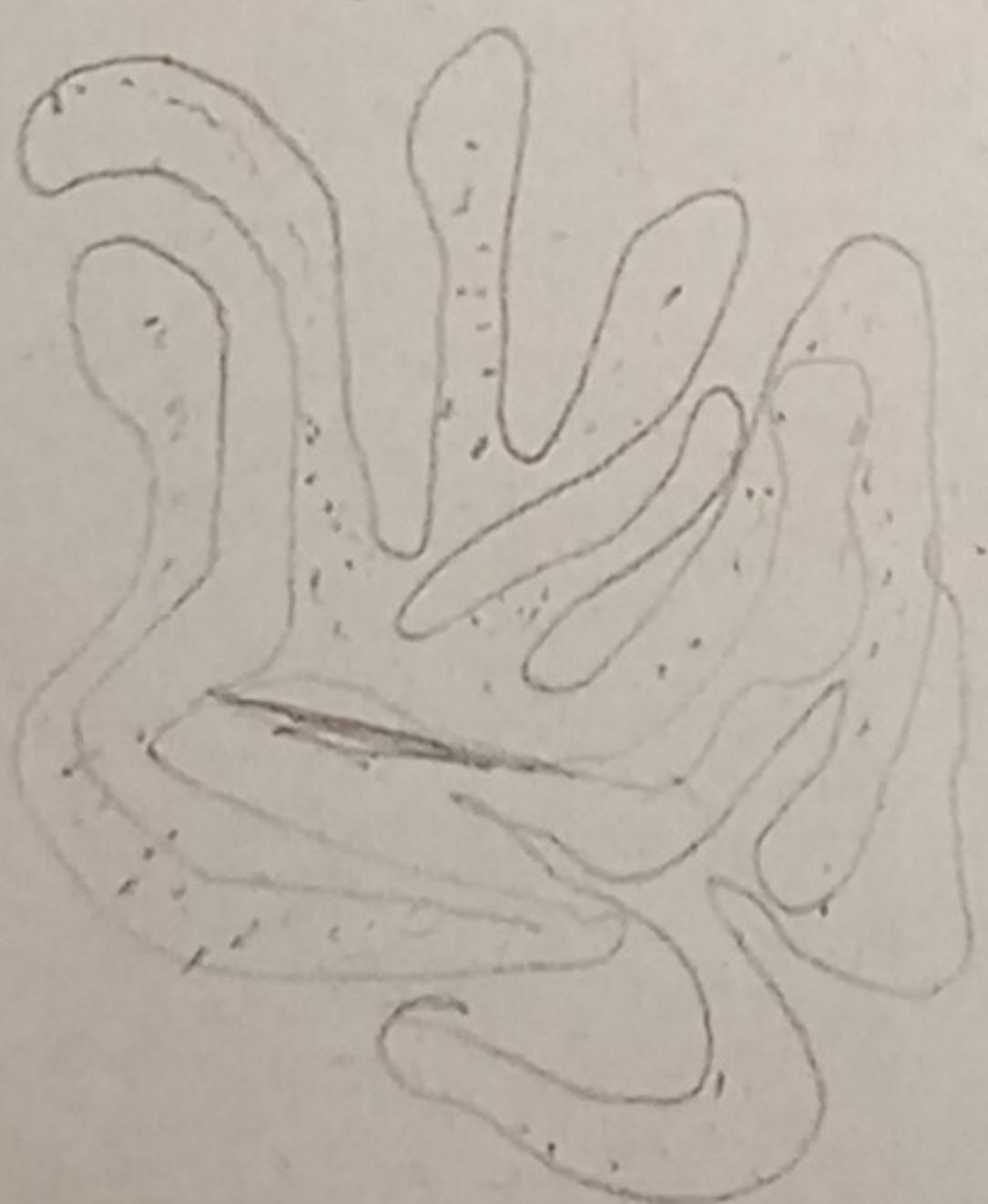
3) VELELA VEELA X2

Guidi, Ca

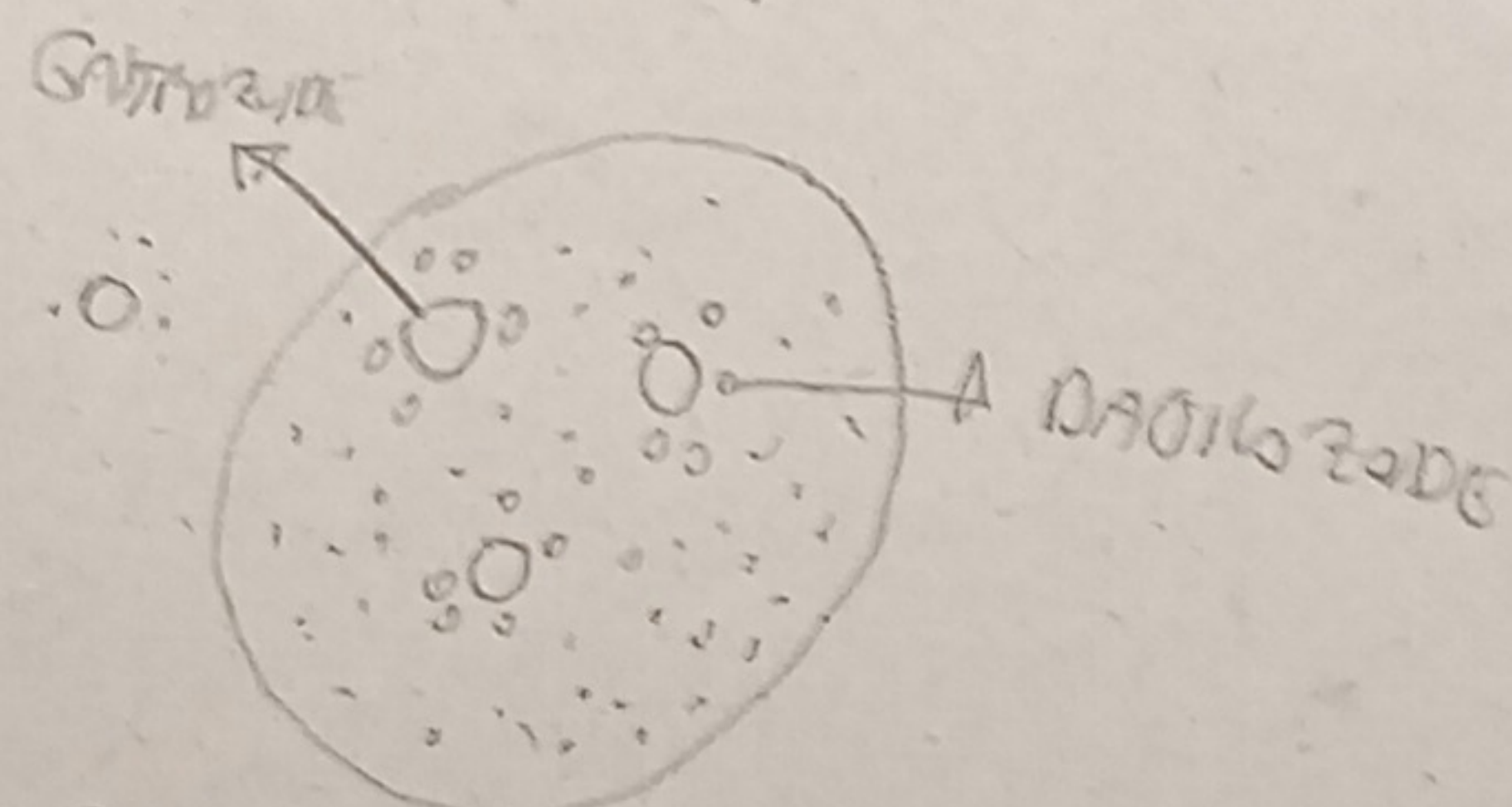
6) AVE ~~GASTROIDE~~
GASTROIDE



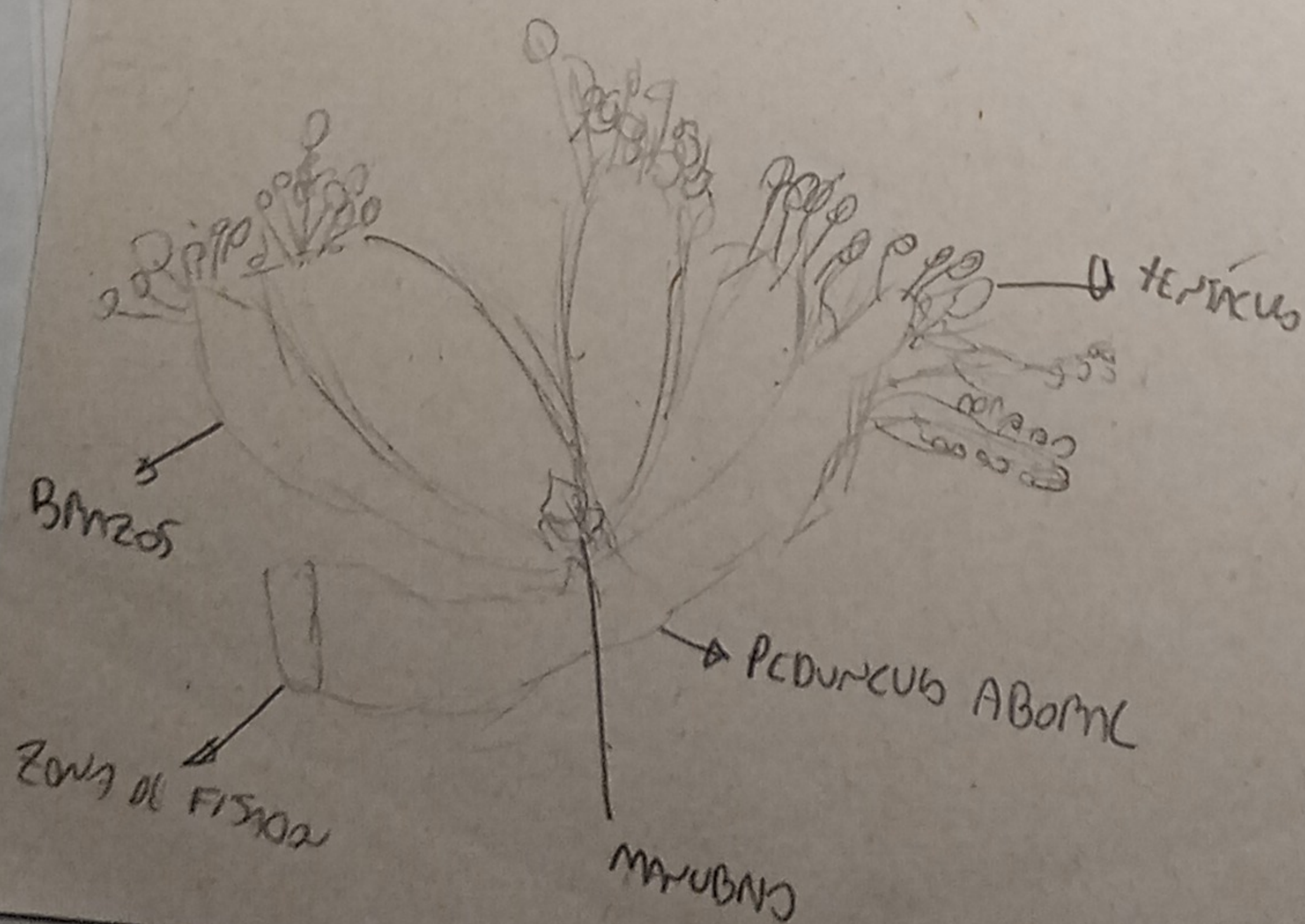
4) COLMI DE FUEGO ALFOMBA



X1



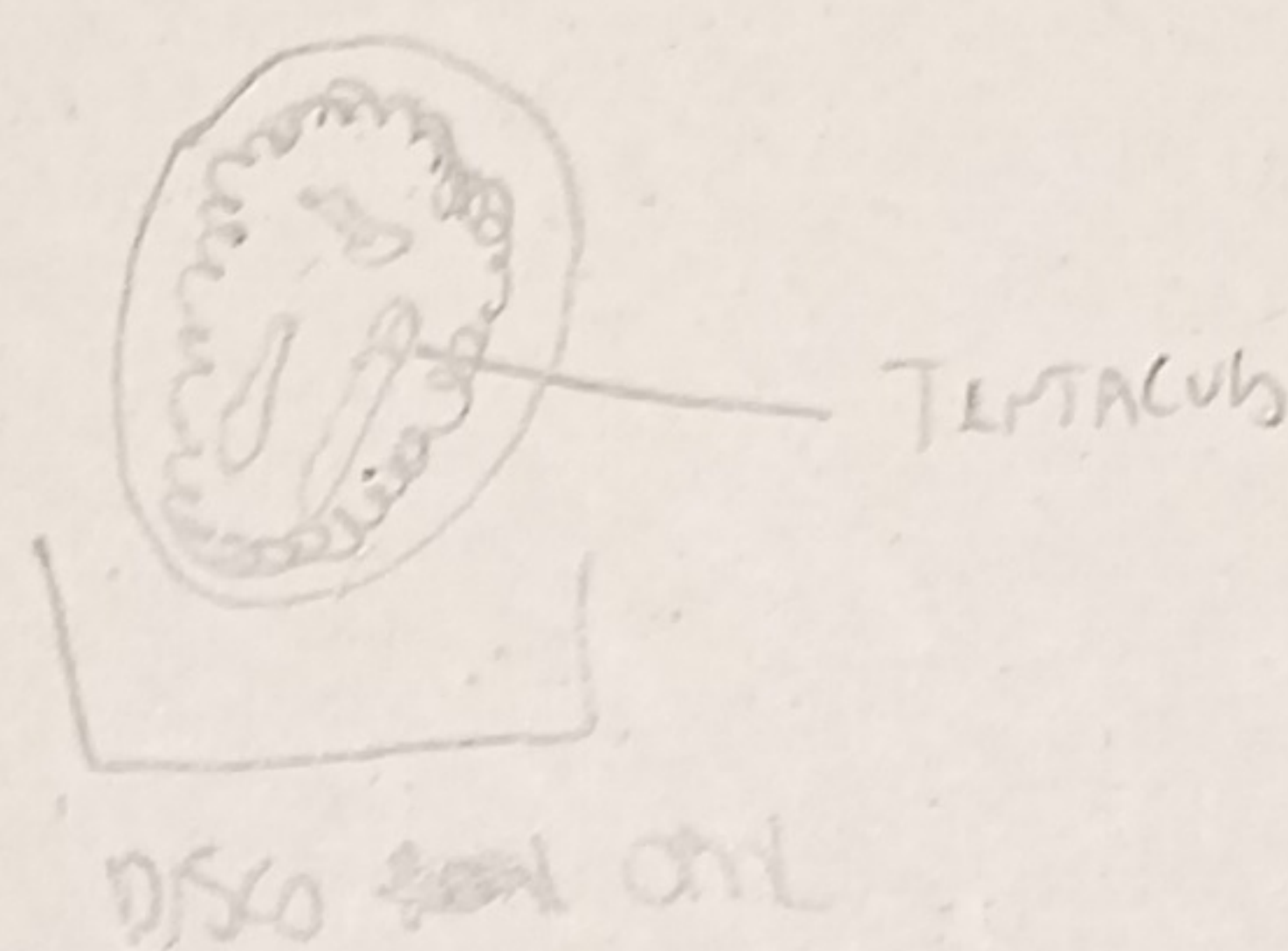
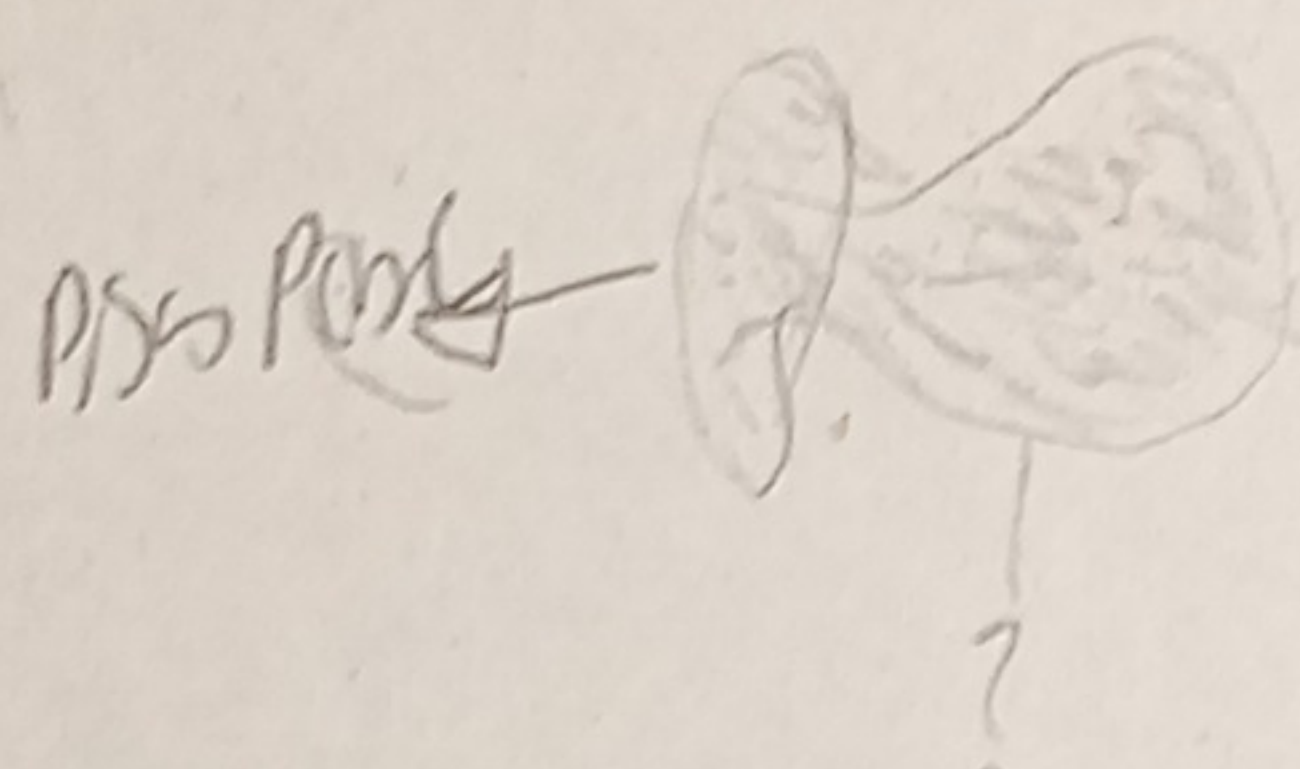
5) STAUROMEDUSA X3



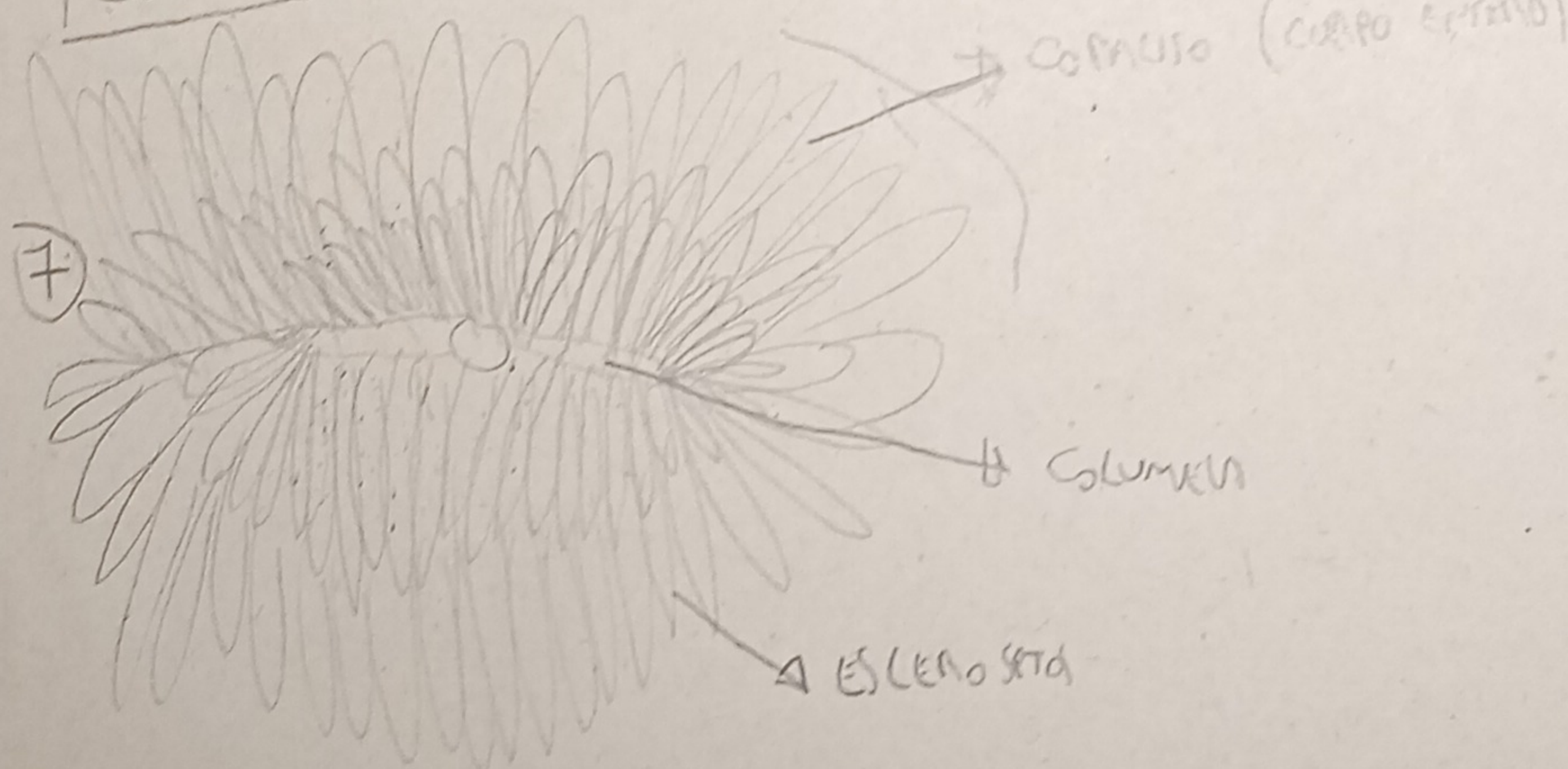
- Son falsos brazos porque los (stomatodermis) no tienen file medusa

RODRIGUEZ MARTIN

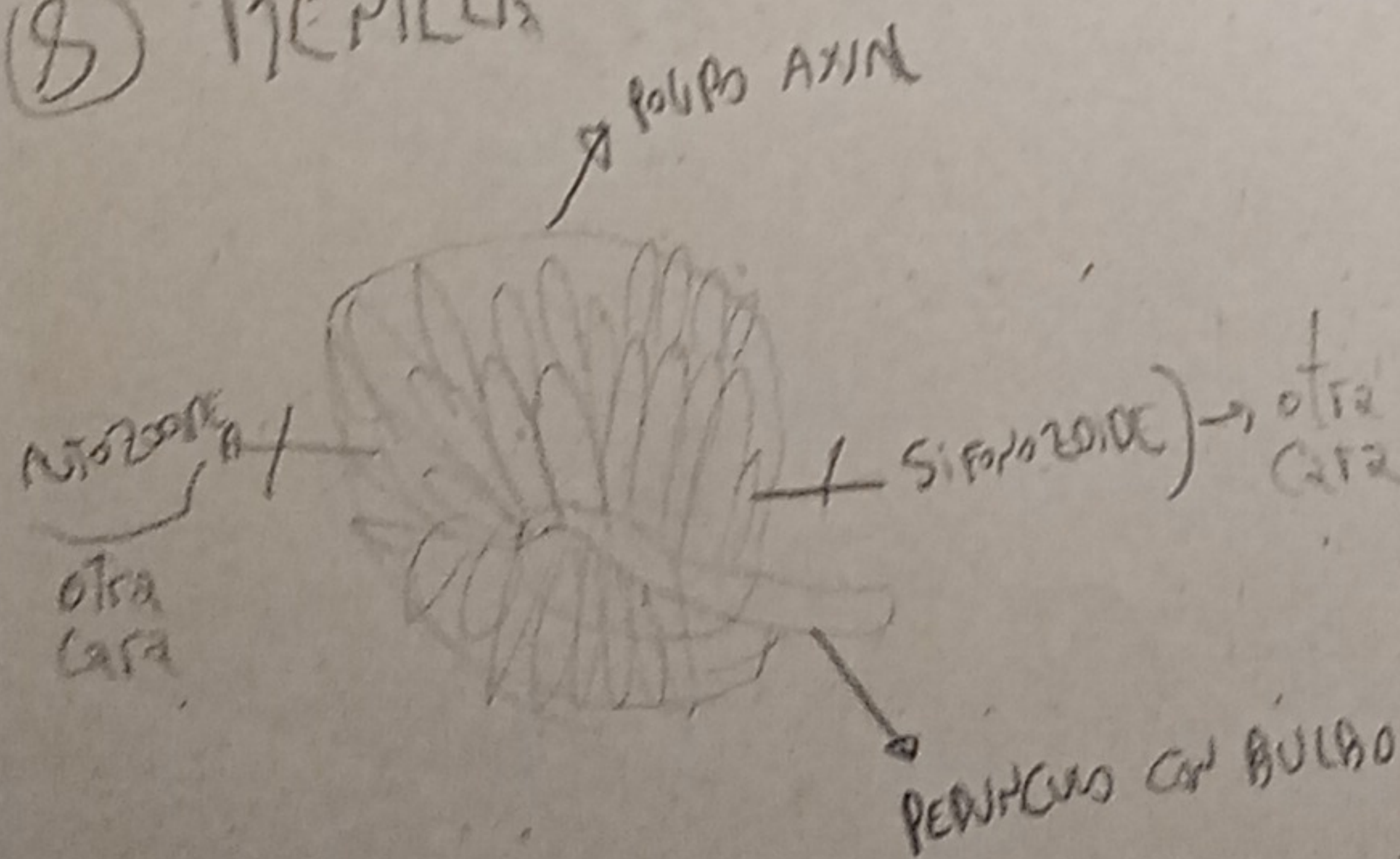
6
3
6 ANEMONA



4
7
Coral SOUTADO

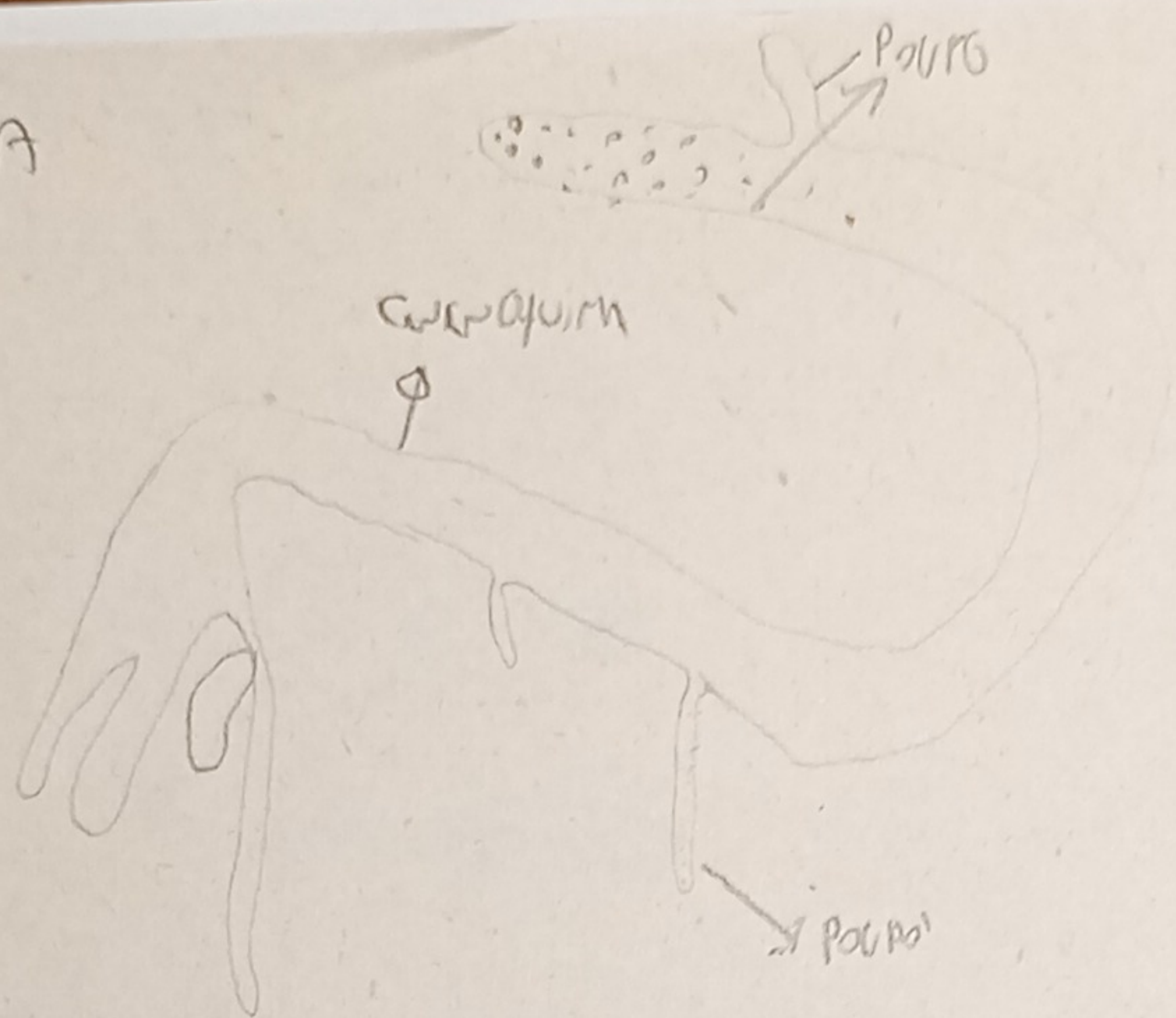


8
1
REMILLA

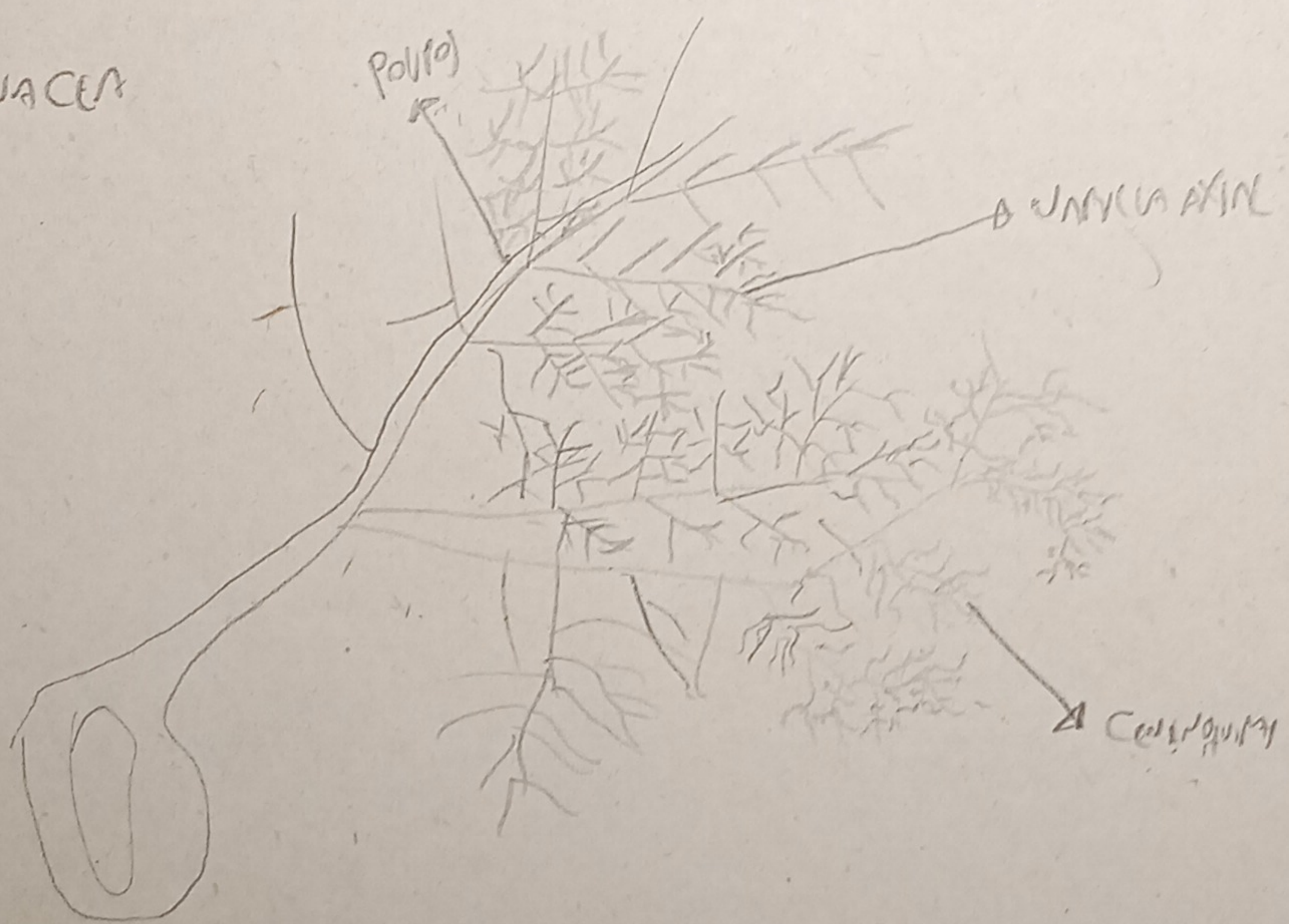


9

TRI PACUA



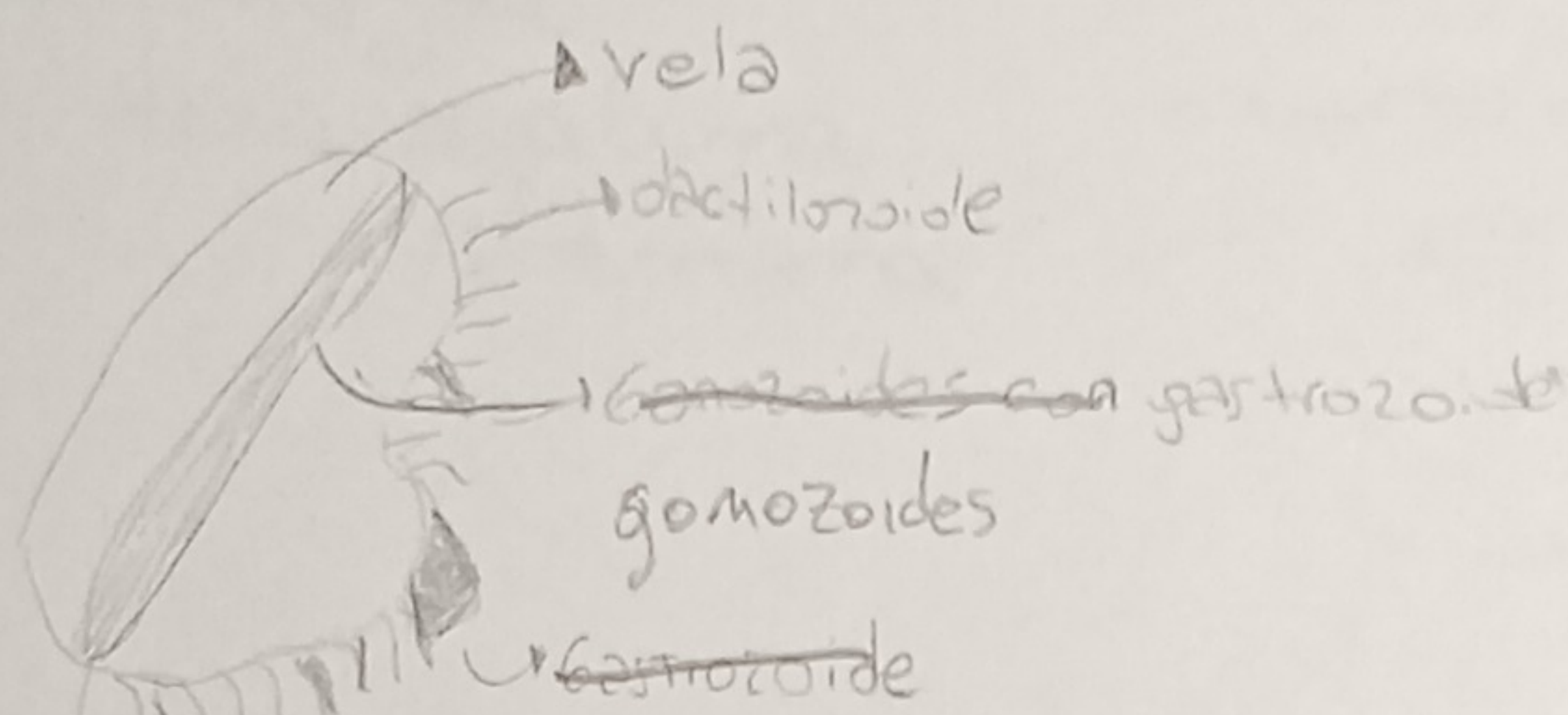
10- GOMBONACEN



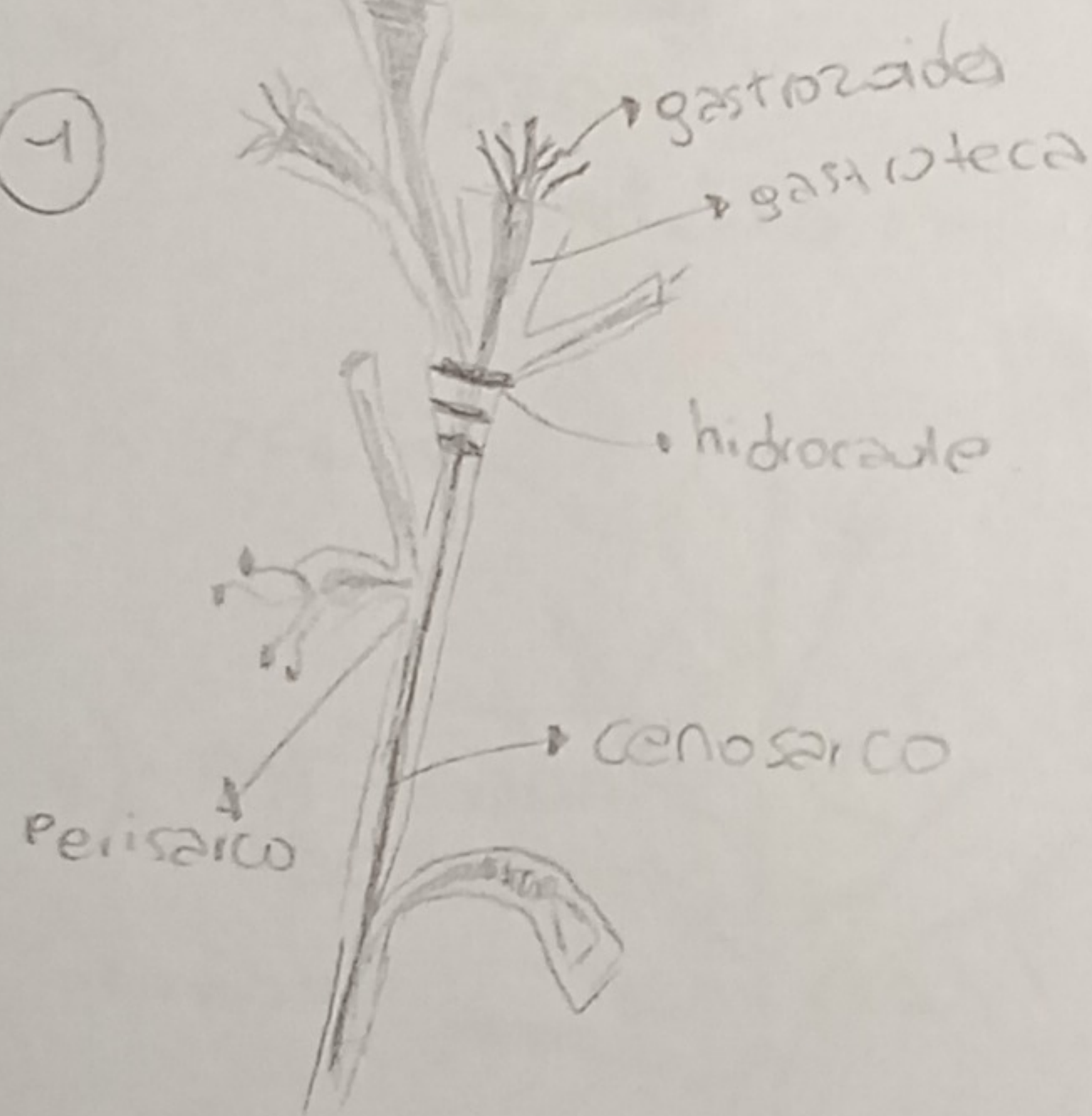
Guidi, Carla

Clase hidrozoo

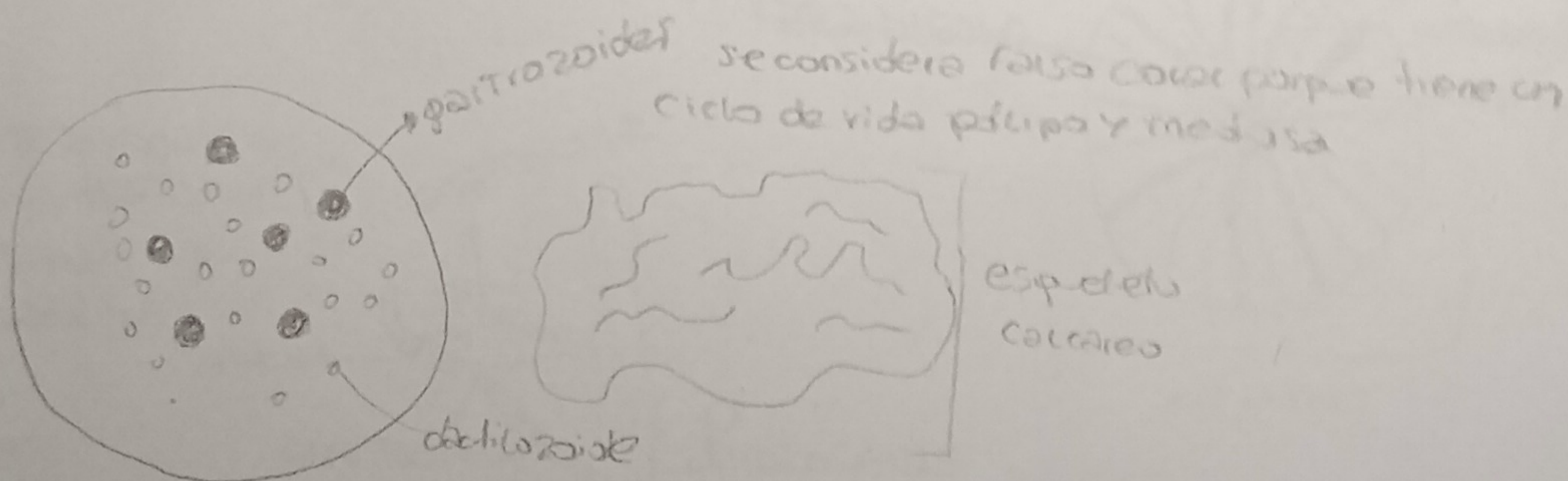
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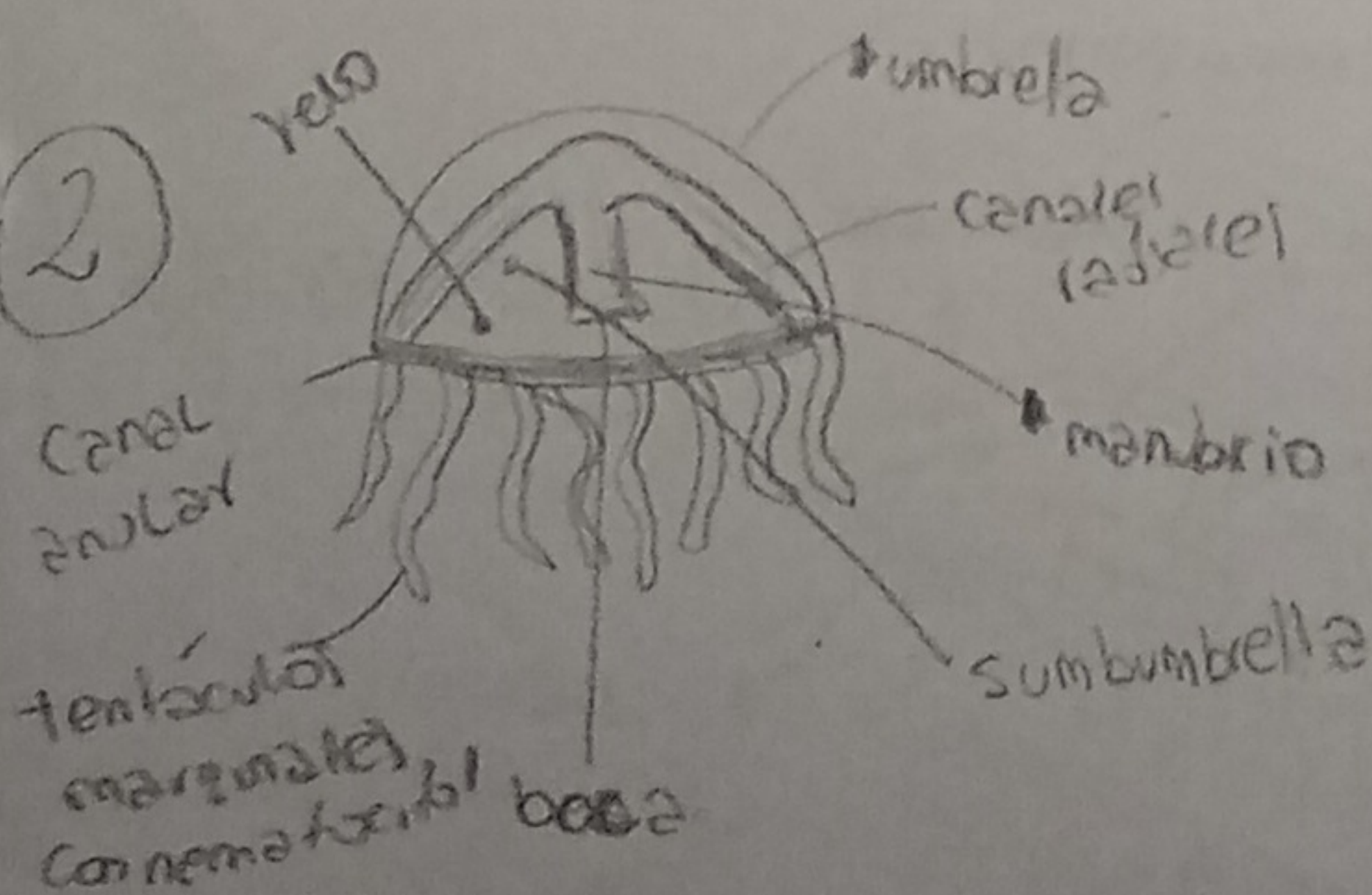
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4

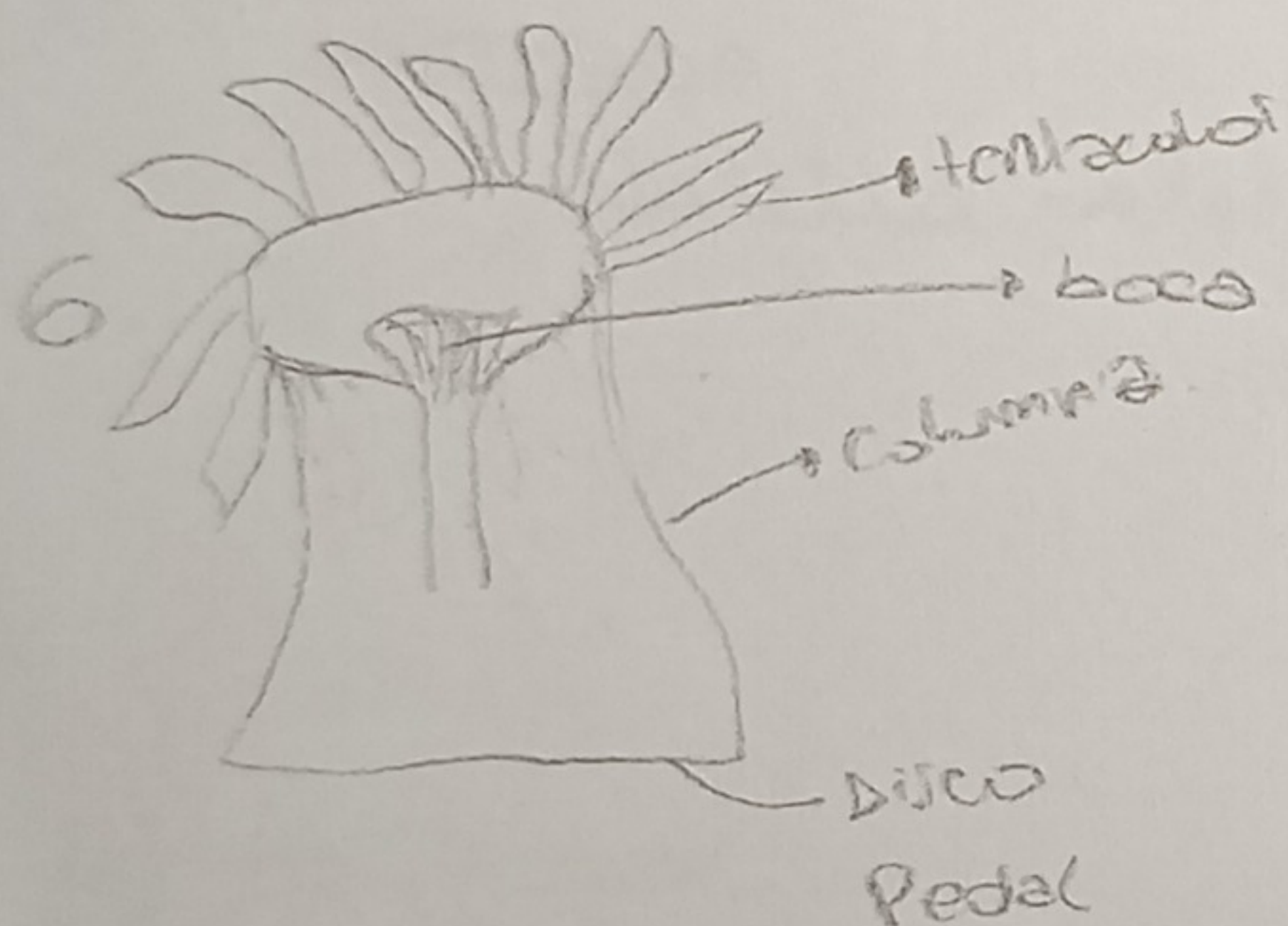
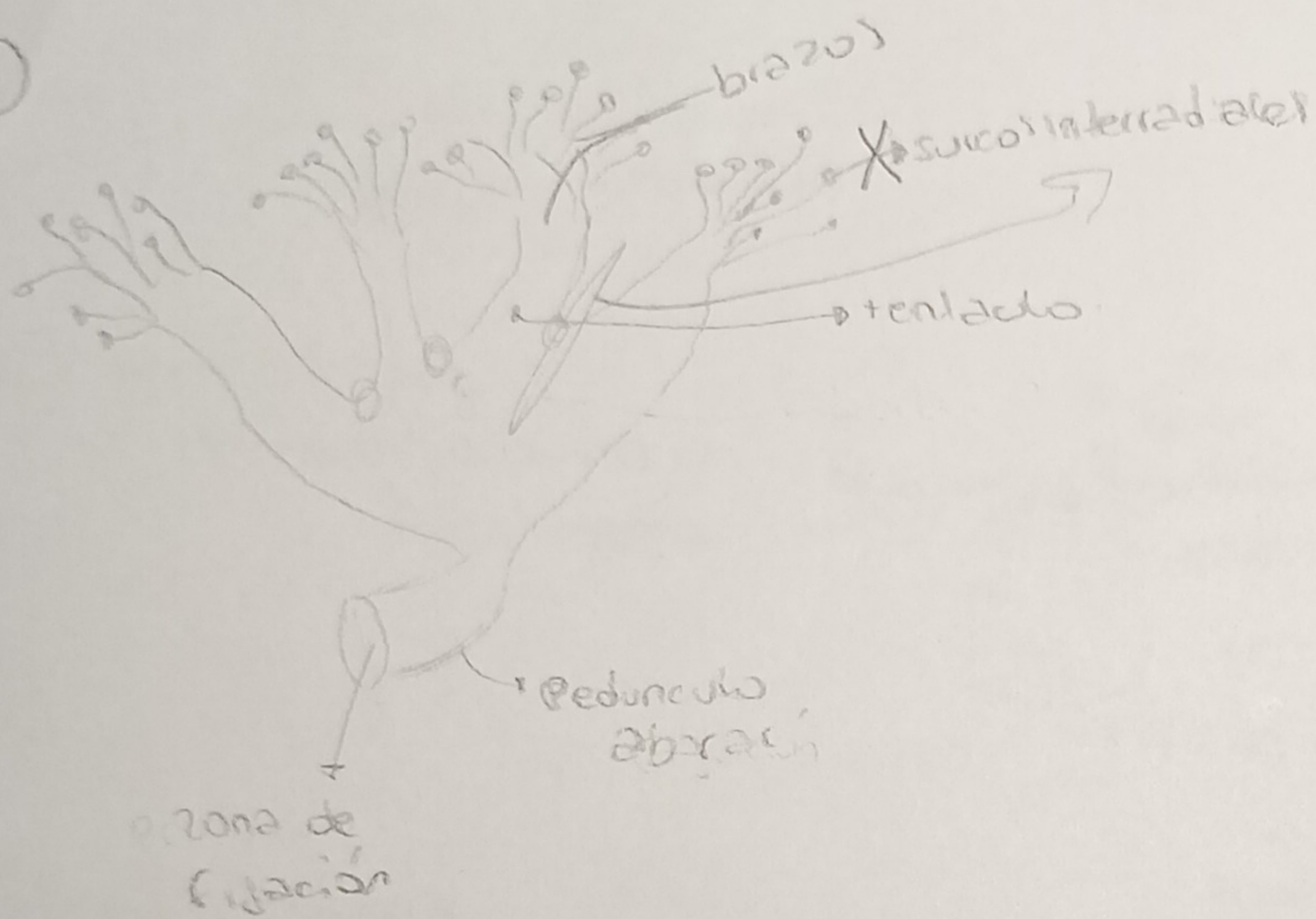


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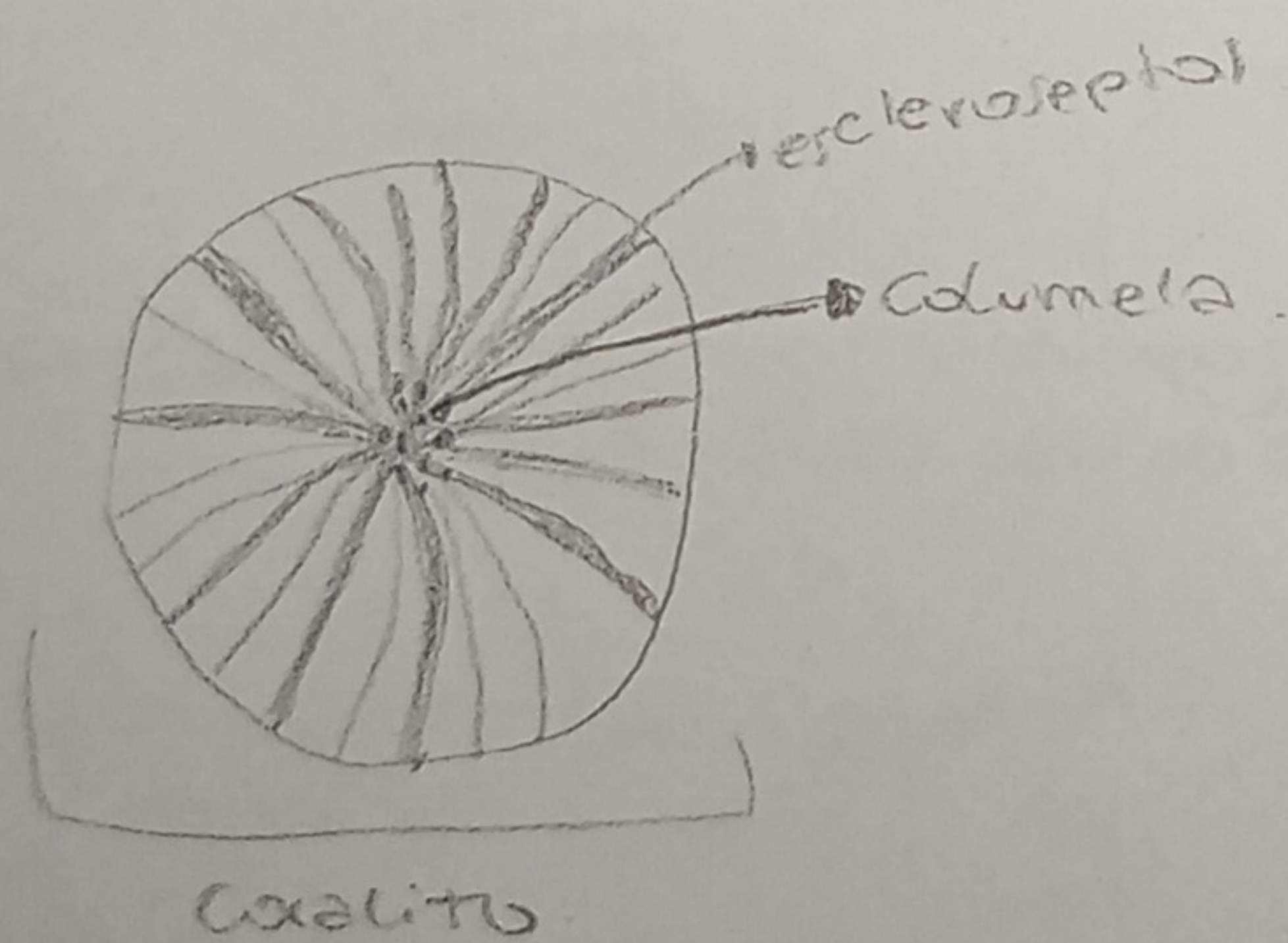


Moyle Almonacid 1 de 2

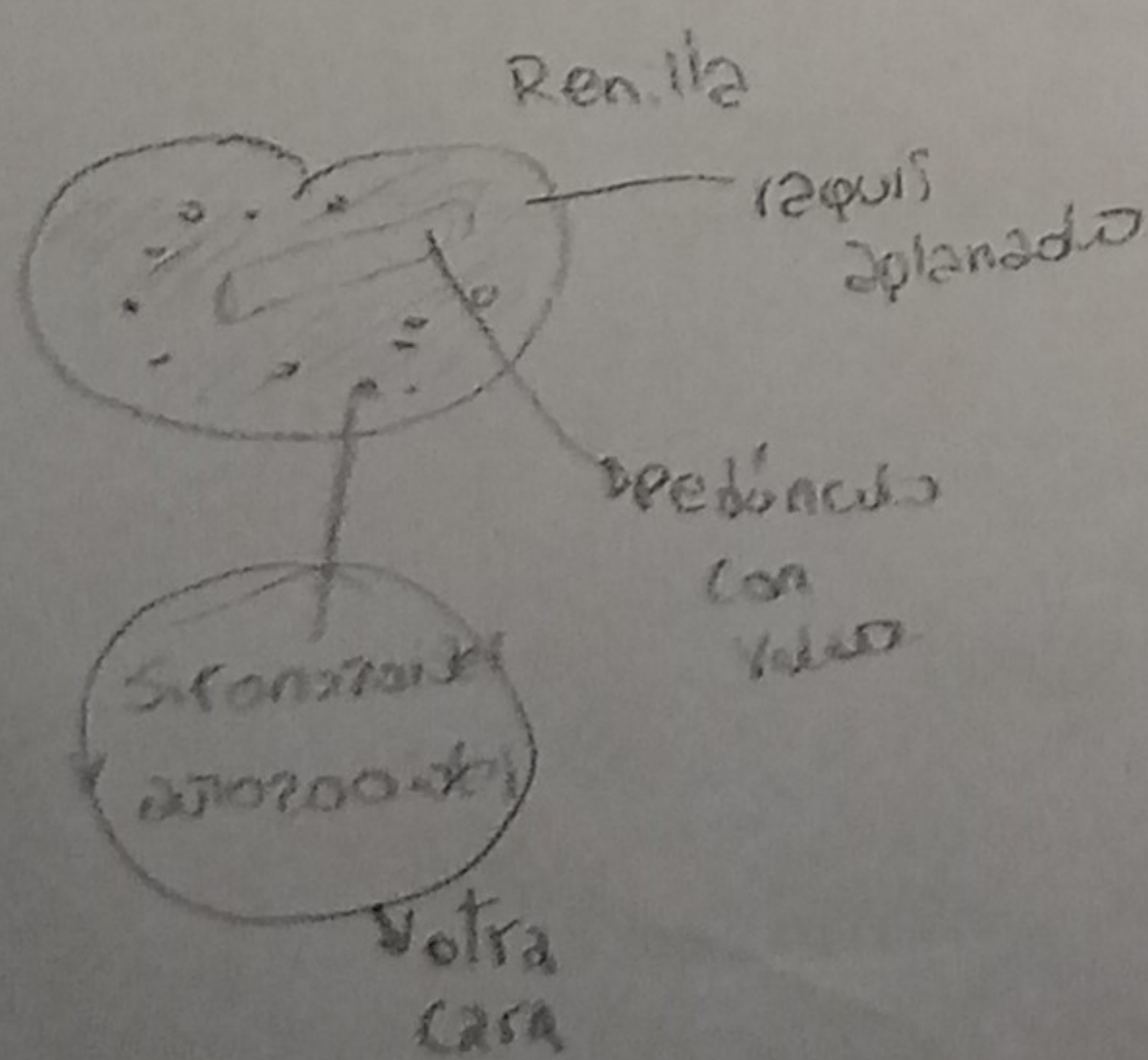
5



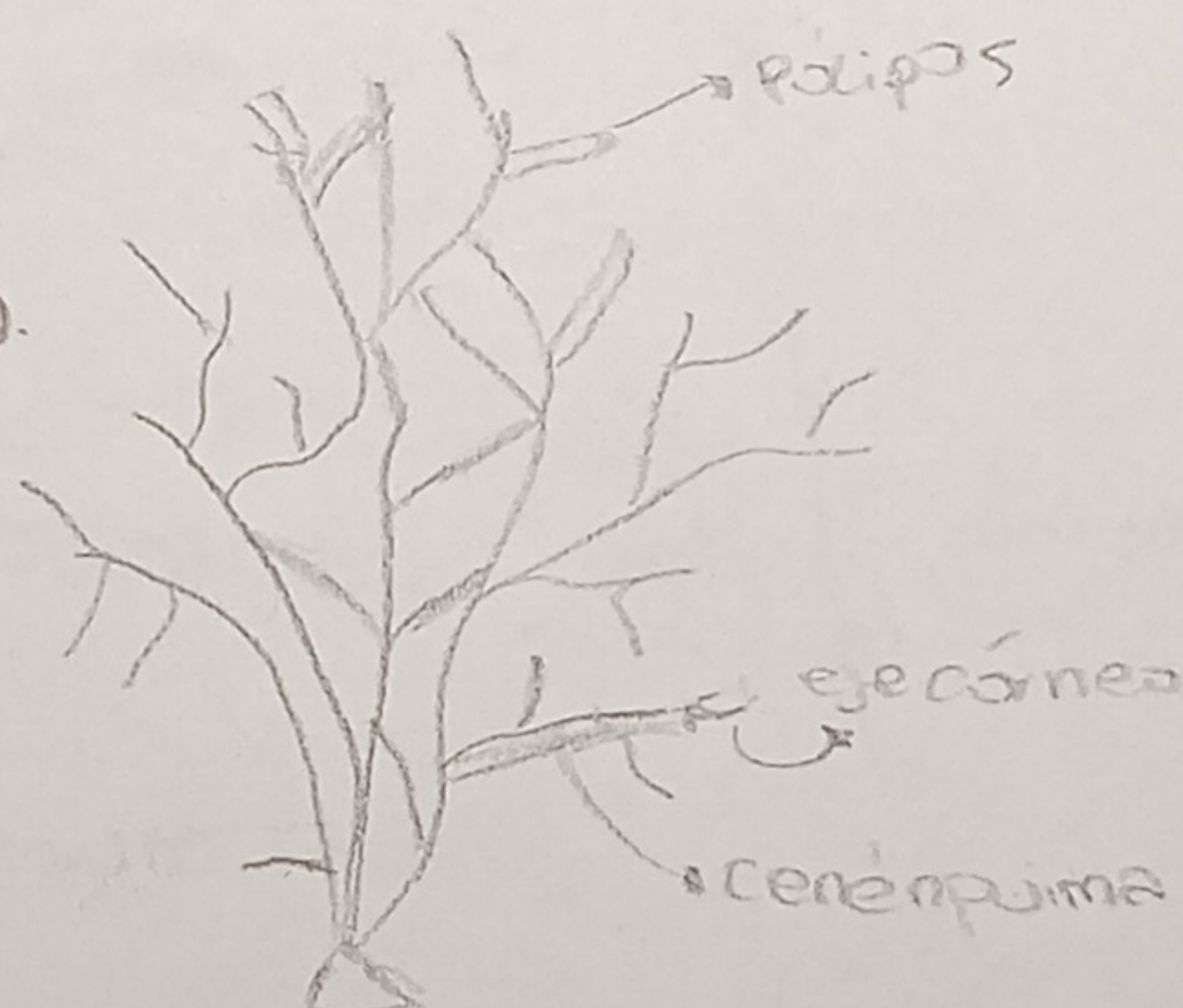
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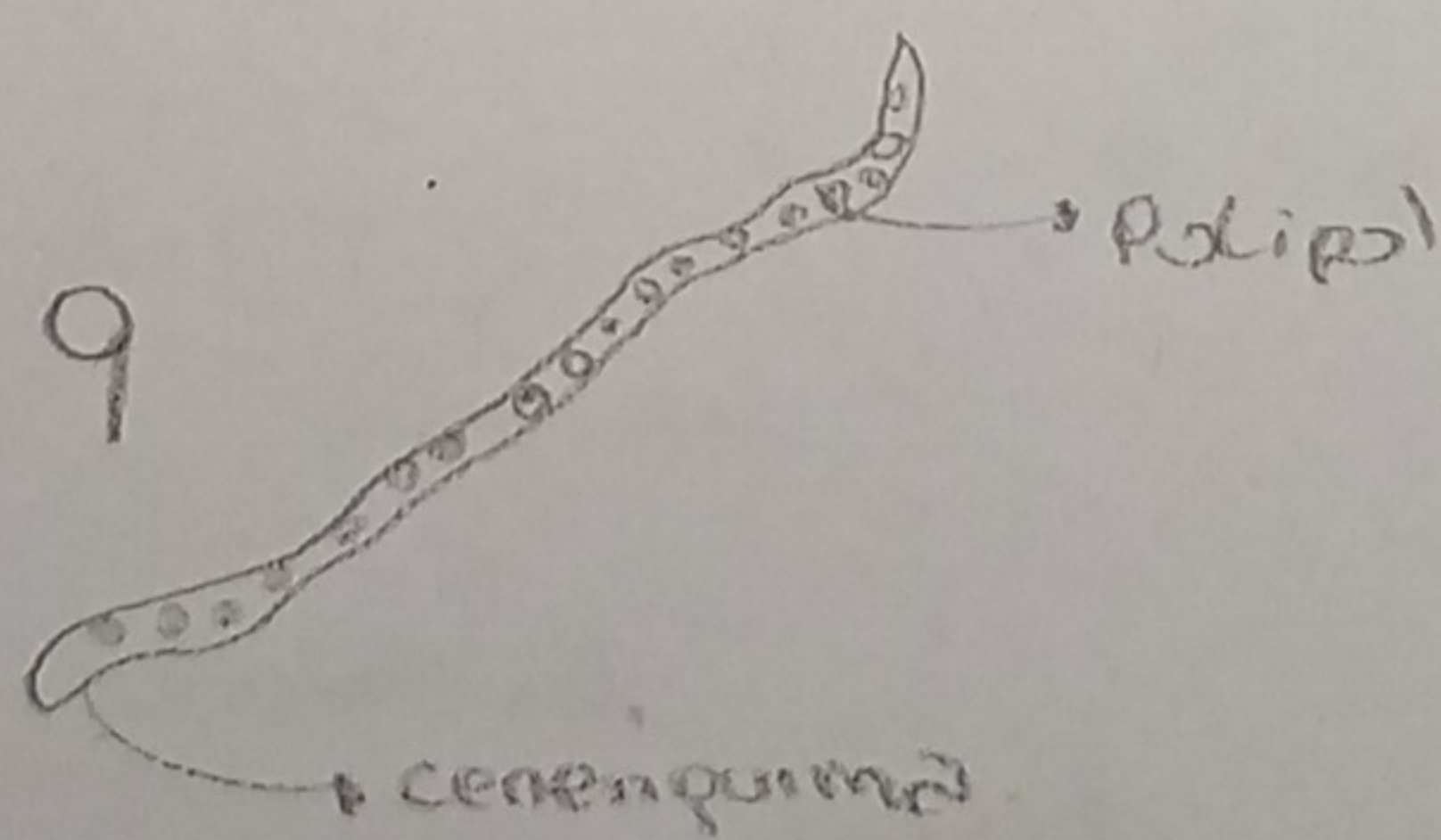
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10.



9



ANULAR

/// /// / TENTACULOS MARGINALES

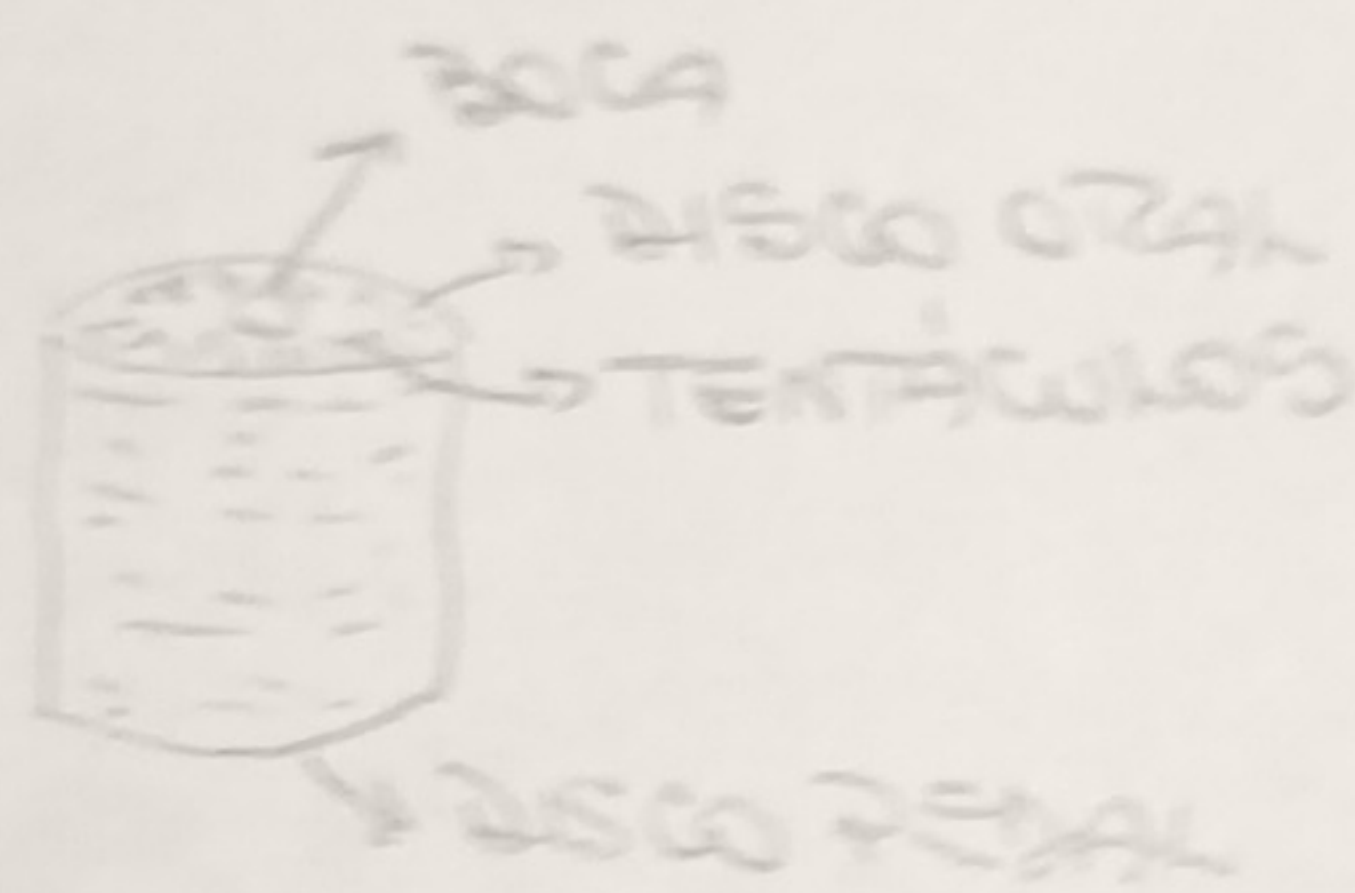
NOYLE ALMONADO IDEZ

03/09/2025

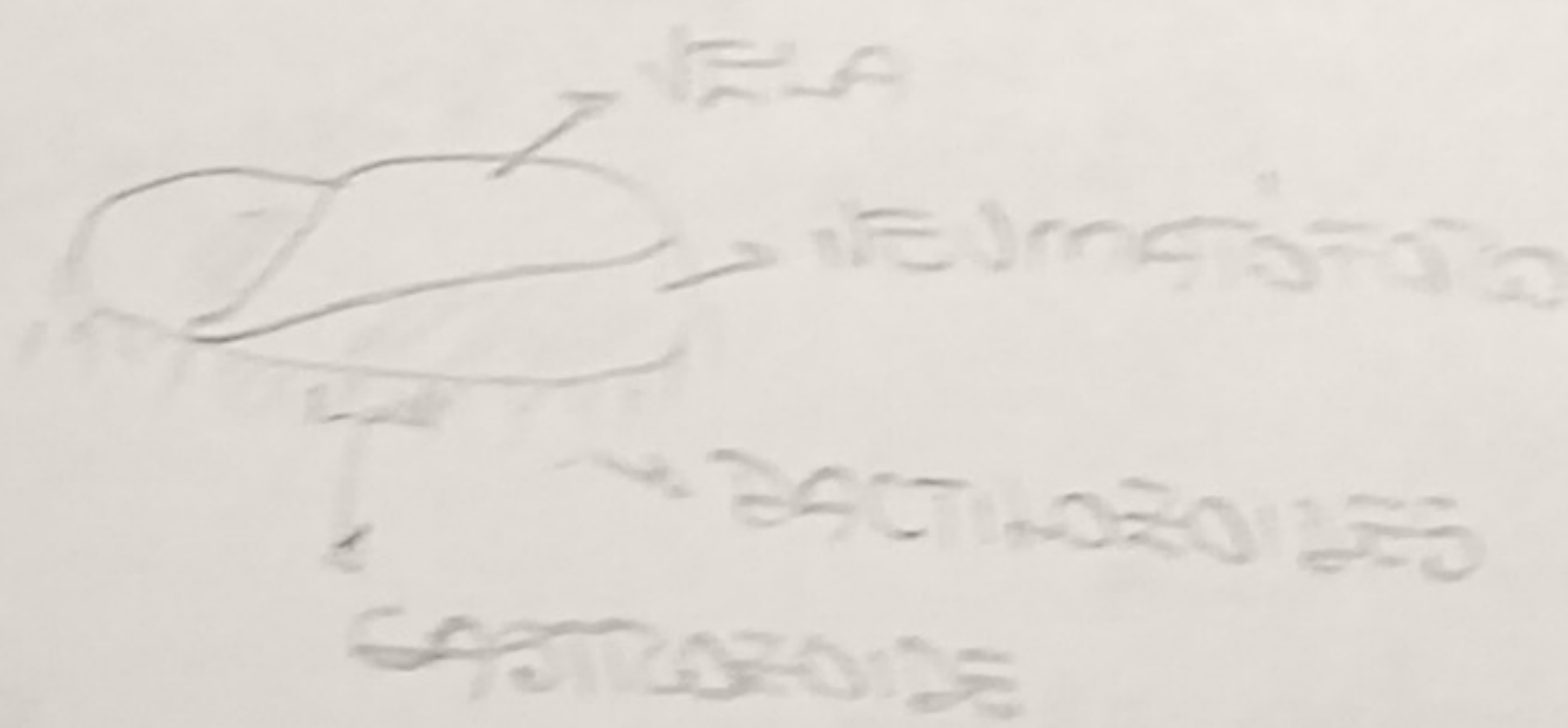
T.P. Nº 2 PHYLUM CNIDARIA

MARINA MORALES

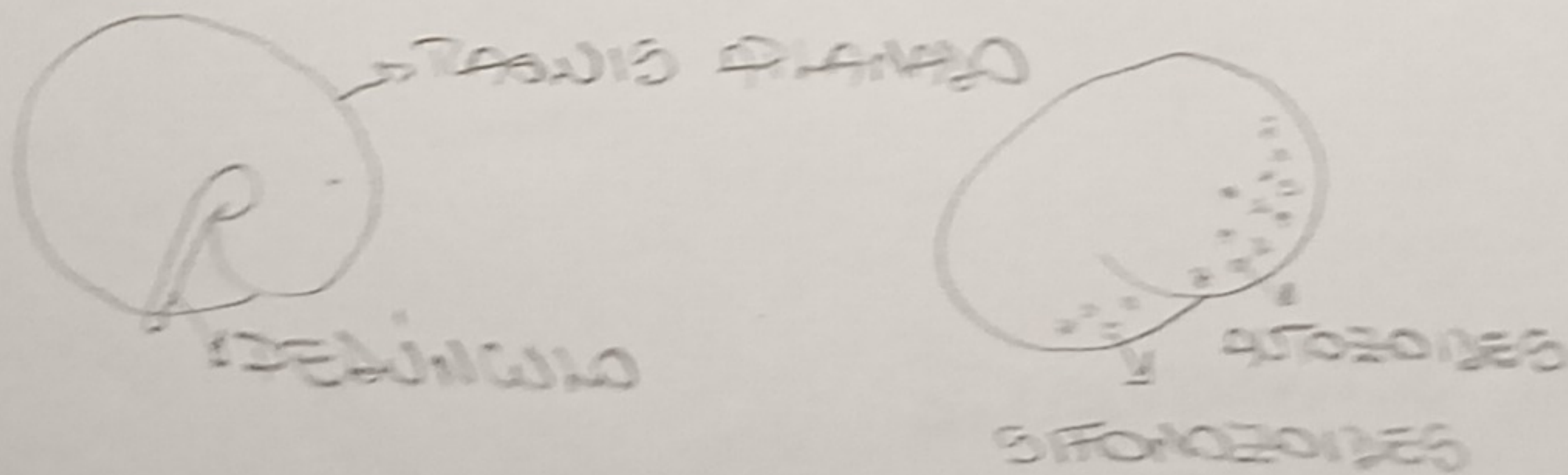
6) Anthozoa
Hexacoralina
Anemona



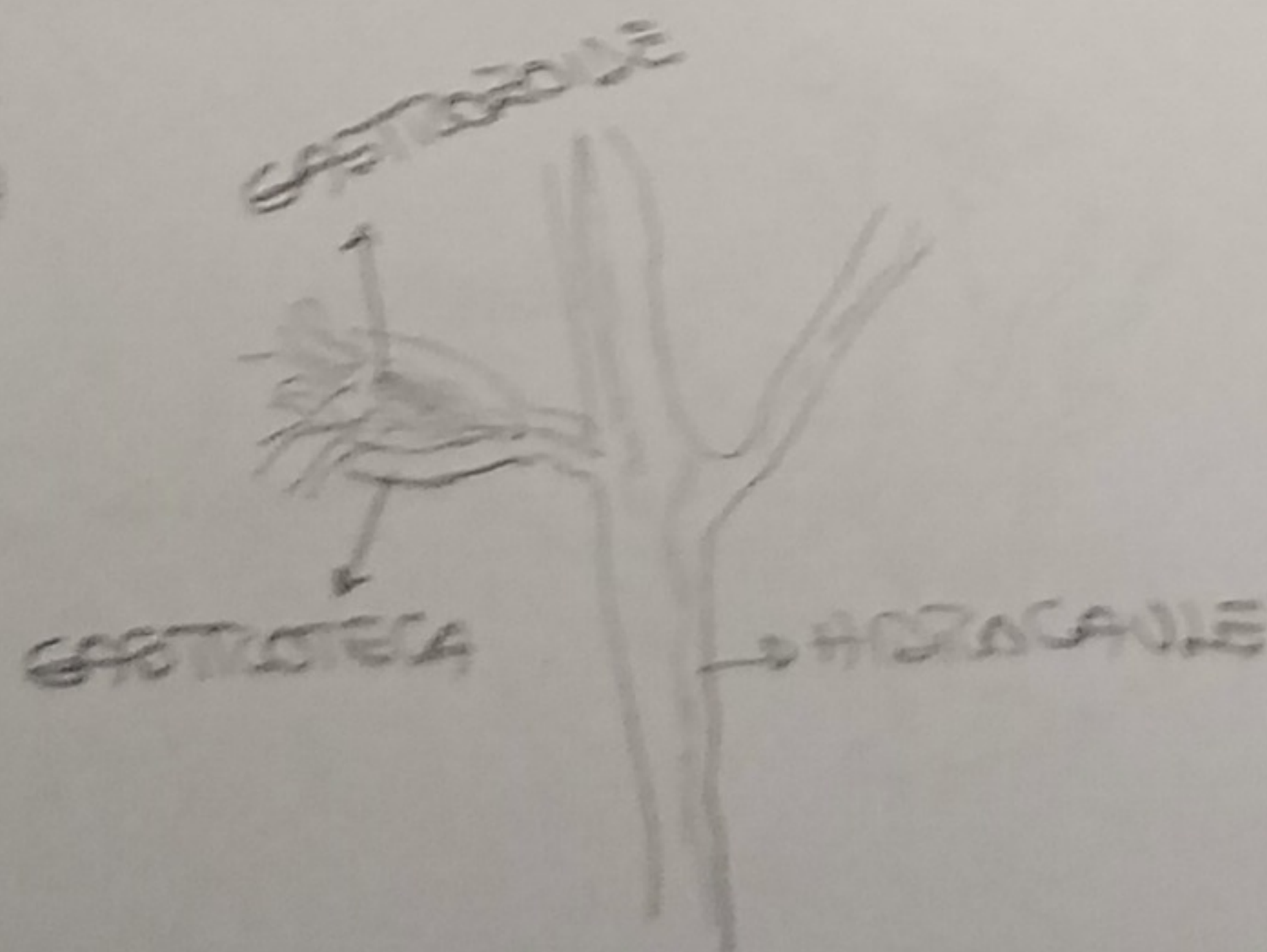
3) Medusozoa
Scyphozoa
Velella velella



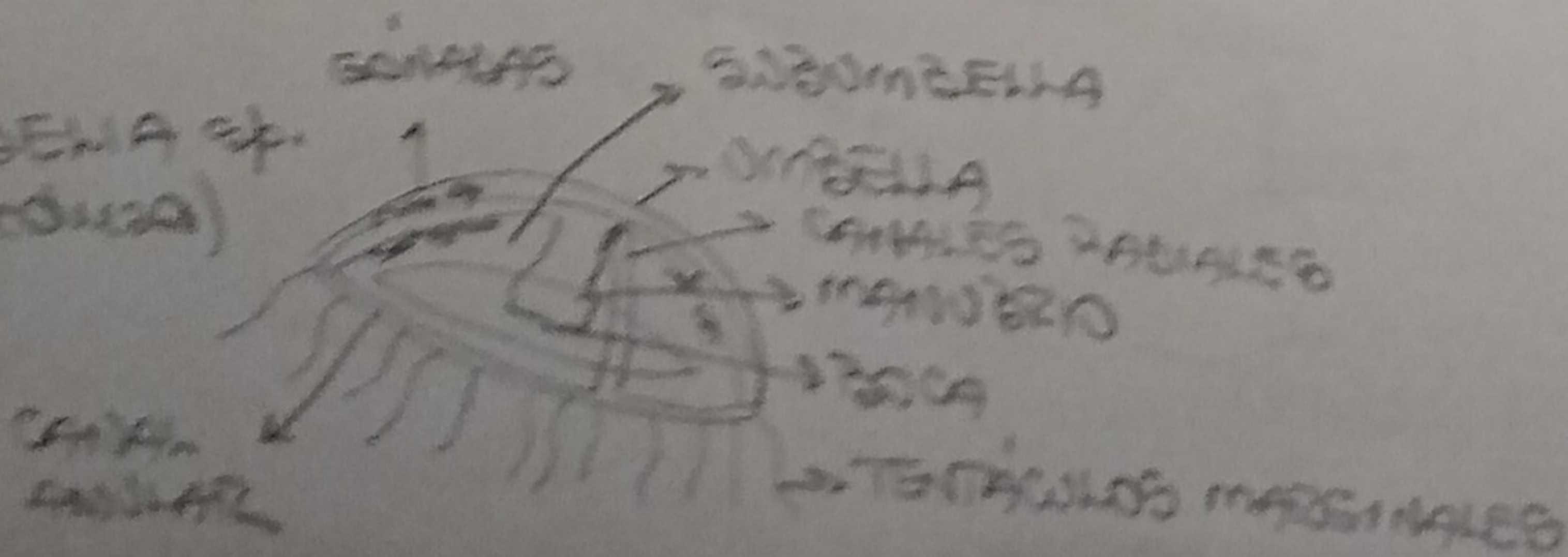
8) Anthozoa
Octocorallia
Fenilla



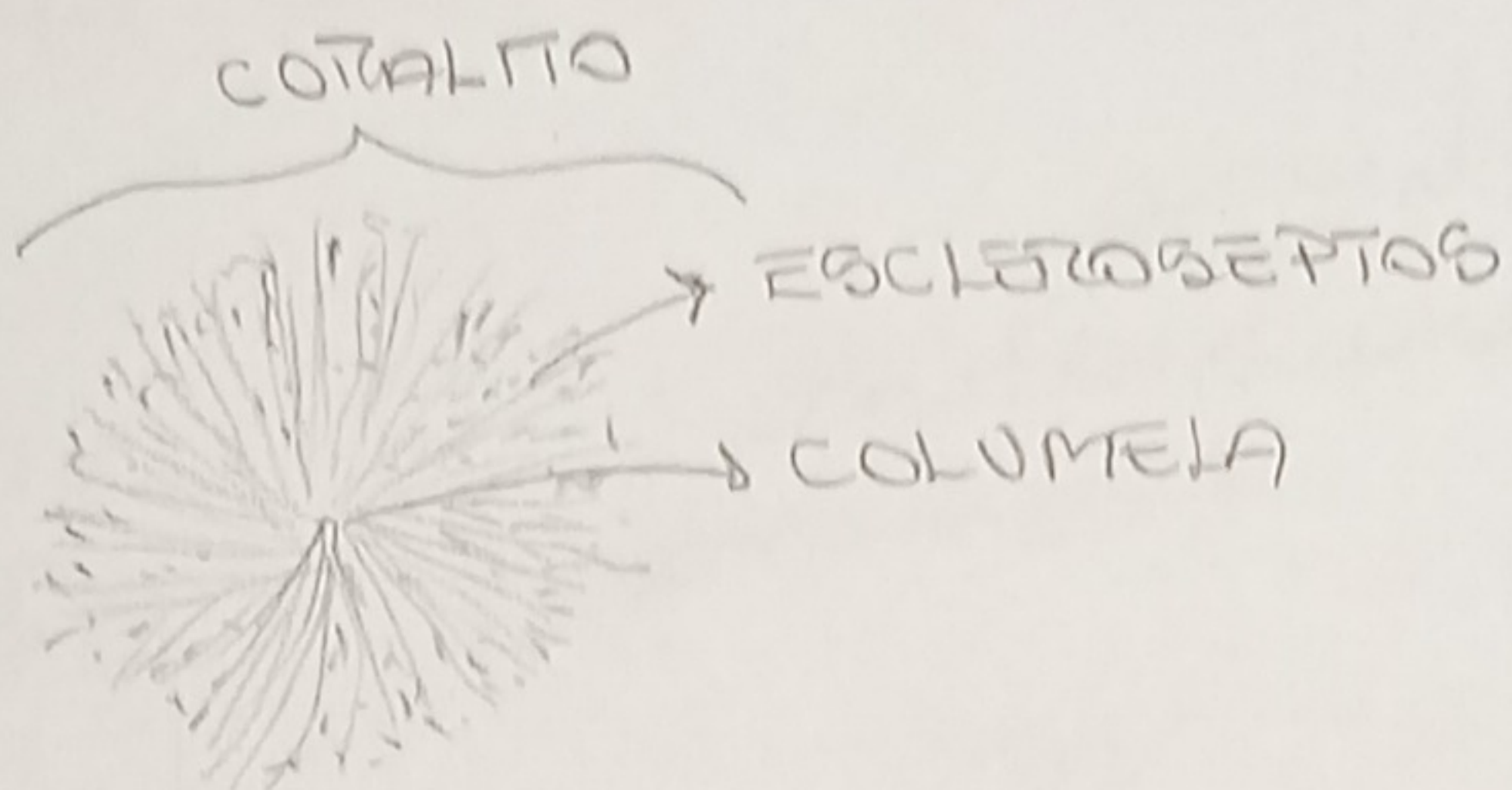
1) Medusozoa
Cnidaria
Obelia sp. (polipo)



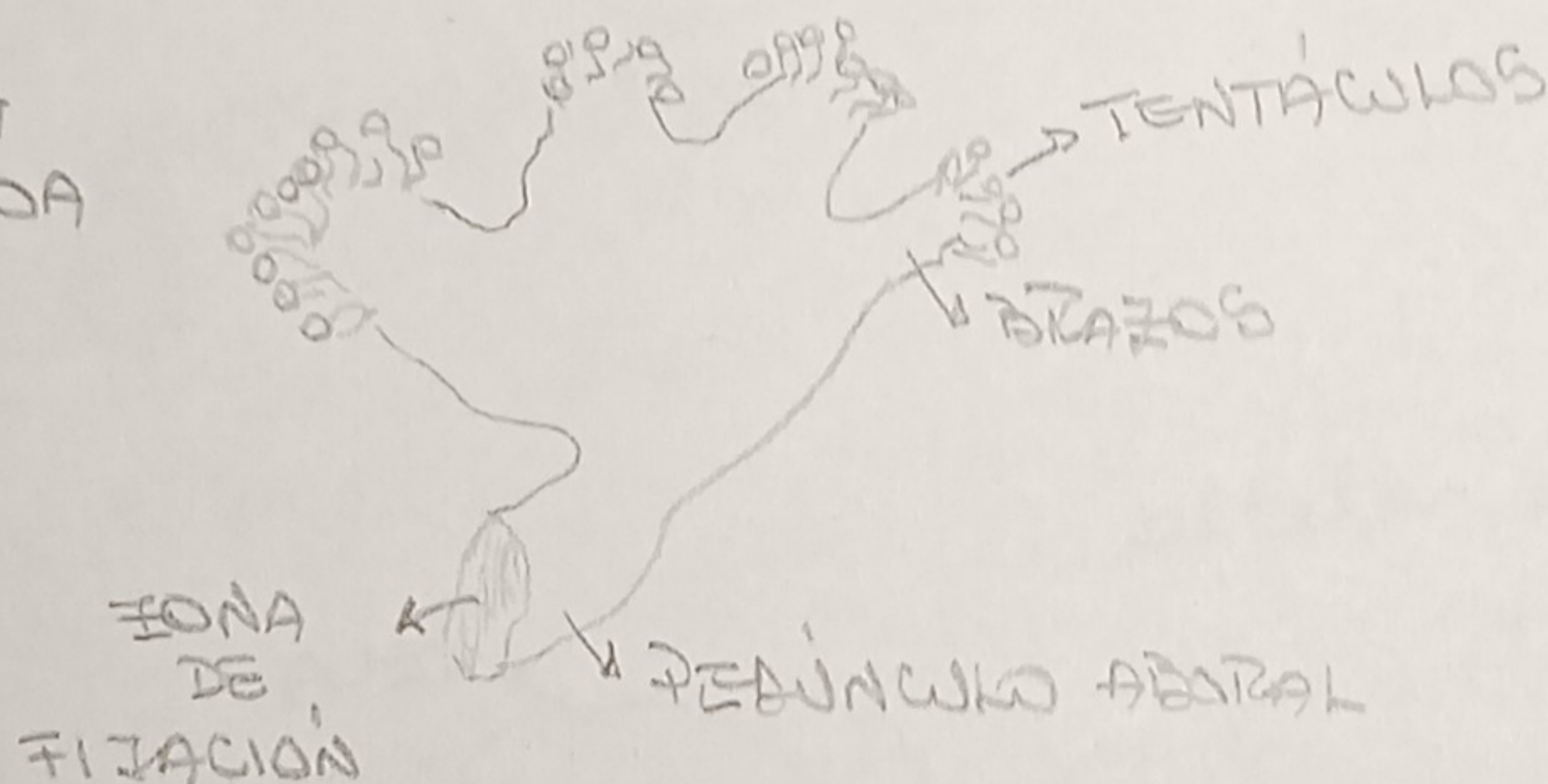
2) Obelia sp. (medusa)
Gonozoos
Subumbrella
Umbrella
Canales radiales
Manubrio
Boca
Tentáculos marginales



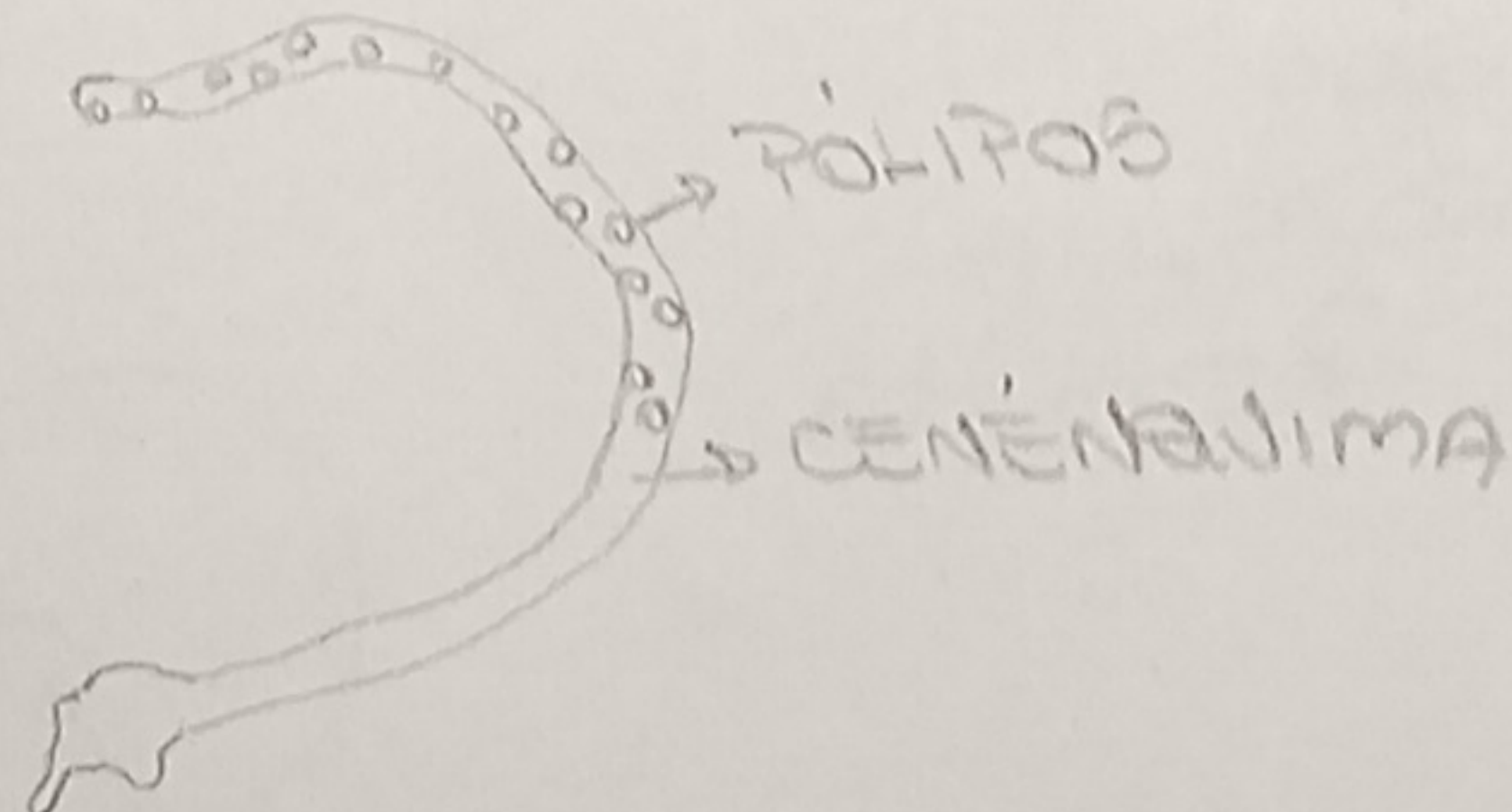
4) ANTHOZOA
 HEXACORALLIA
 Coral solitario (blanco)



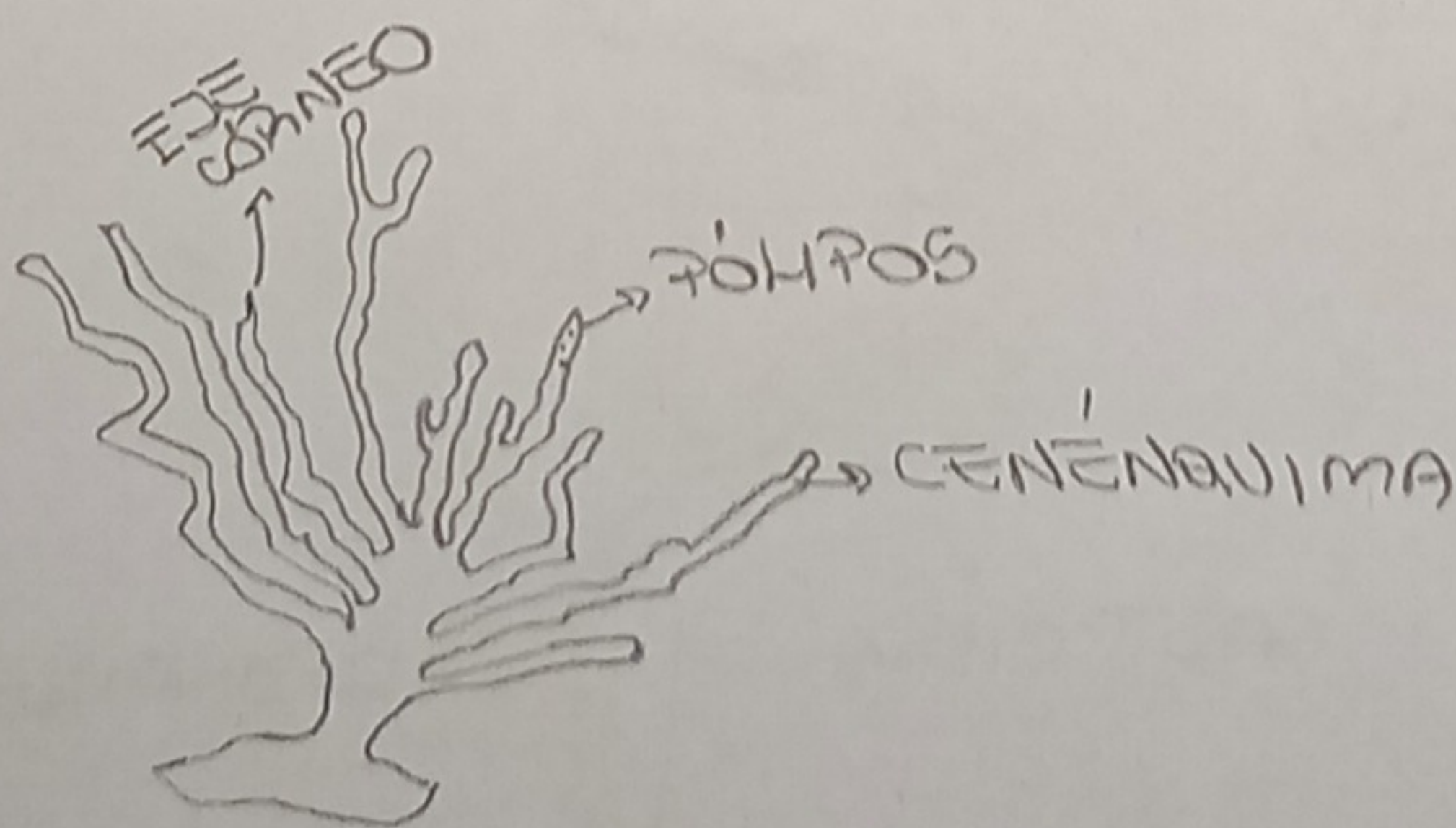
5) MEDUSOZOA
 STAUROZOA



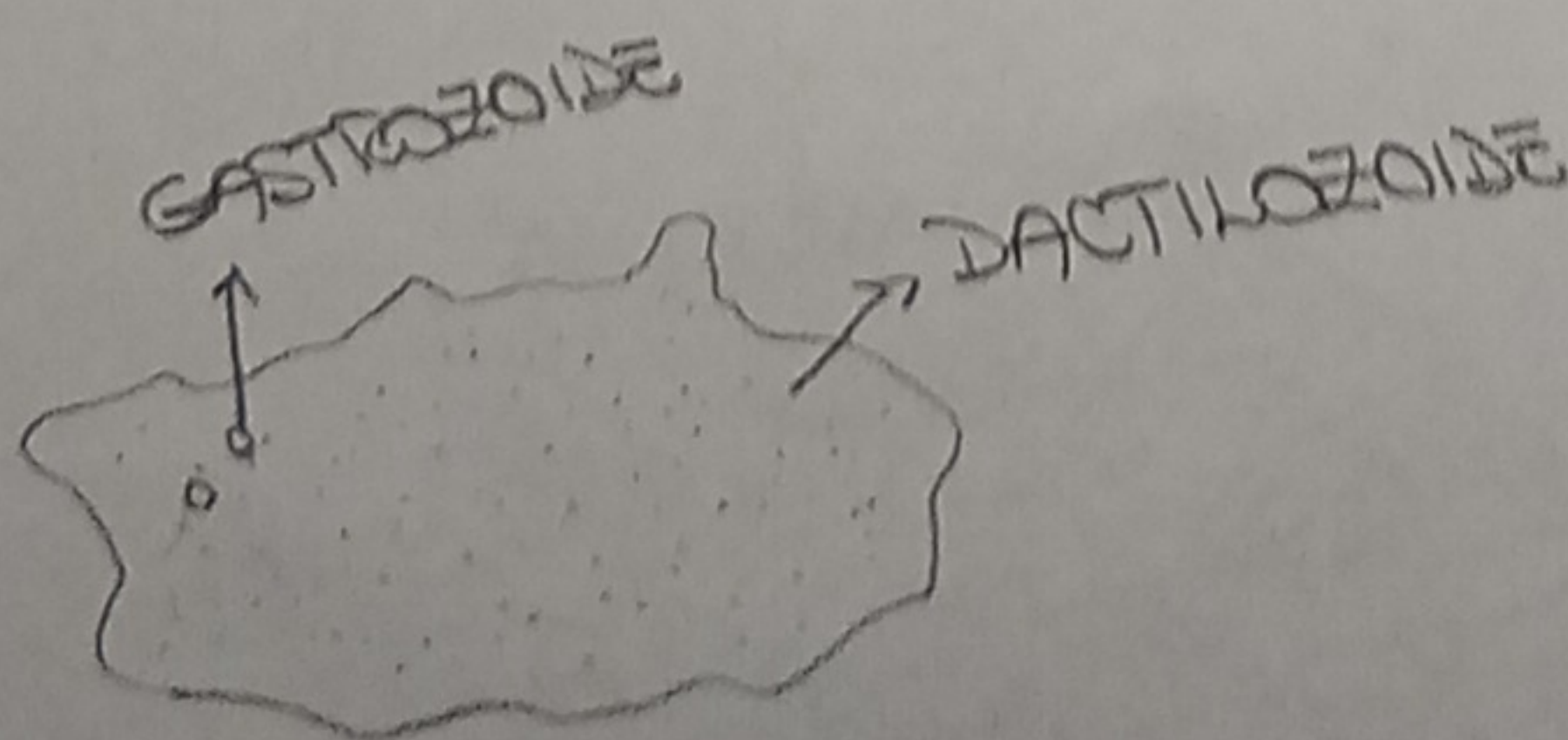
9) ANTHOZOA
 OCTOCORALLIA
 Triploea clavaria



10) OCTOCORALLIA
 Scleractinia

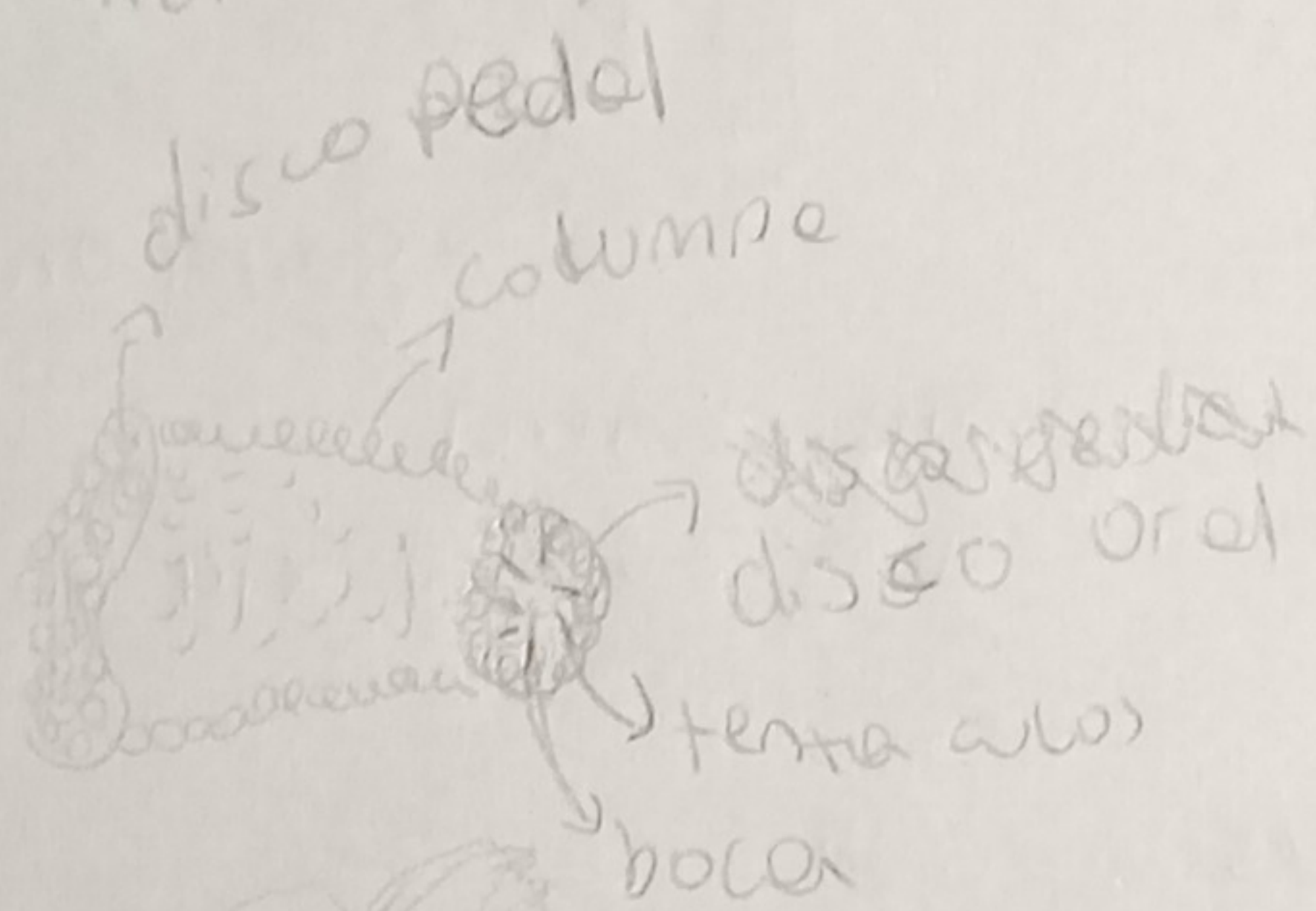


4) MEDUSOZOA
 HYDROZOA
 MILLEPORA
 Falso coral

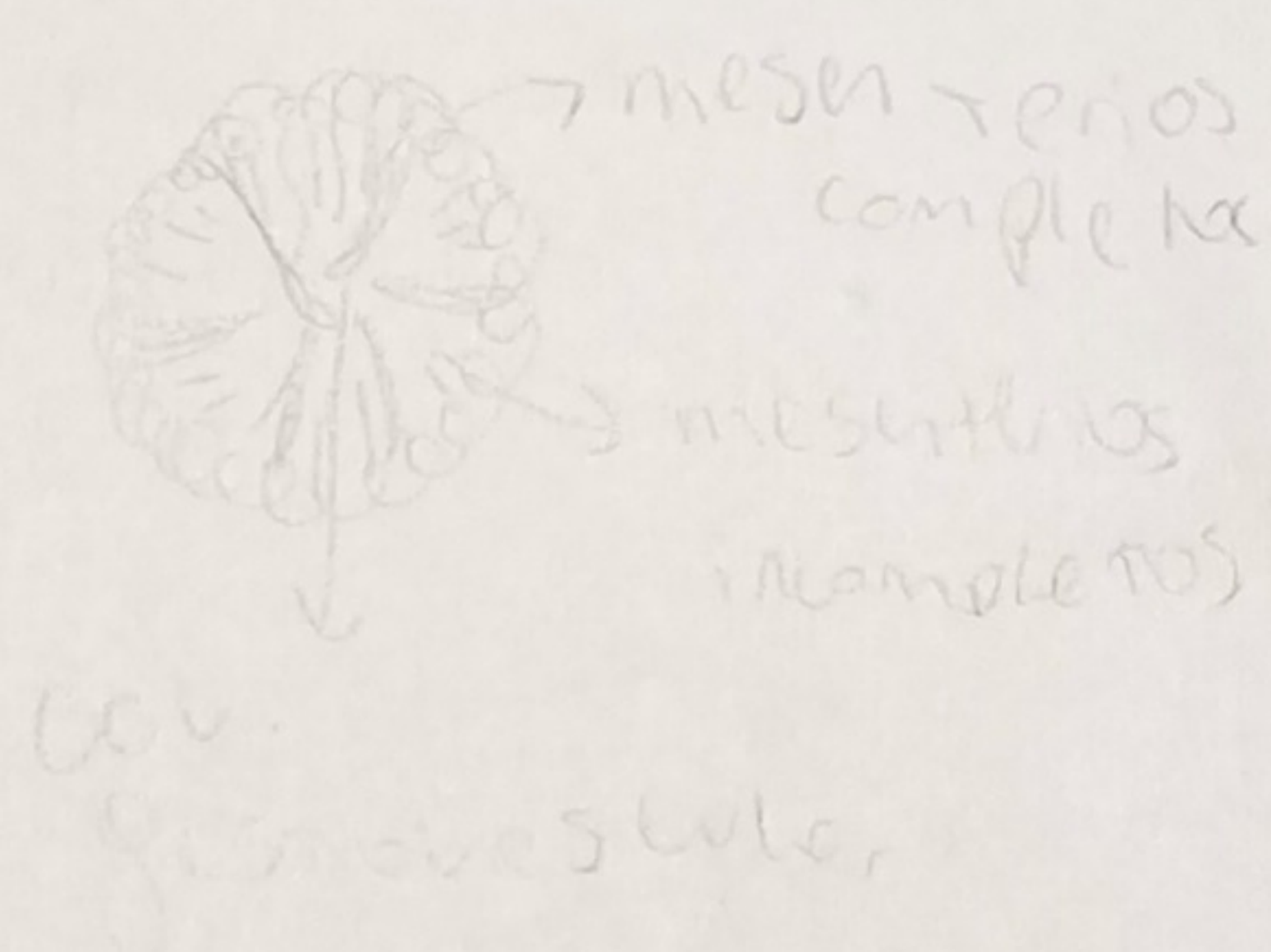


Moyle Almonacid 1 de 2

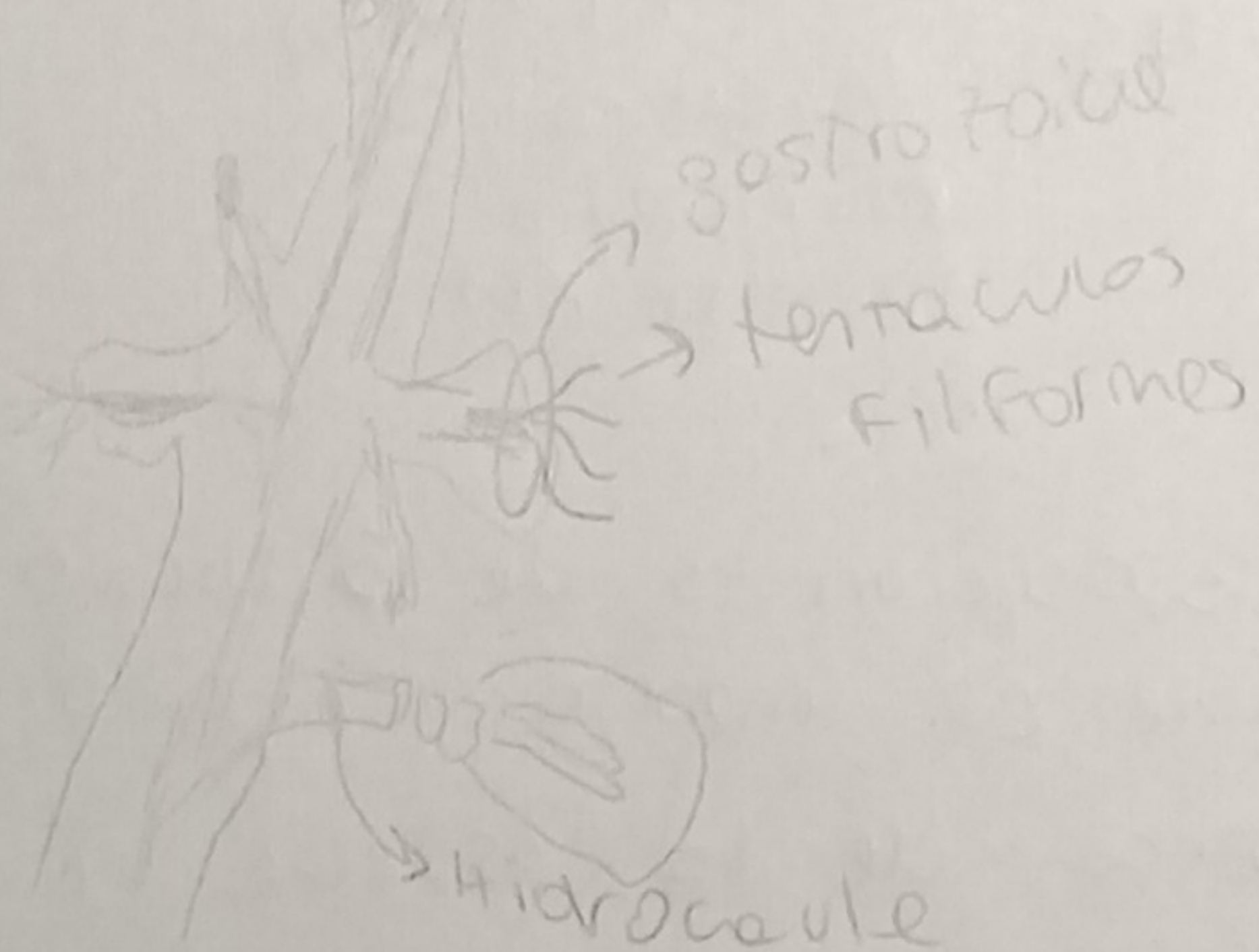
⑥ lista sin corte
anemone, sin aumento



corte
Transversal sin aumento



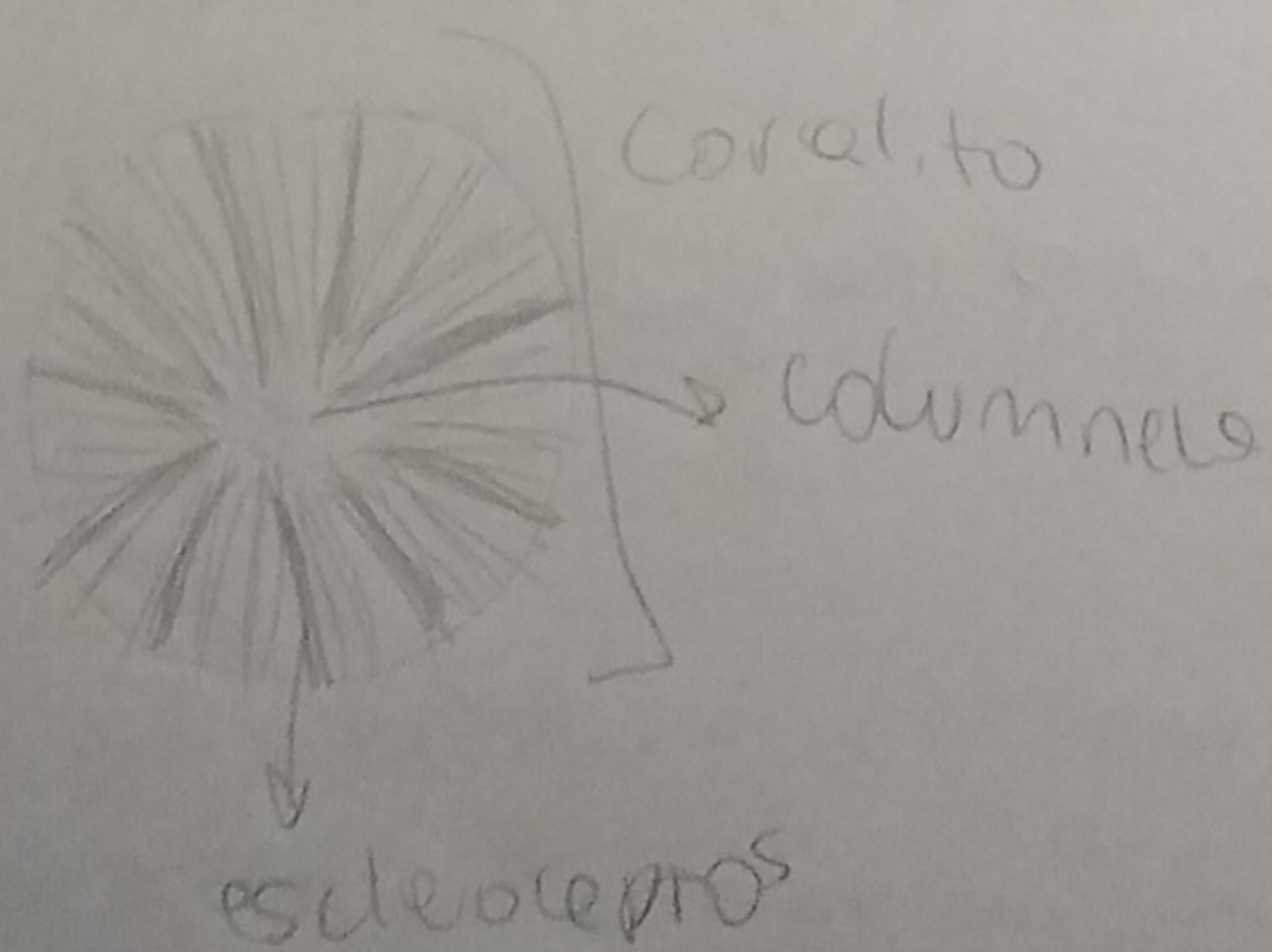
⑦



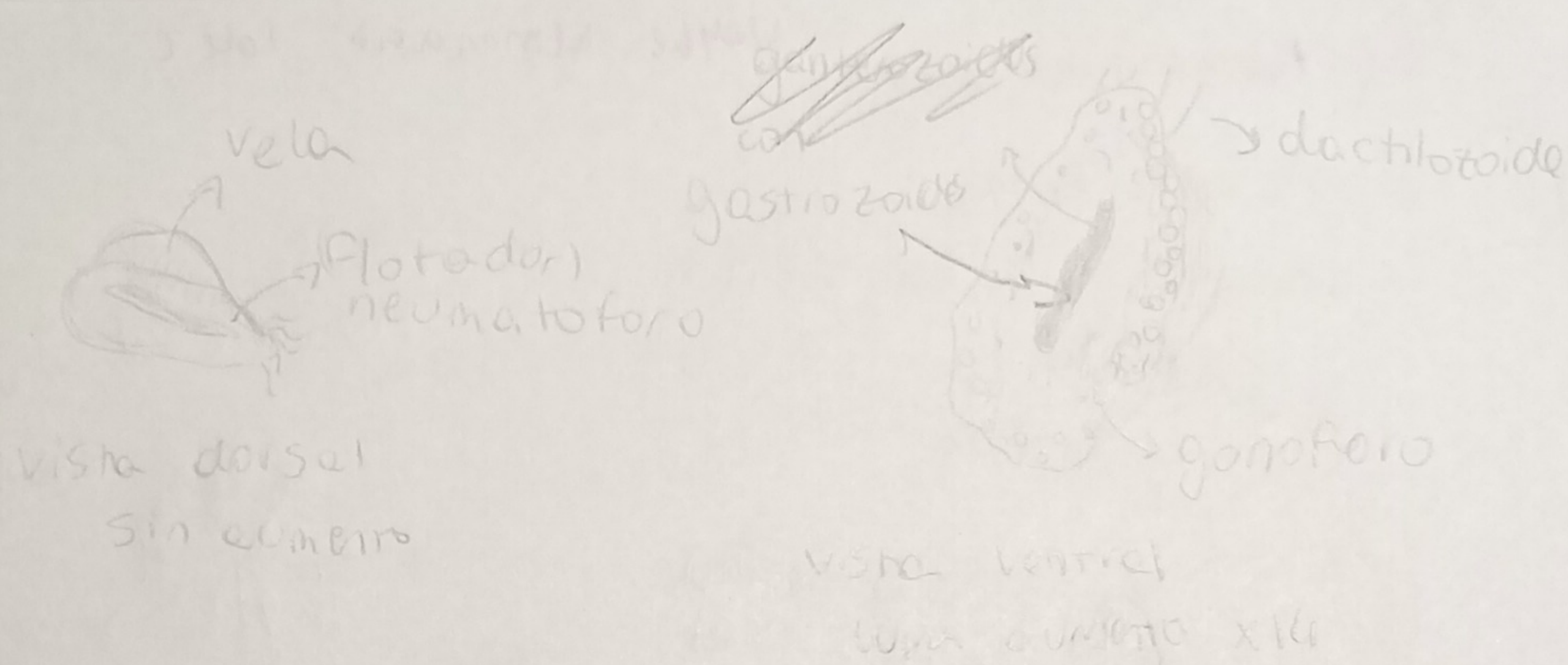
Colonia terebrata
aumento x10

Su tipo de crecimiento es simpodial

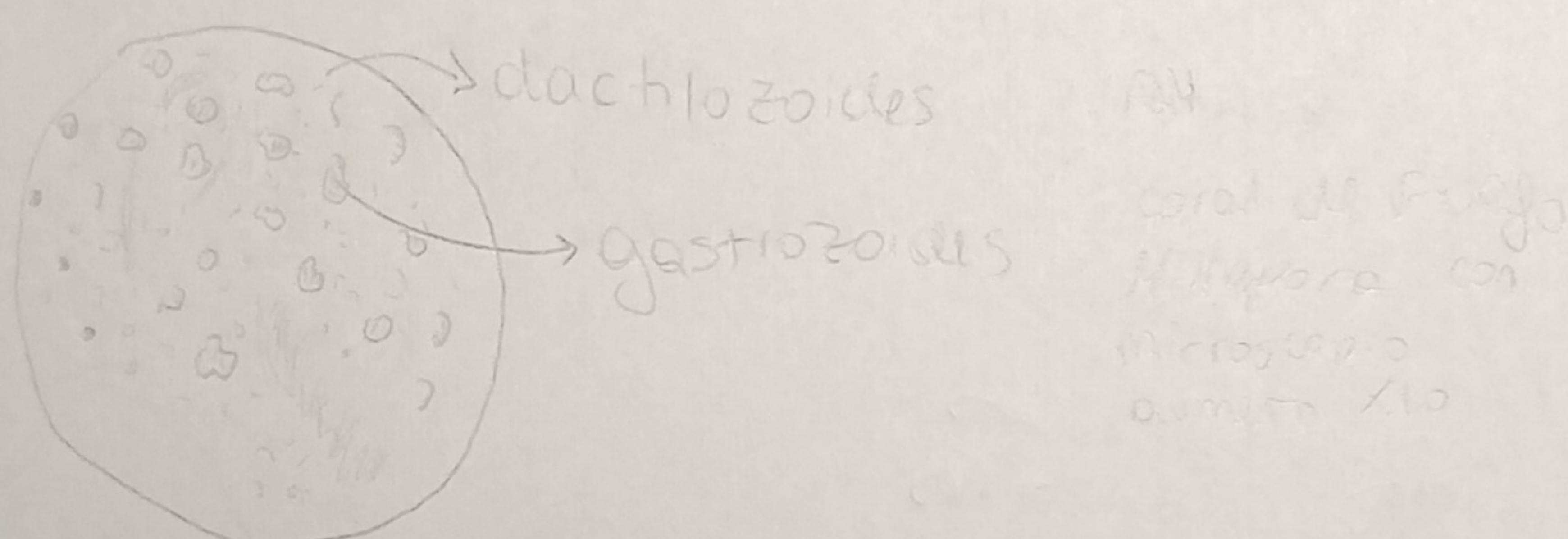
⑧



③

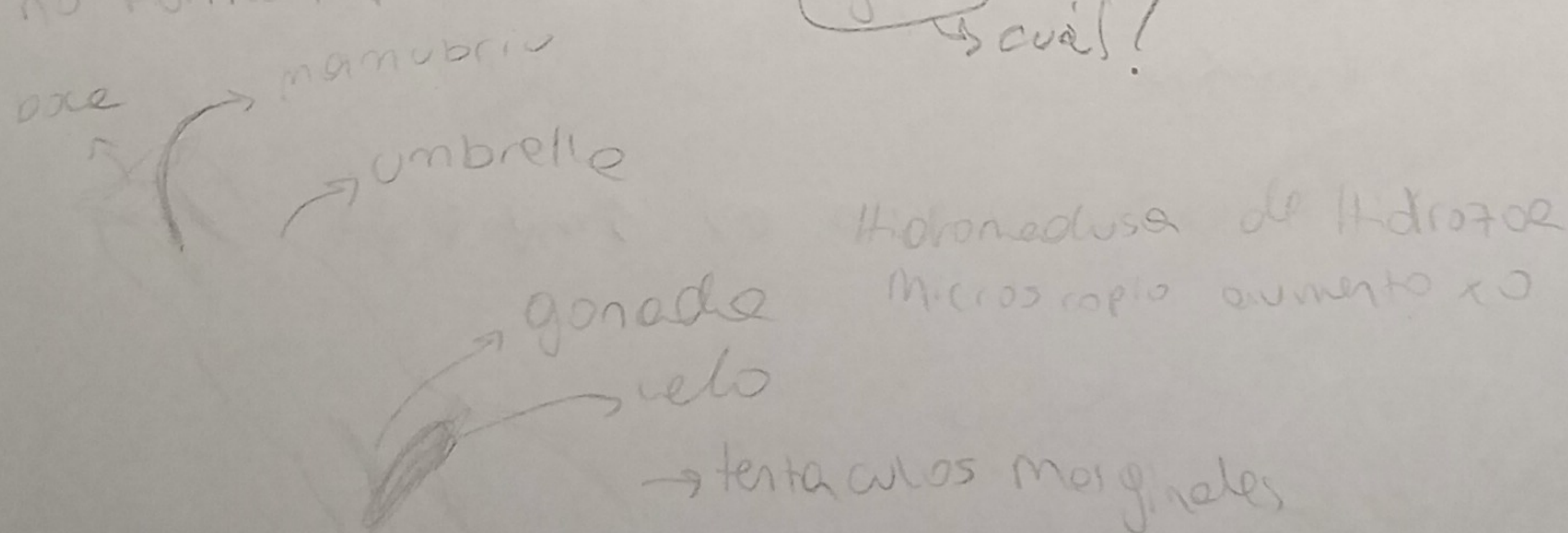


④



falso corales millepora, la disposición es de 5 dactilozoides rodeando 1 gastrozoide, tiene de importancia taxonómica ya que es una característica de la especie y es considerado un falso coral por sus similitudes pero no forman parte de ese grupo ¿cuál?

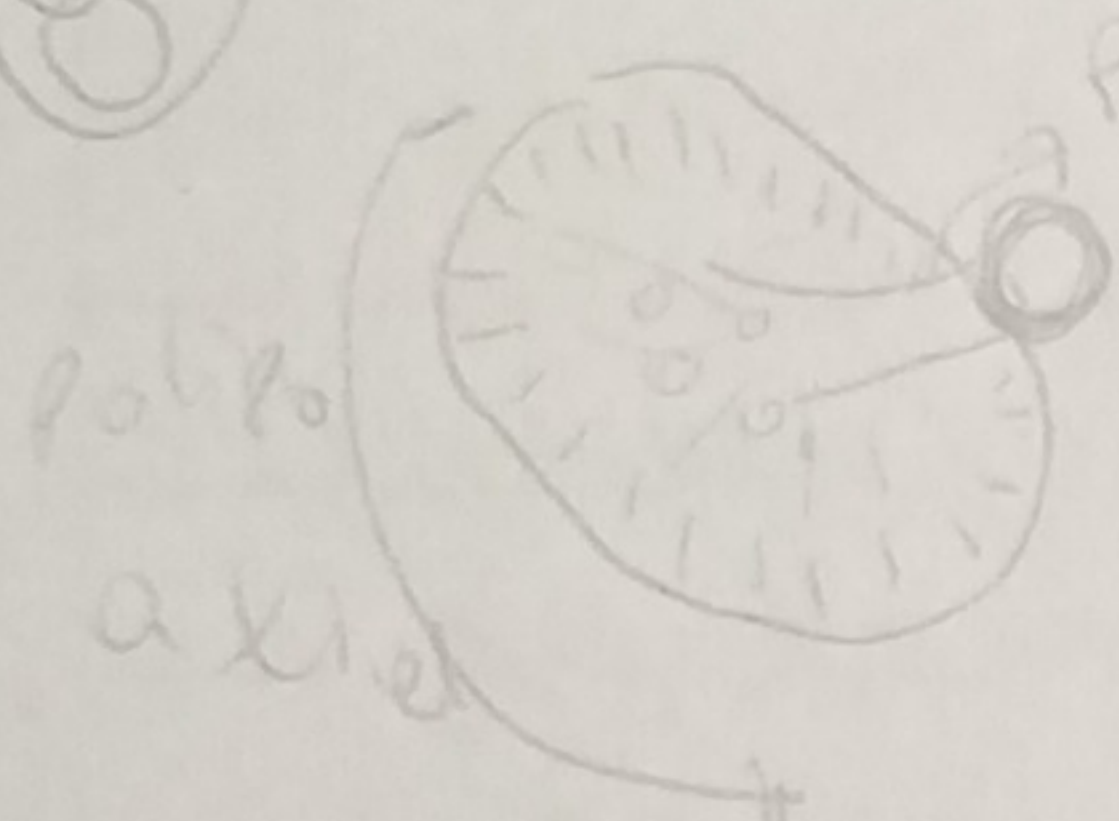
②



las diferencias principales con las medusas de Siphonaria son, el tamaño mucho menor, la falta de velo, la disposición de las gonadas y la falta de tentáculos marginales y la presencia de tentáculos orales.

Maybe Ammonacid 2012

8

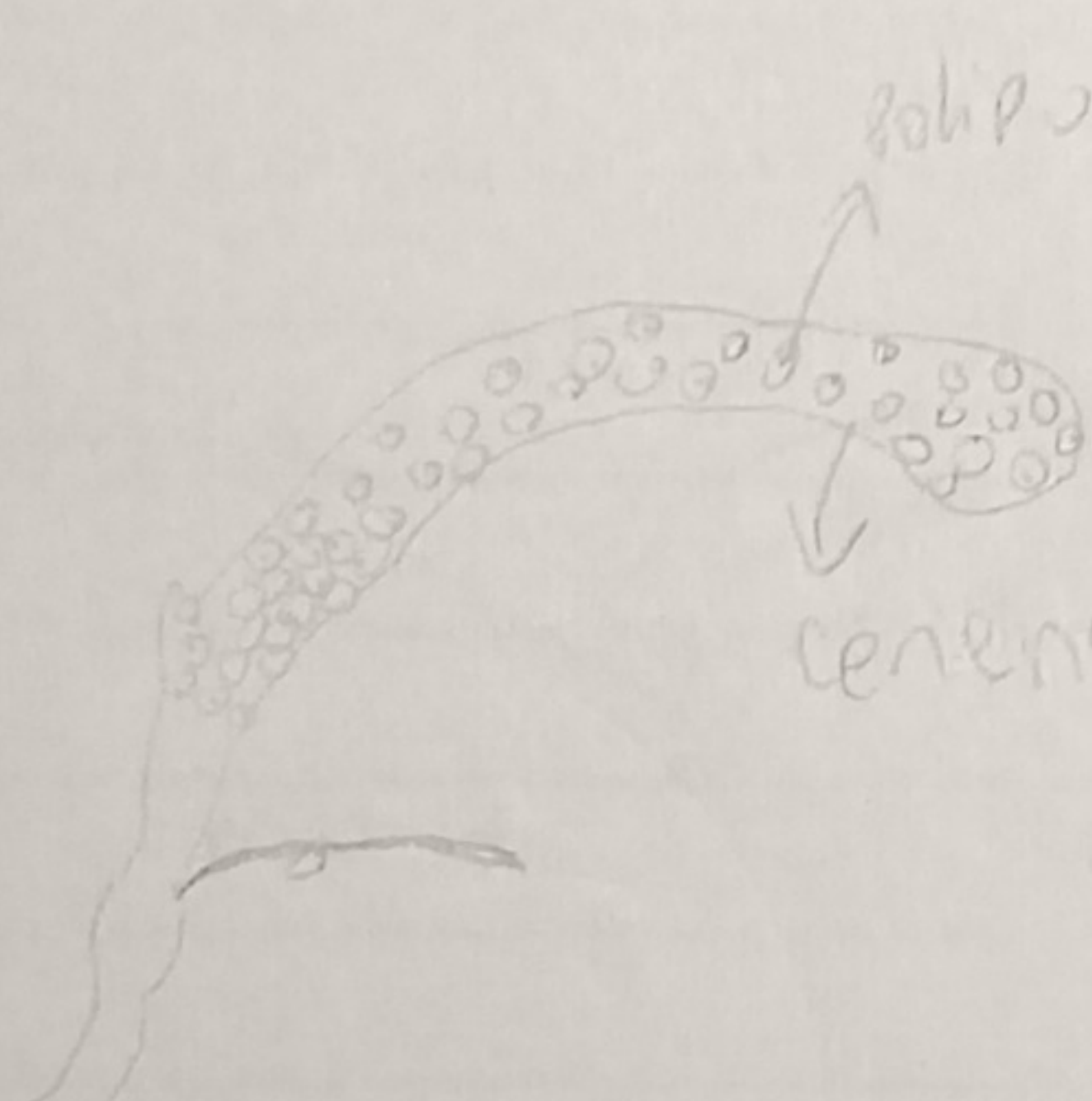


pedunculo
con
bulbo



polipo axial
autozooides

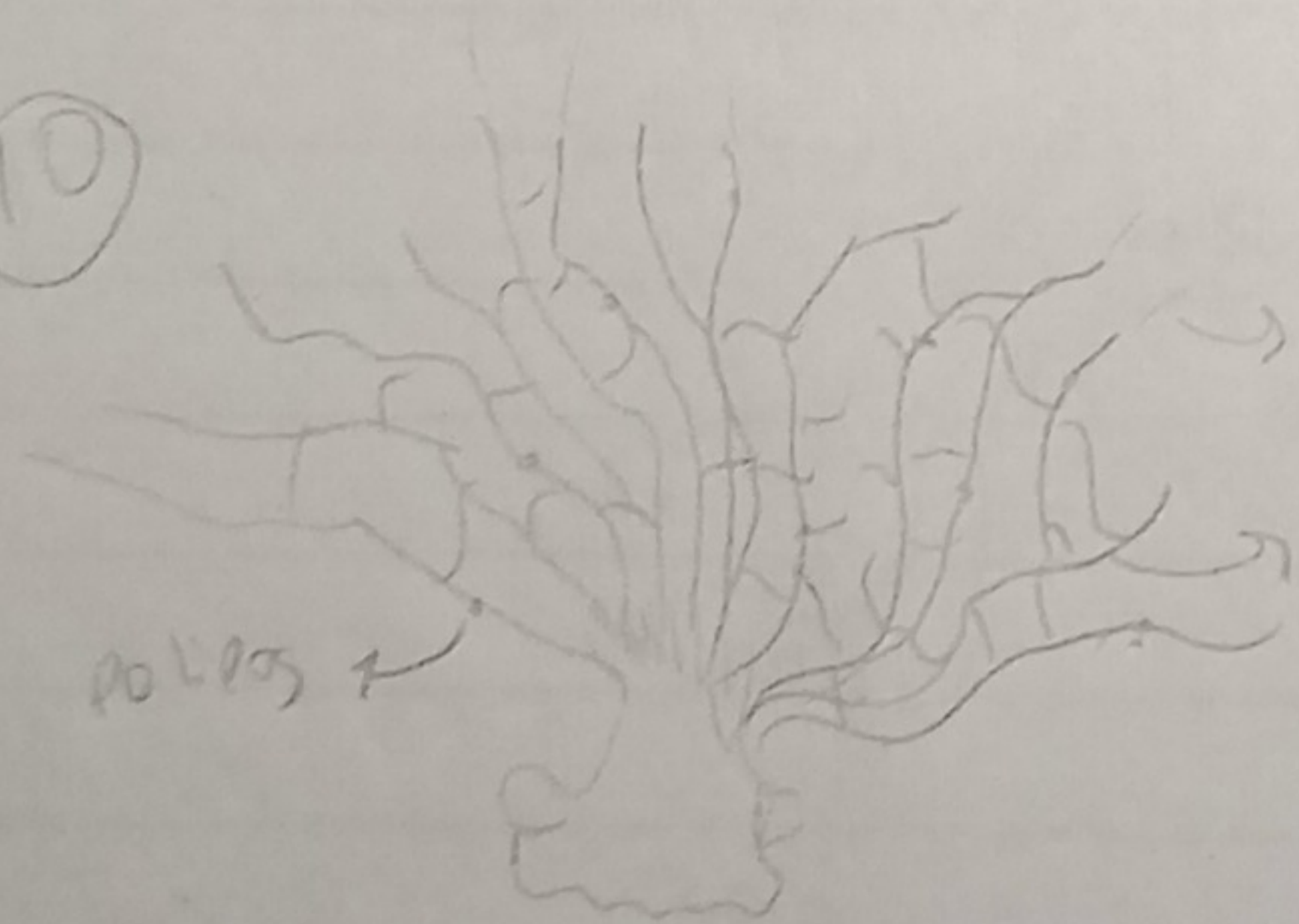
9



polipo axial
cerenguma

polipo axial

10



polipo axial
cerenguma

polipo axial

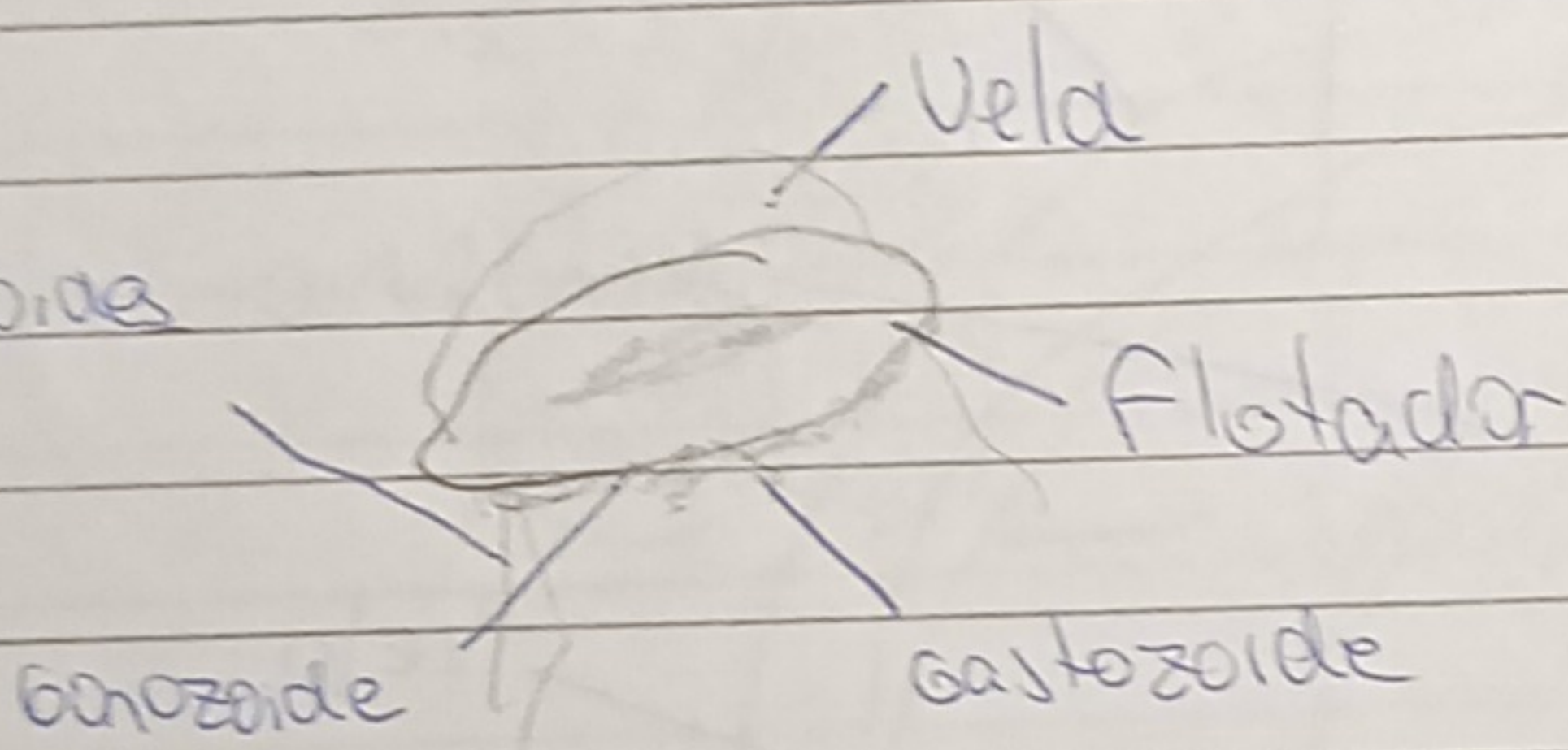
Benjamin Block

TP 2

1) describe y dibuje una colonia / teca y señale
los de crecimiento de la colonia y partes hidrocaule,
perisarcio, gasti.

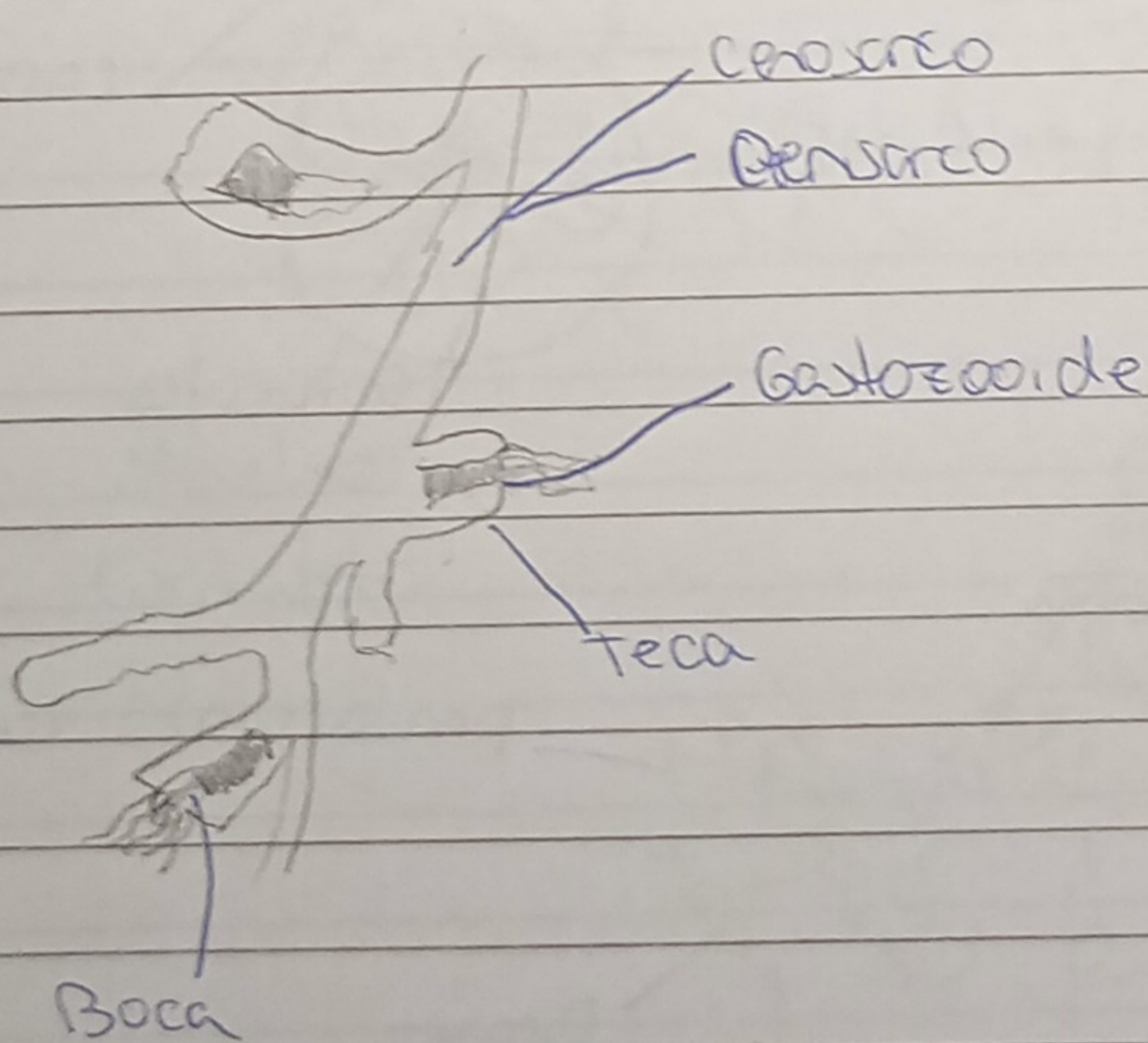
3)

Dactilozoides



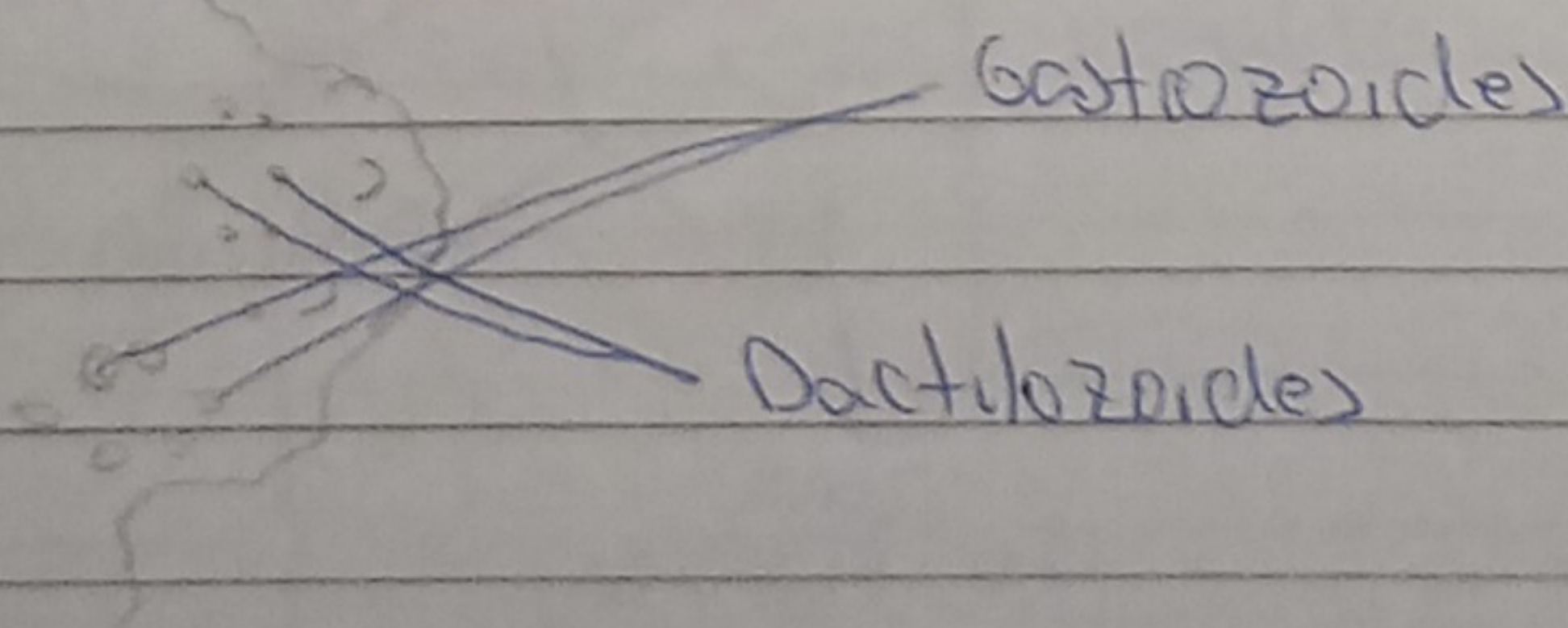
velela velela

1)



Colonia teca

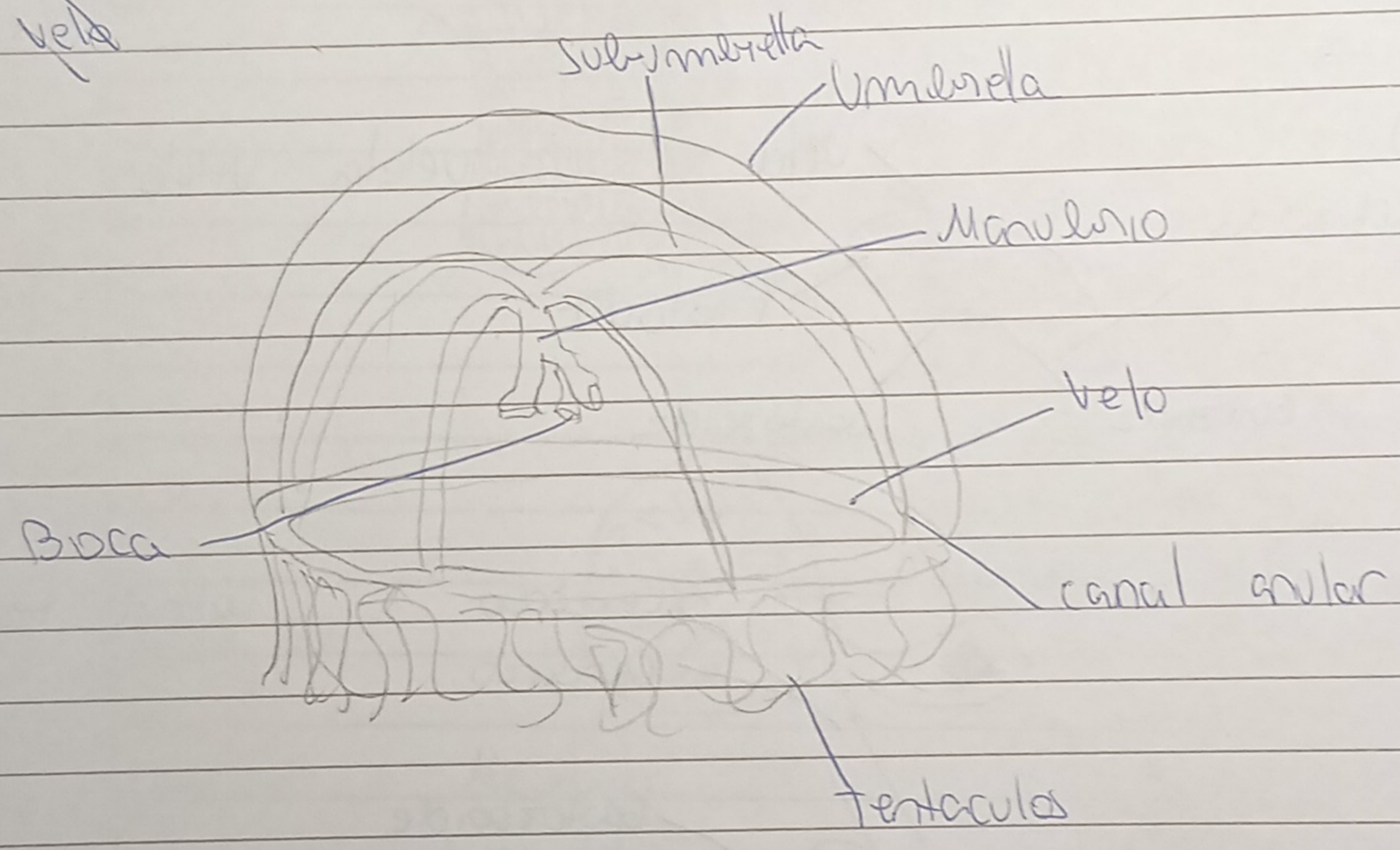
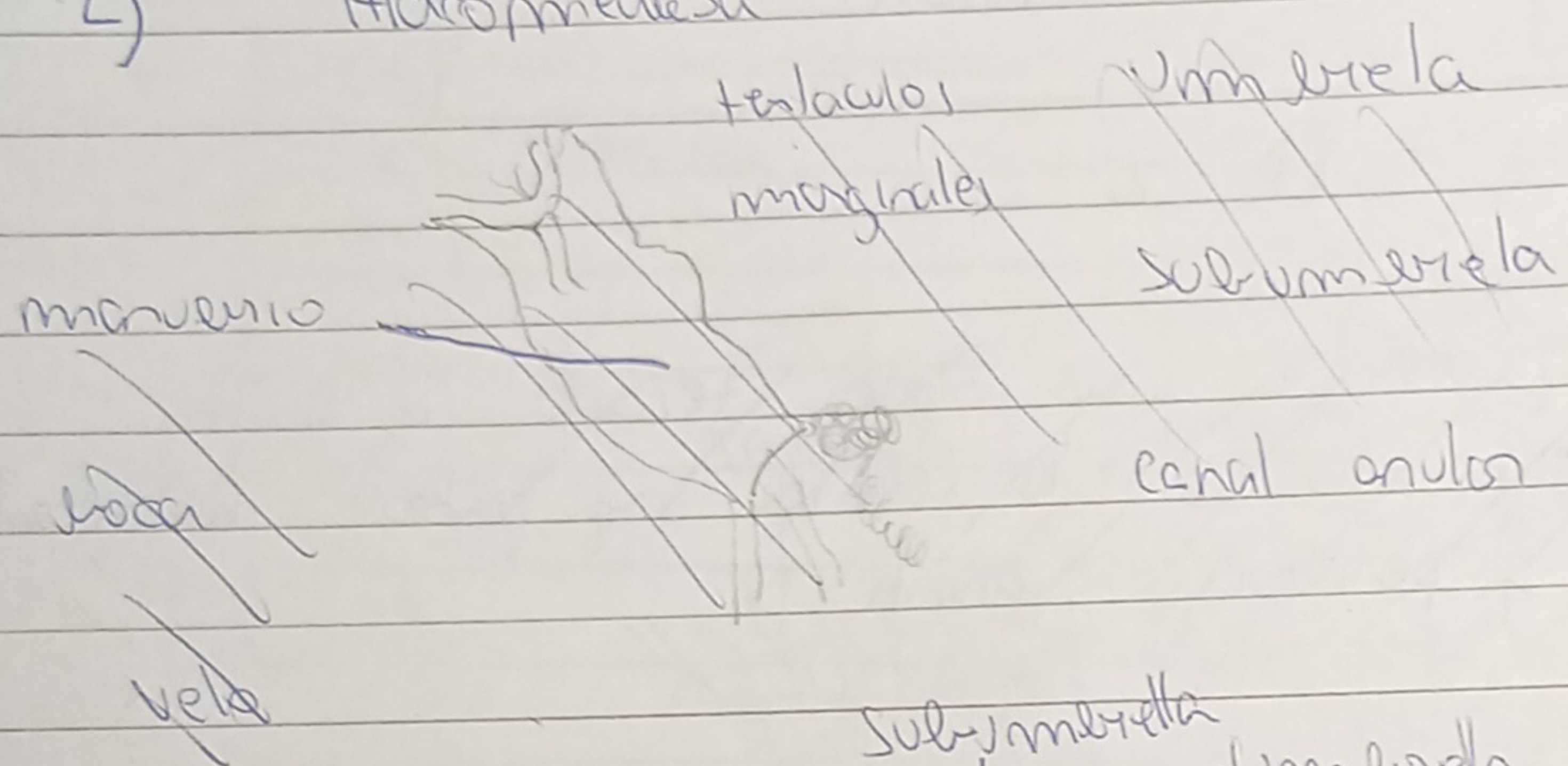
4) Falso coral Milipora



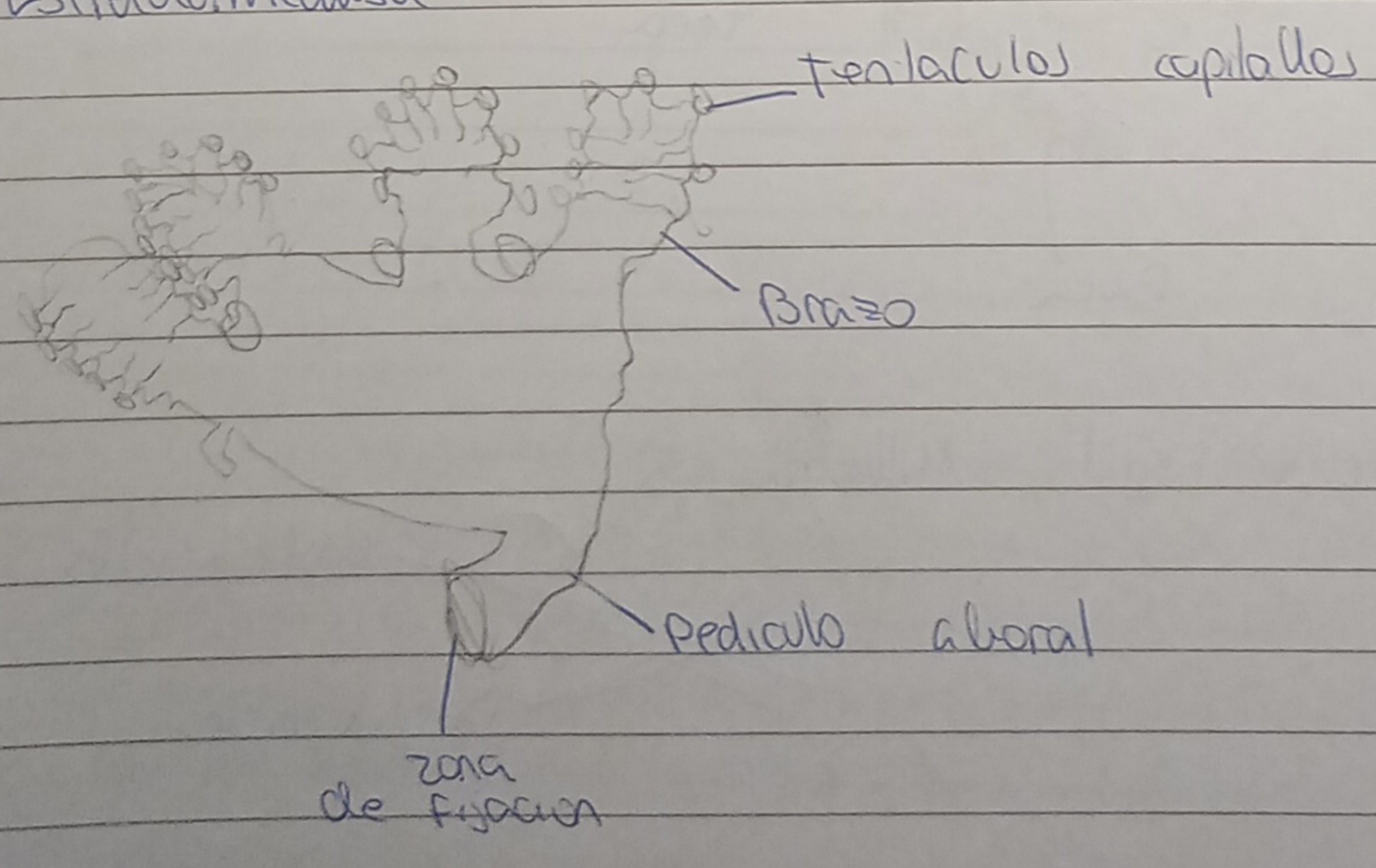
Sculon

2)

Hidromedusa

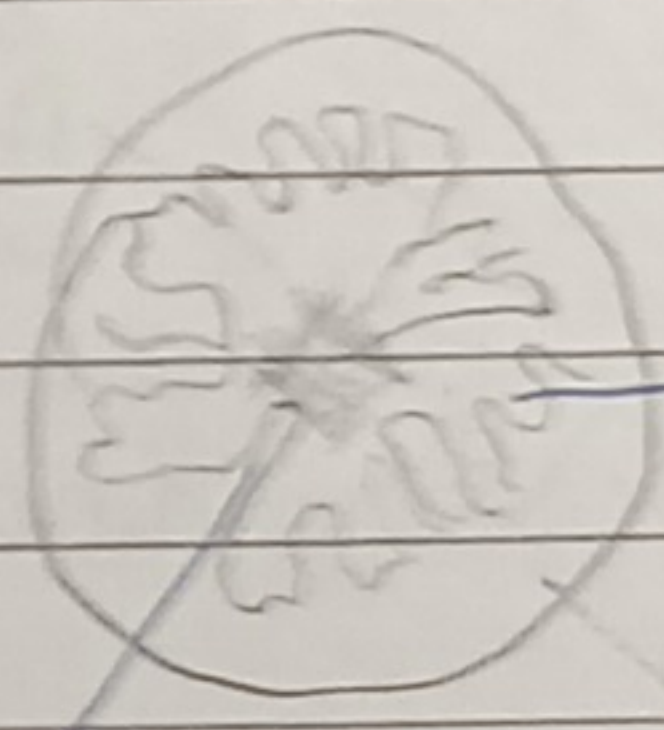
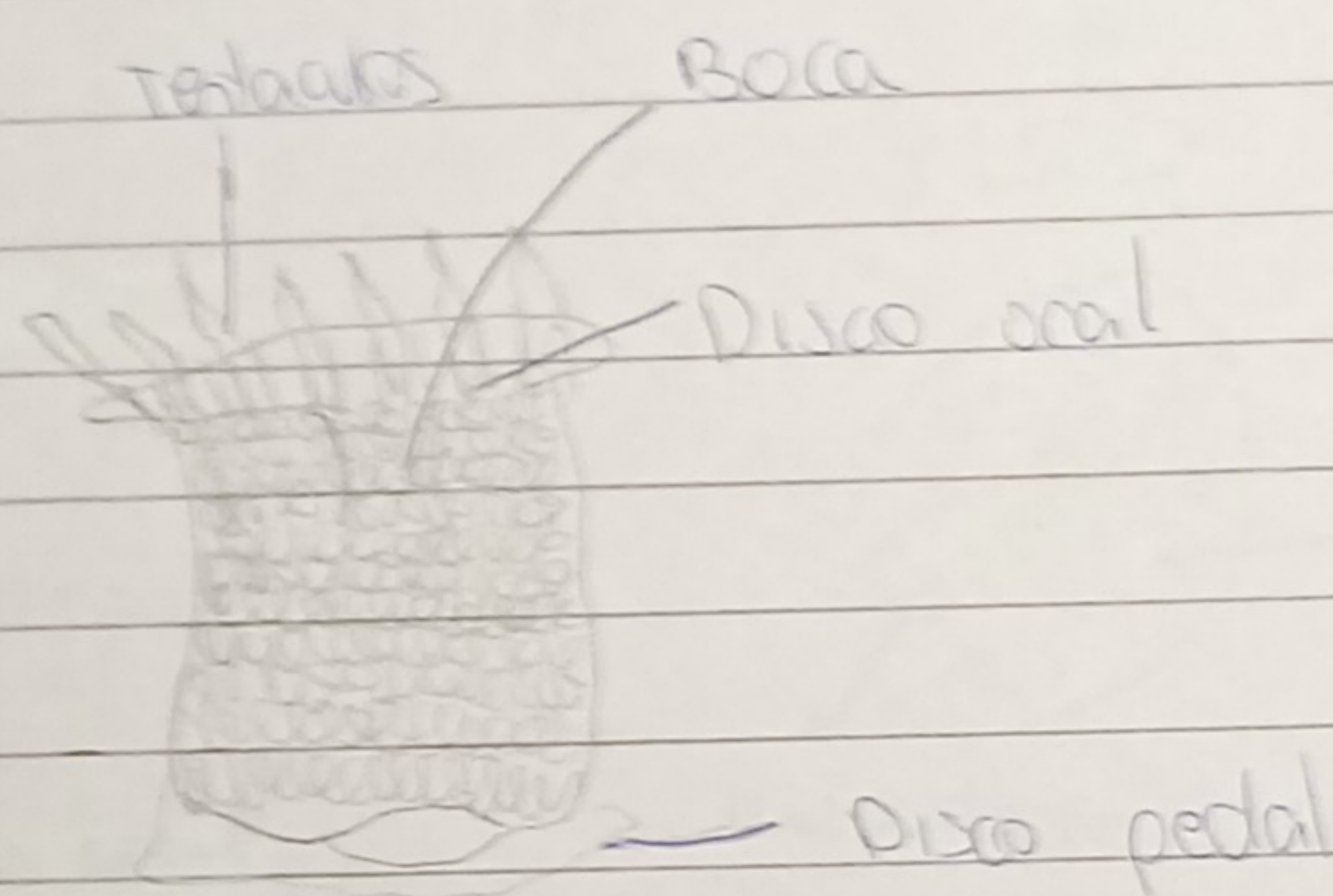


5) Estromedusa



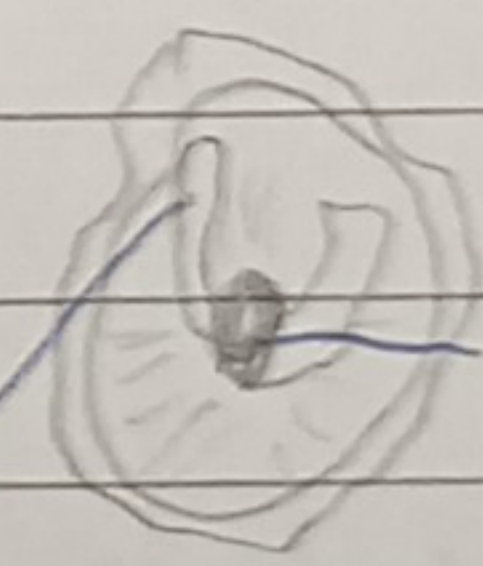
Benjamin Block

b) Anemones



Mesenterio incompleto

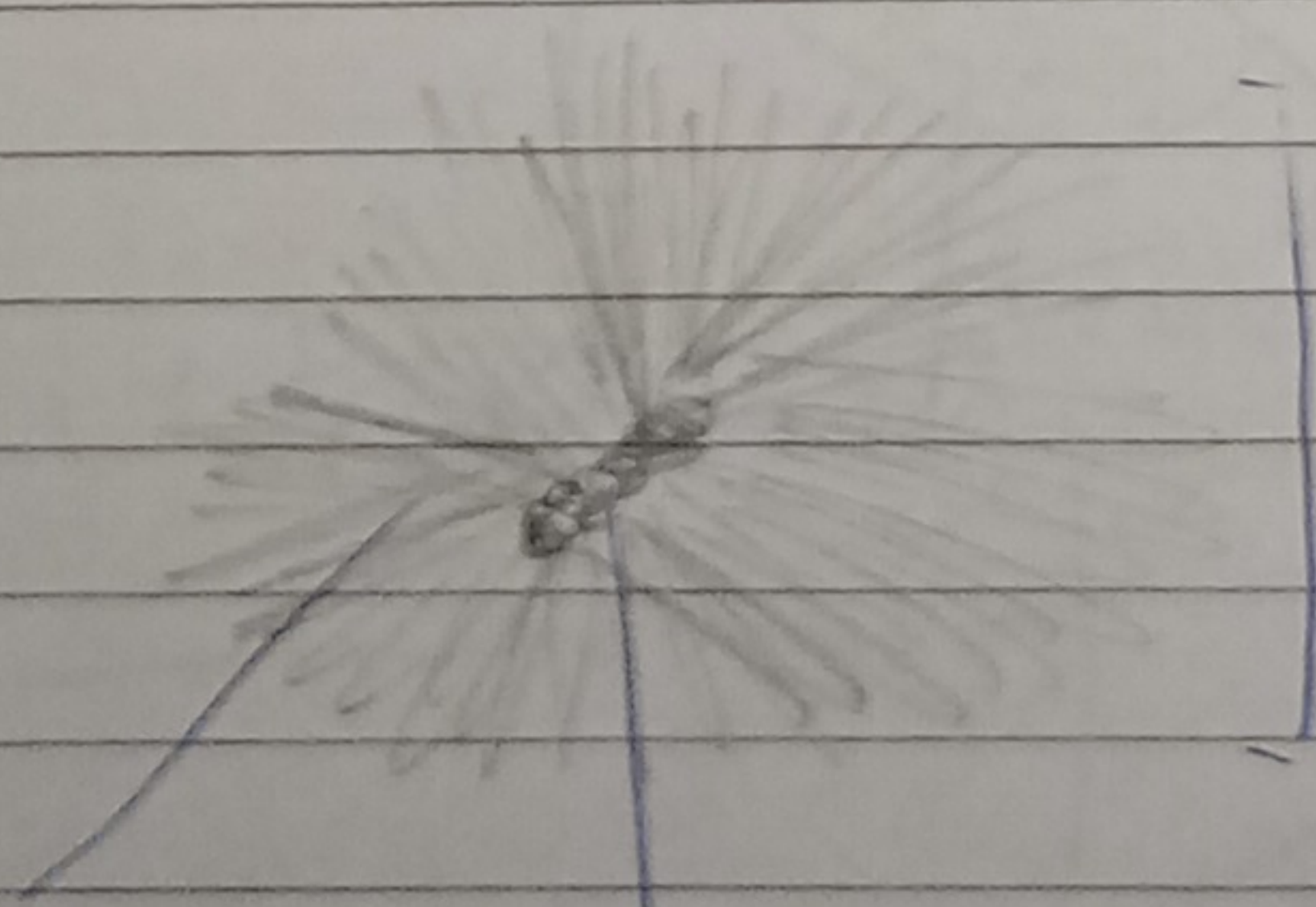
Mesenterio completo



Cavidad gastrovascular

Acontios

7)

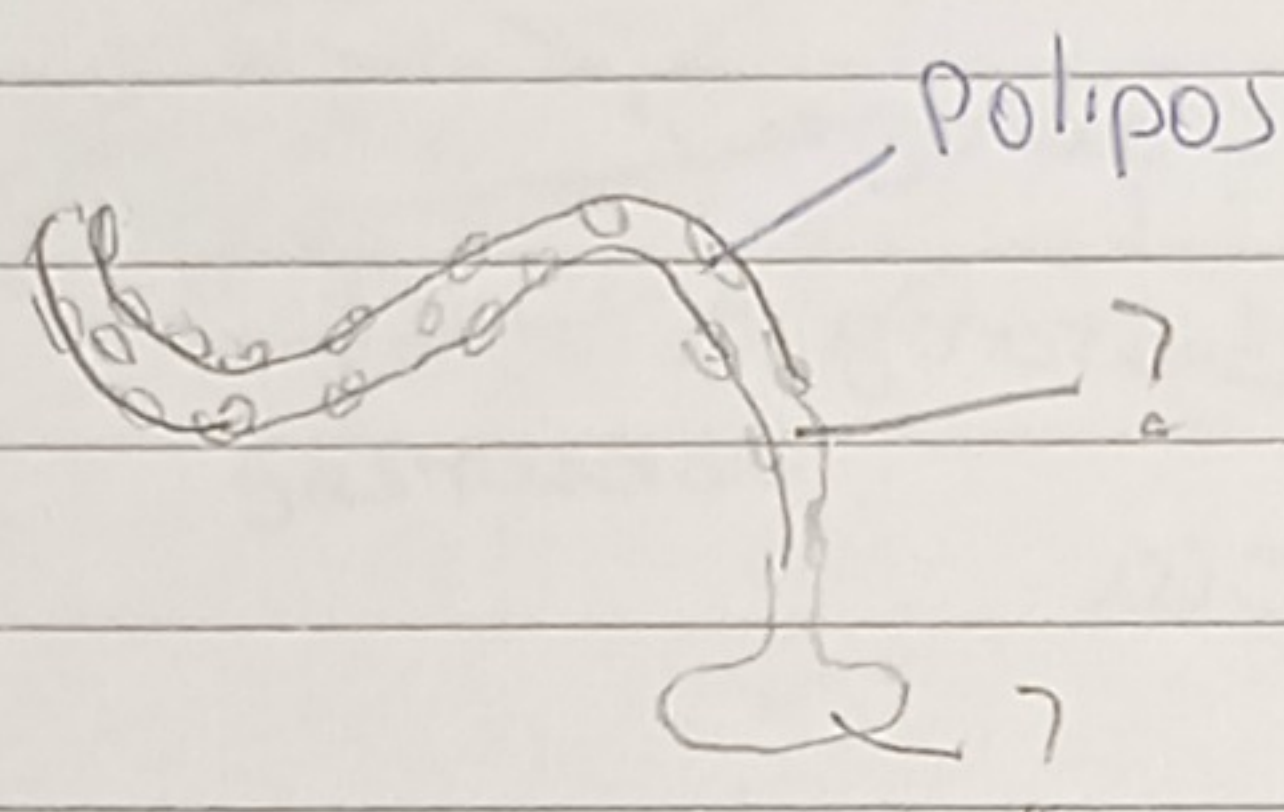


Coralito

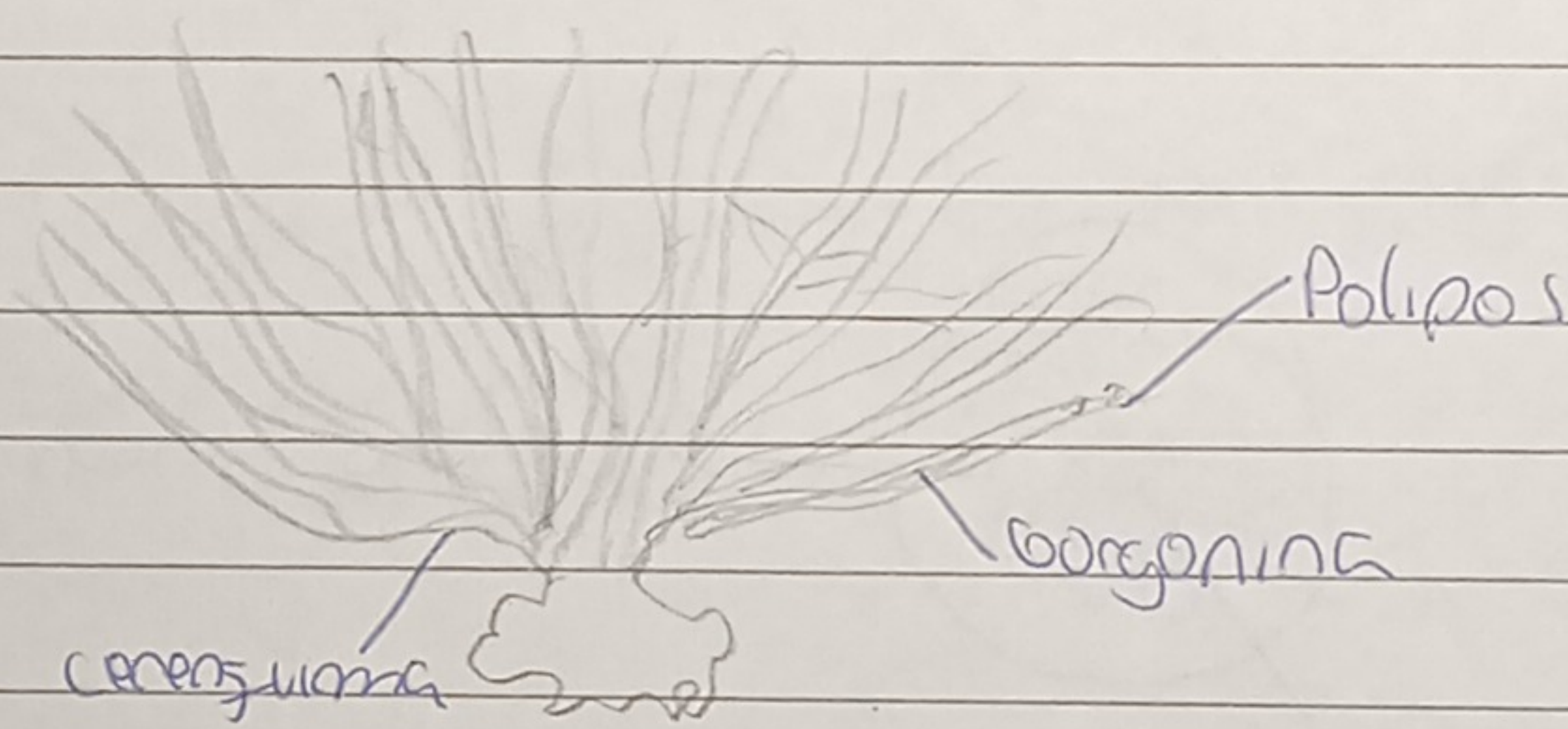
Exclero septos

Columnela

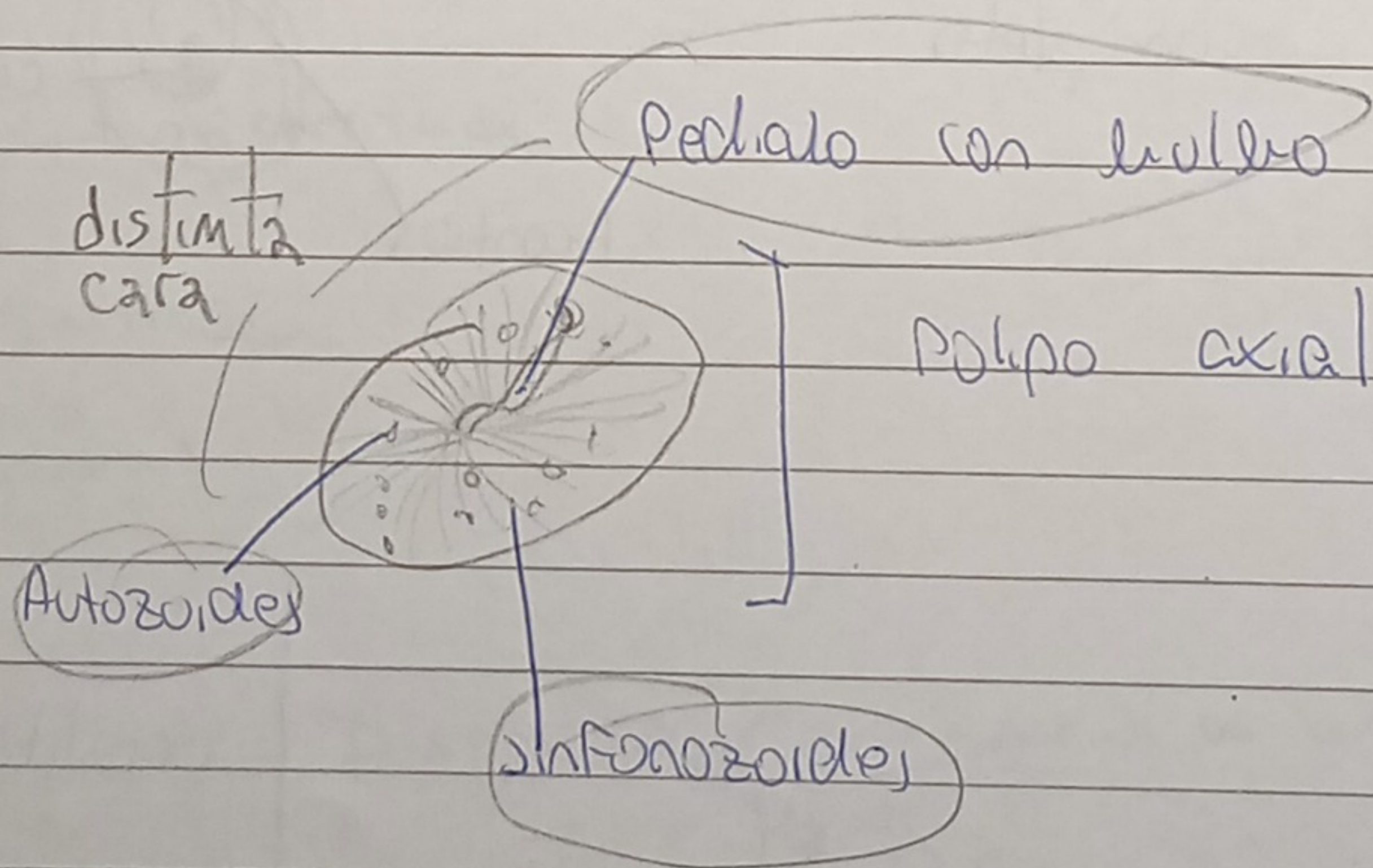
9) tripatea clavaria



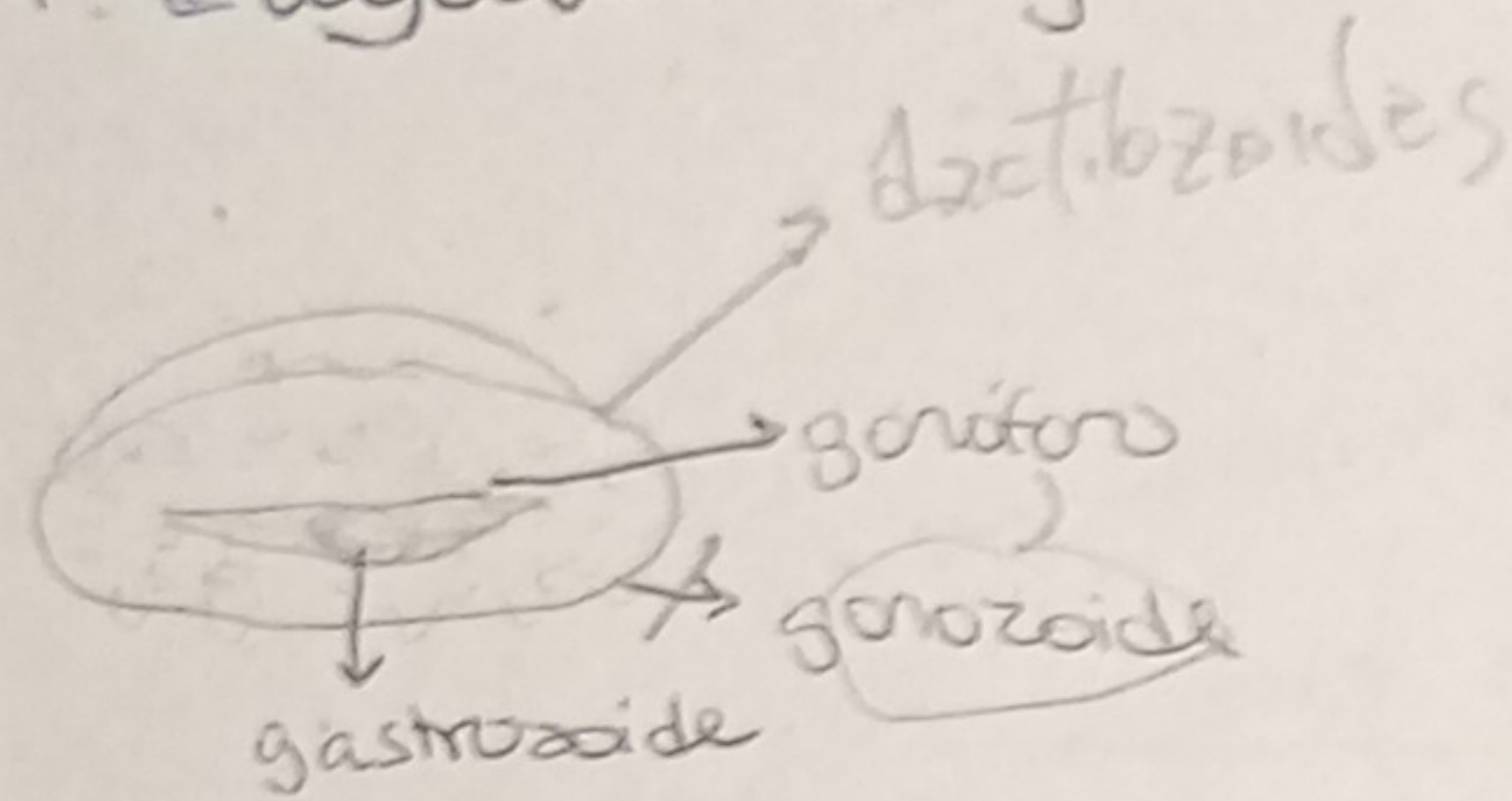
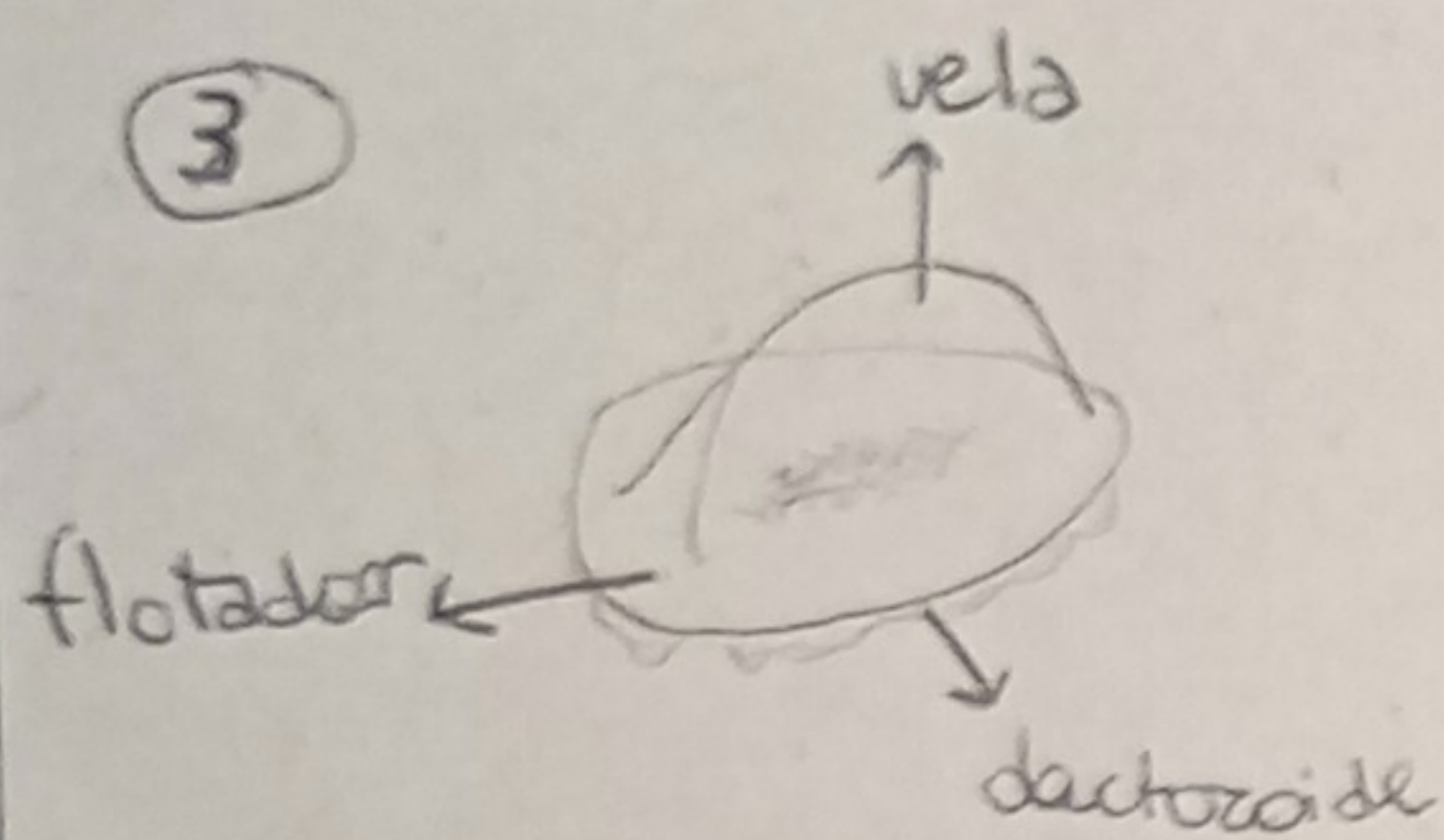
10) borganacela



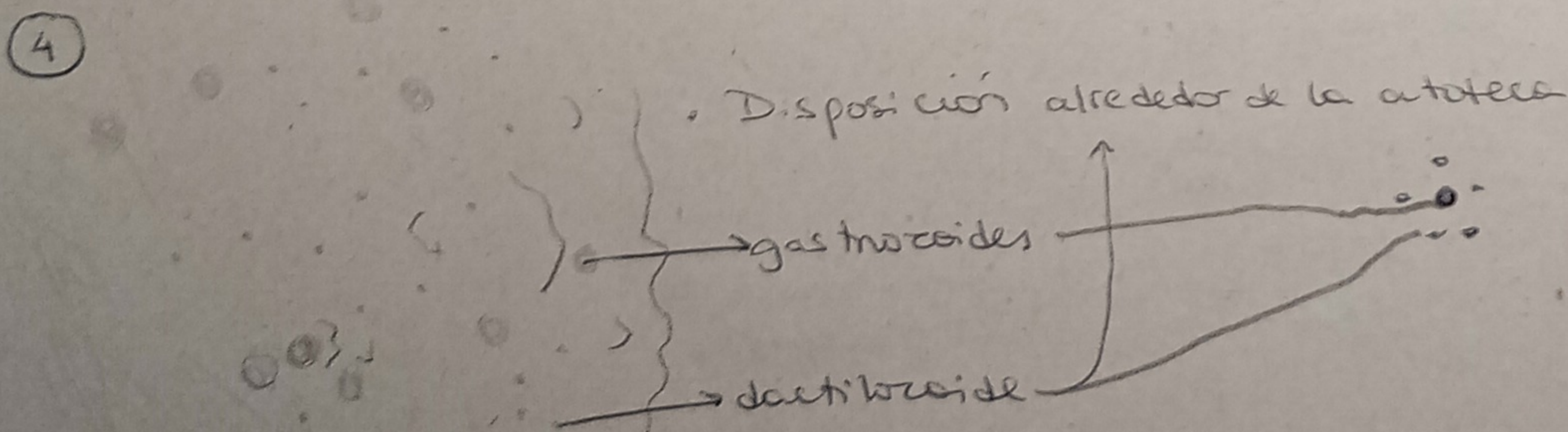
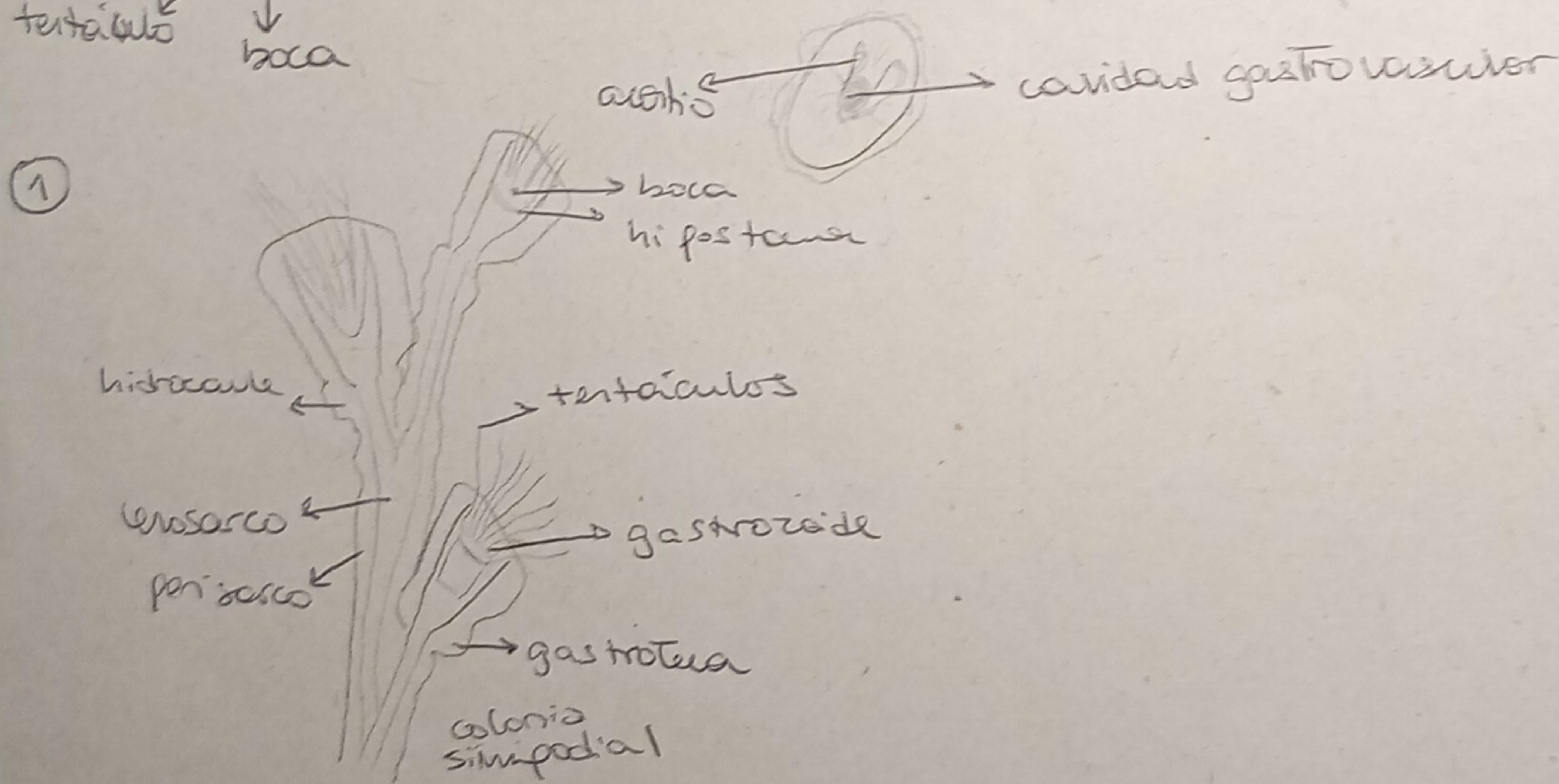
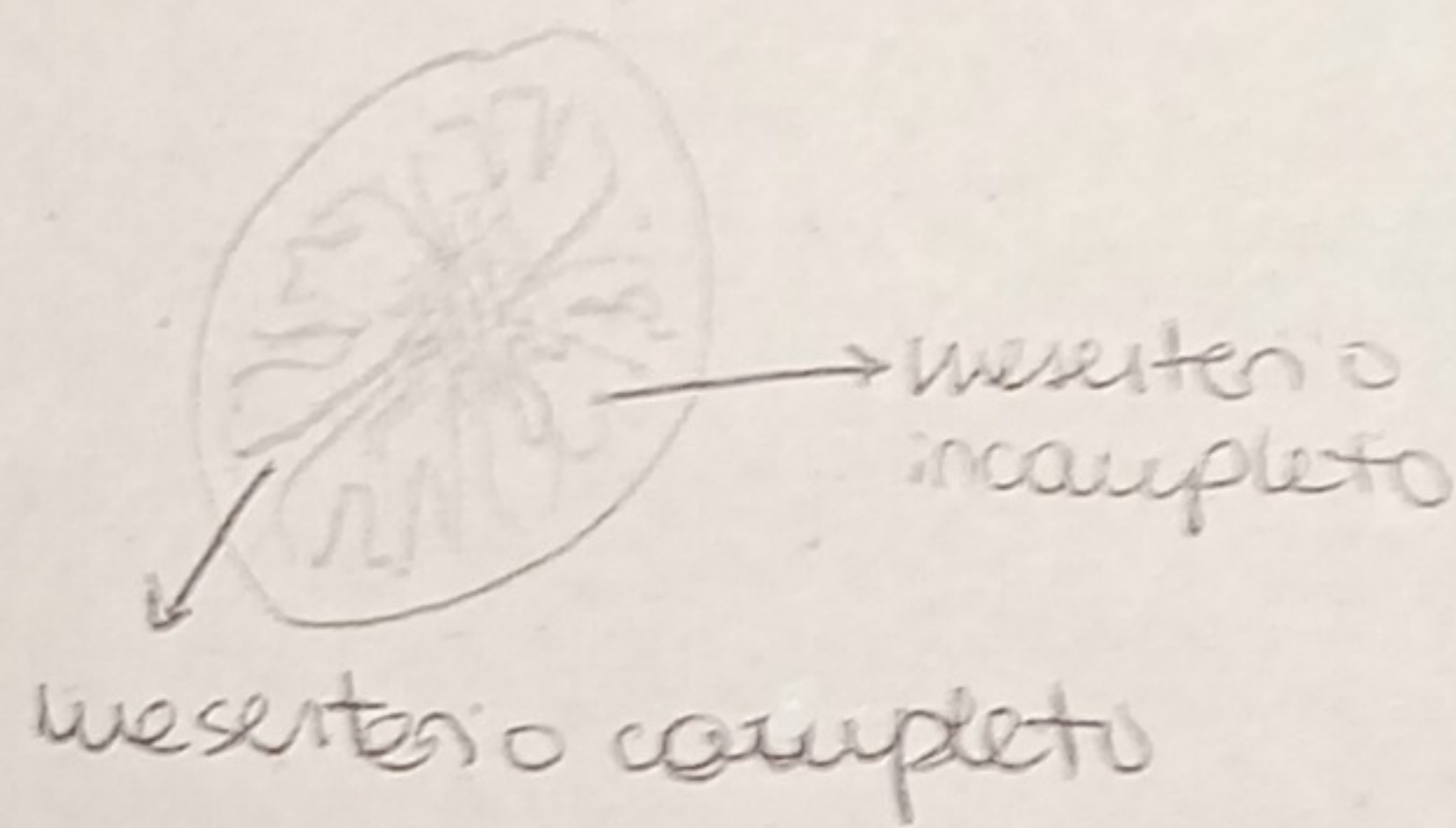
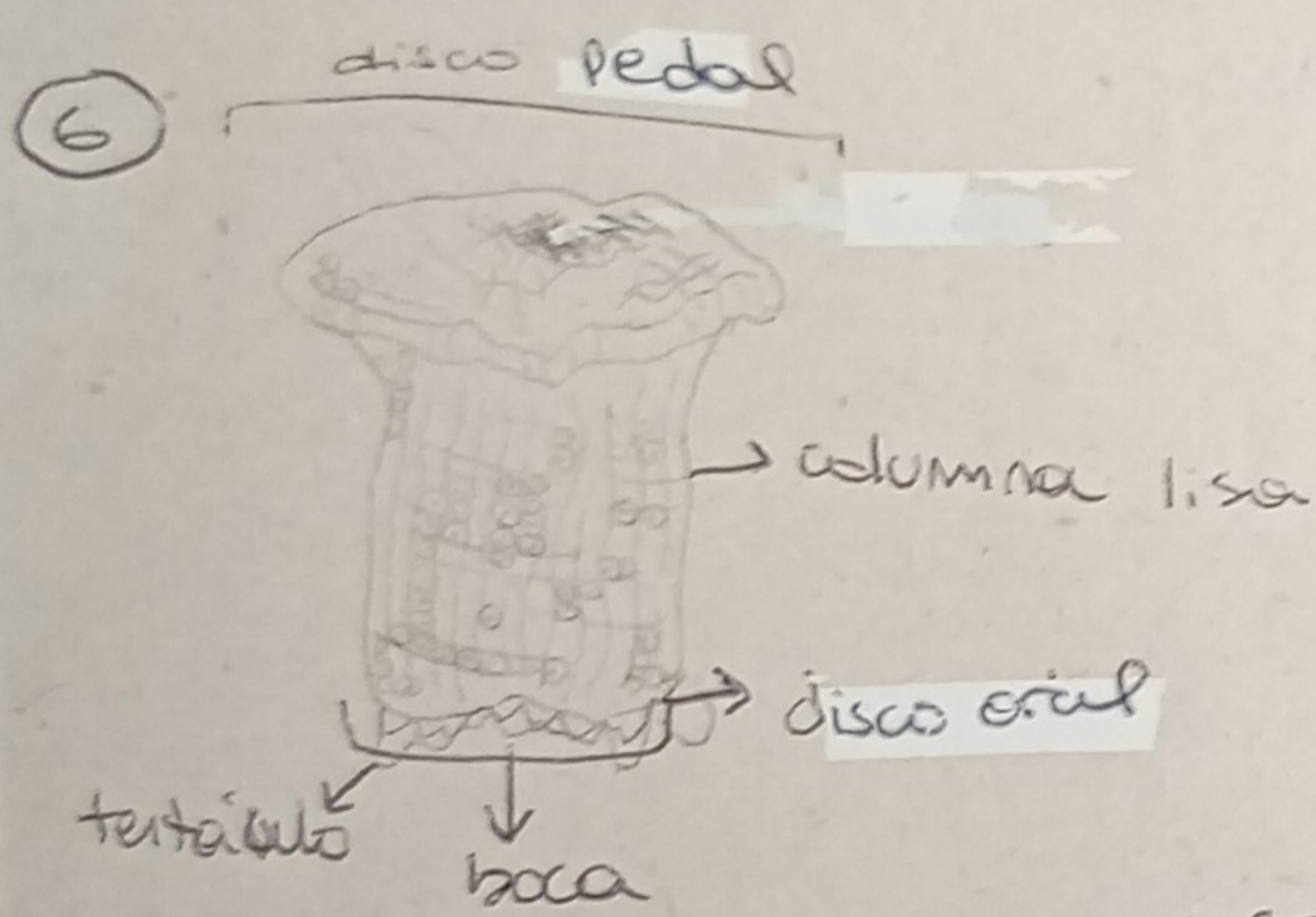
8) Renilla



Trabajo Práctico N° 2
M. Eugenia Seguí



Aumento?

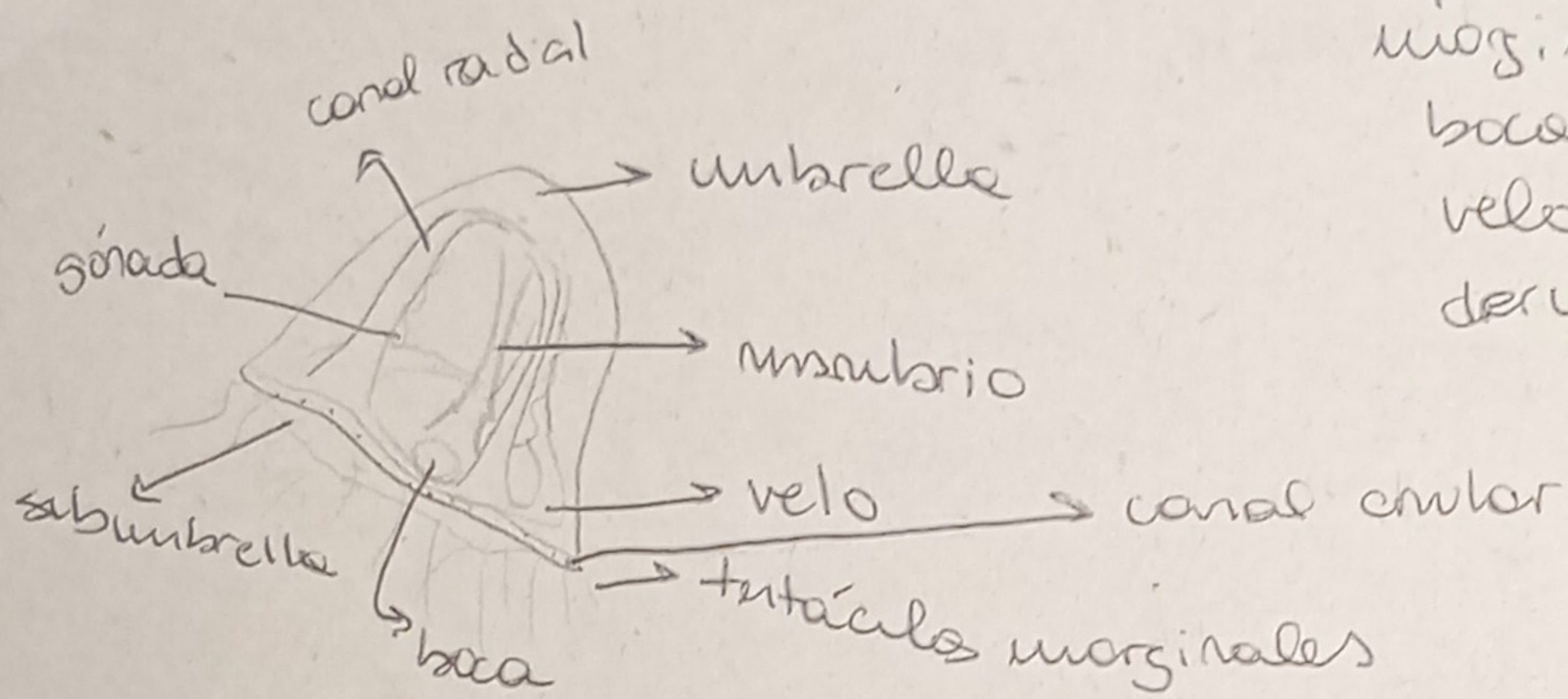


• Son considerados falsos corales porque no forman parte de la familia de corales.

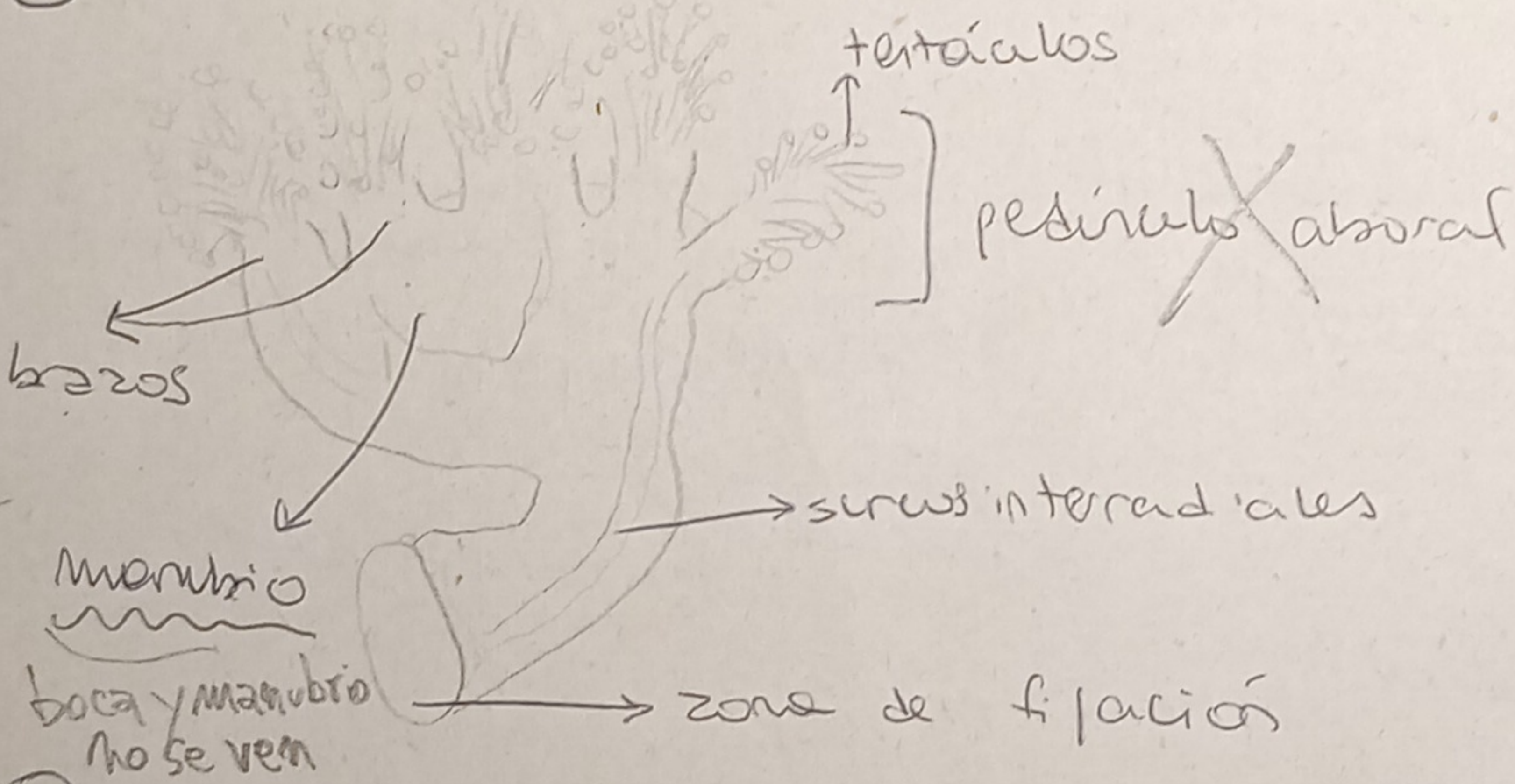
M. Eugenia Segur.

Hydrozoa tiene tentáculos
marginales y scyphozoa en
base. Scyphozoa no posee
velo ni sônados en el ecto-
dermo.

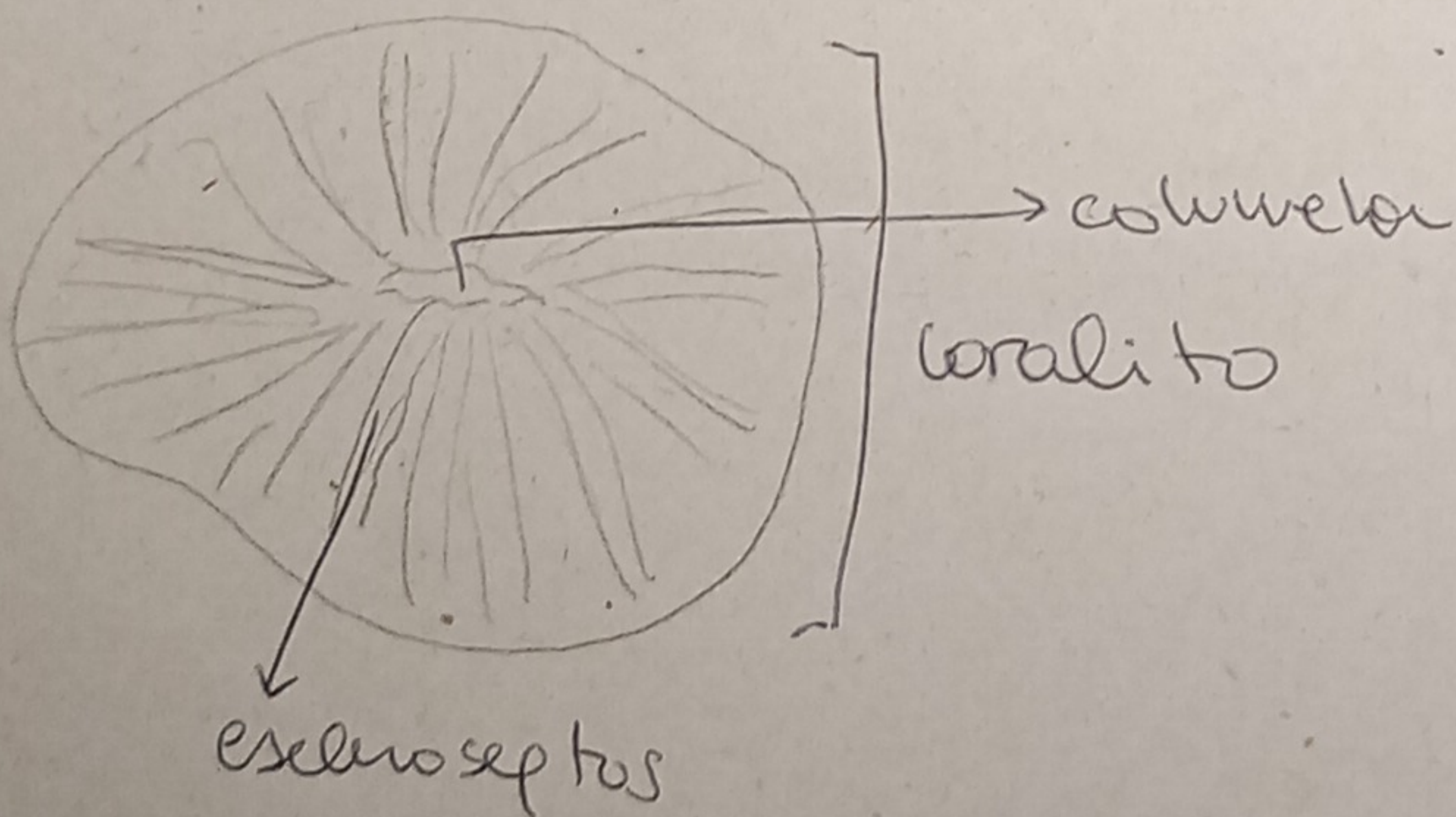
(2)



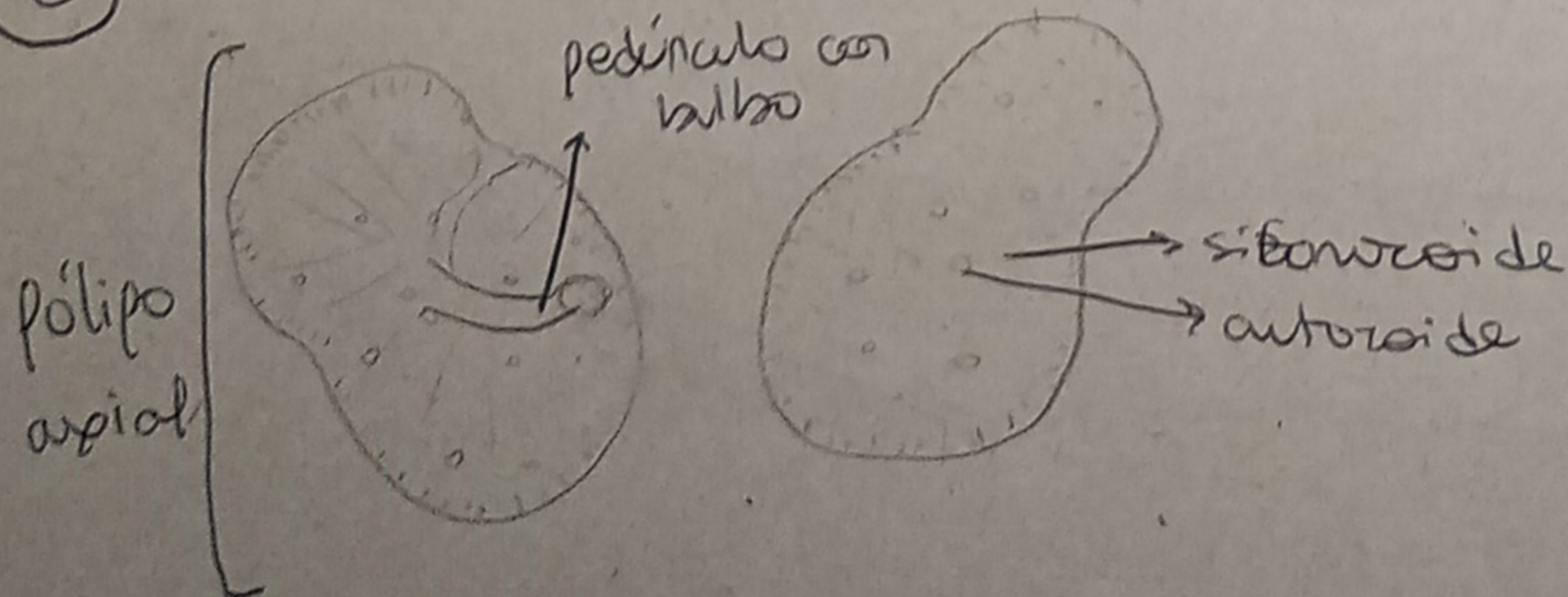
(5)



(7)

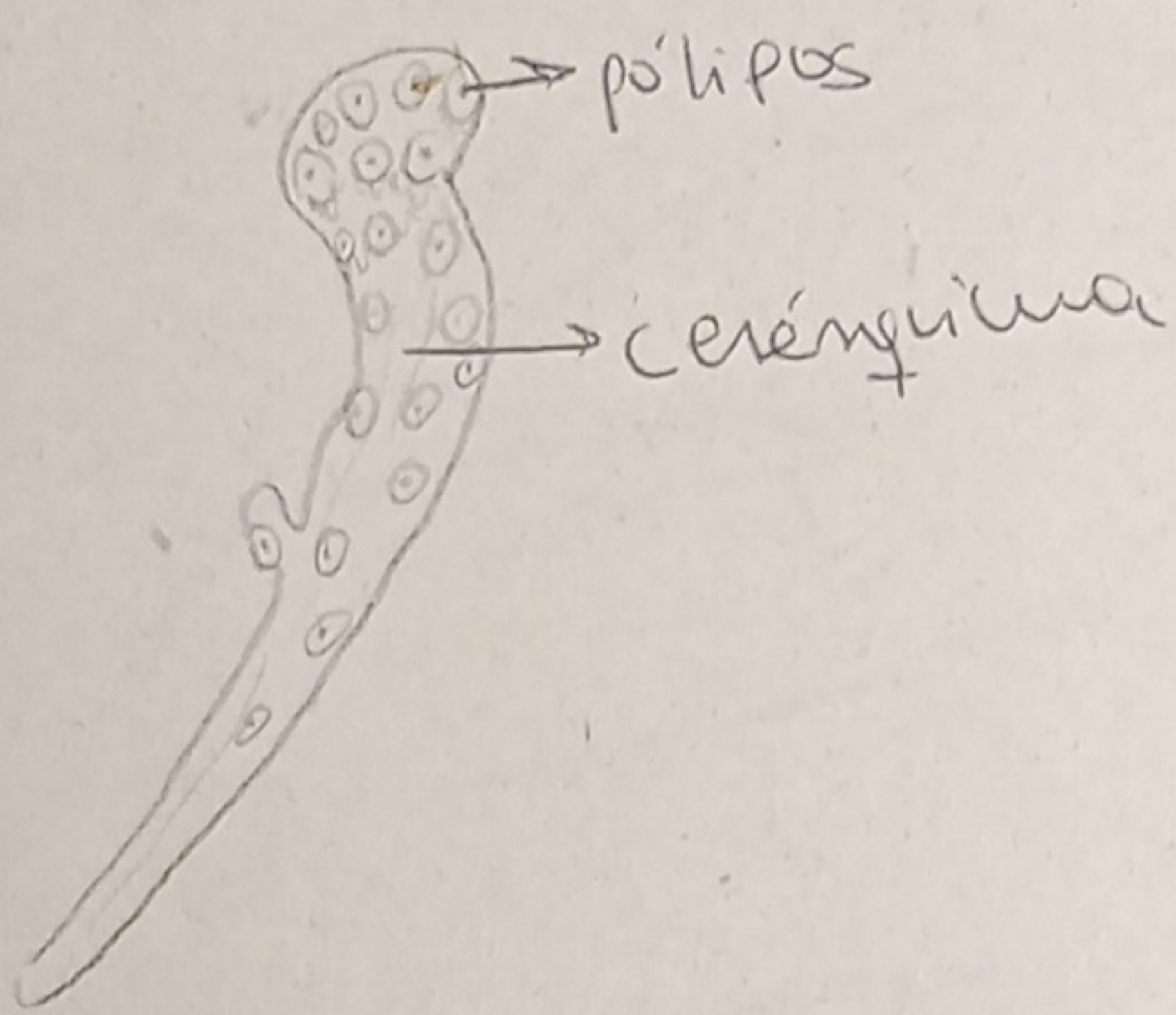


(8)



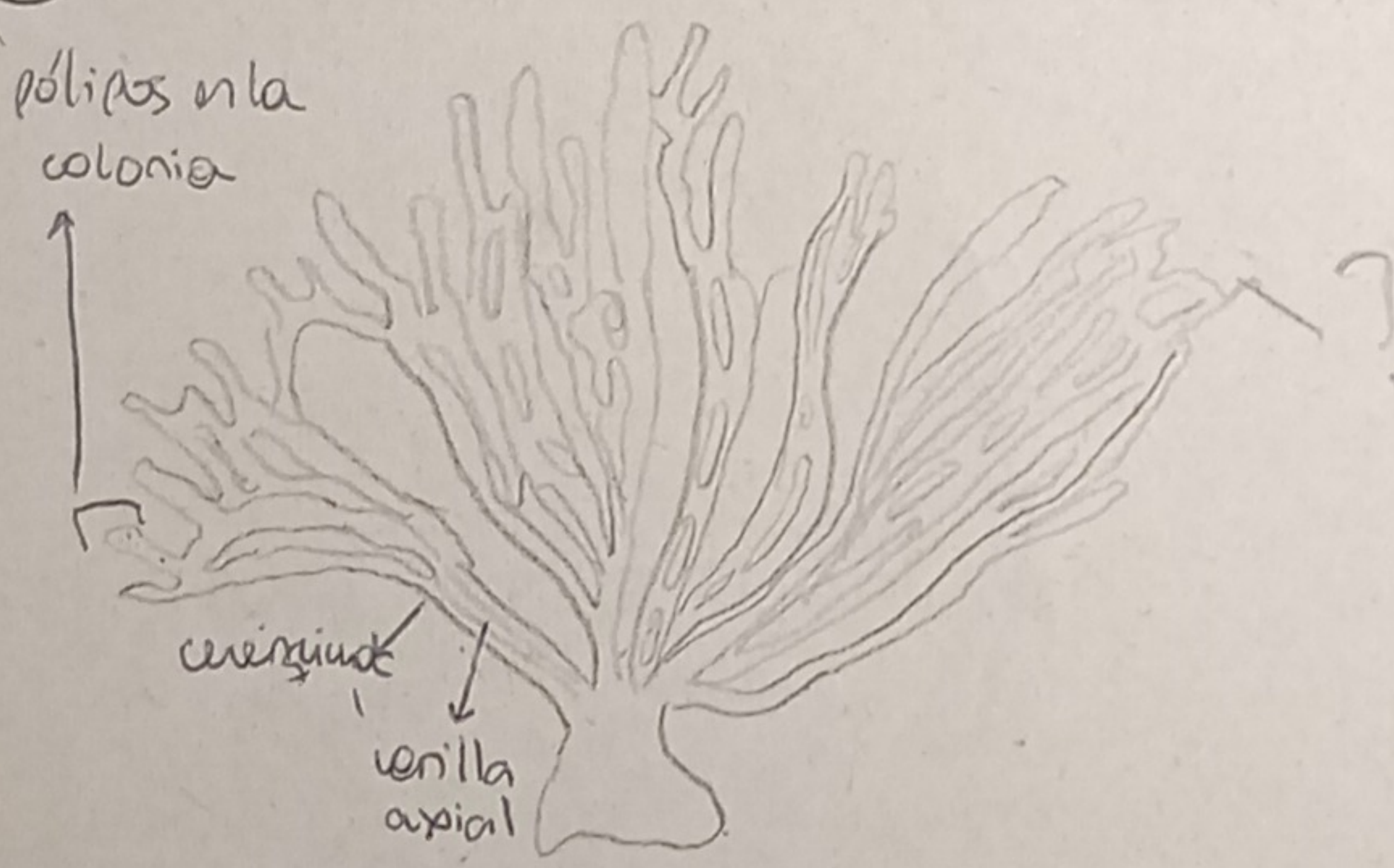
M. Eugenia Segur.

9



Taxon?

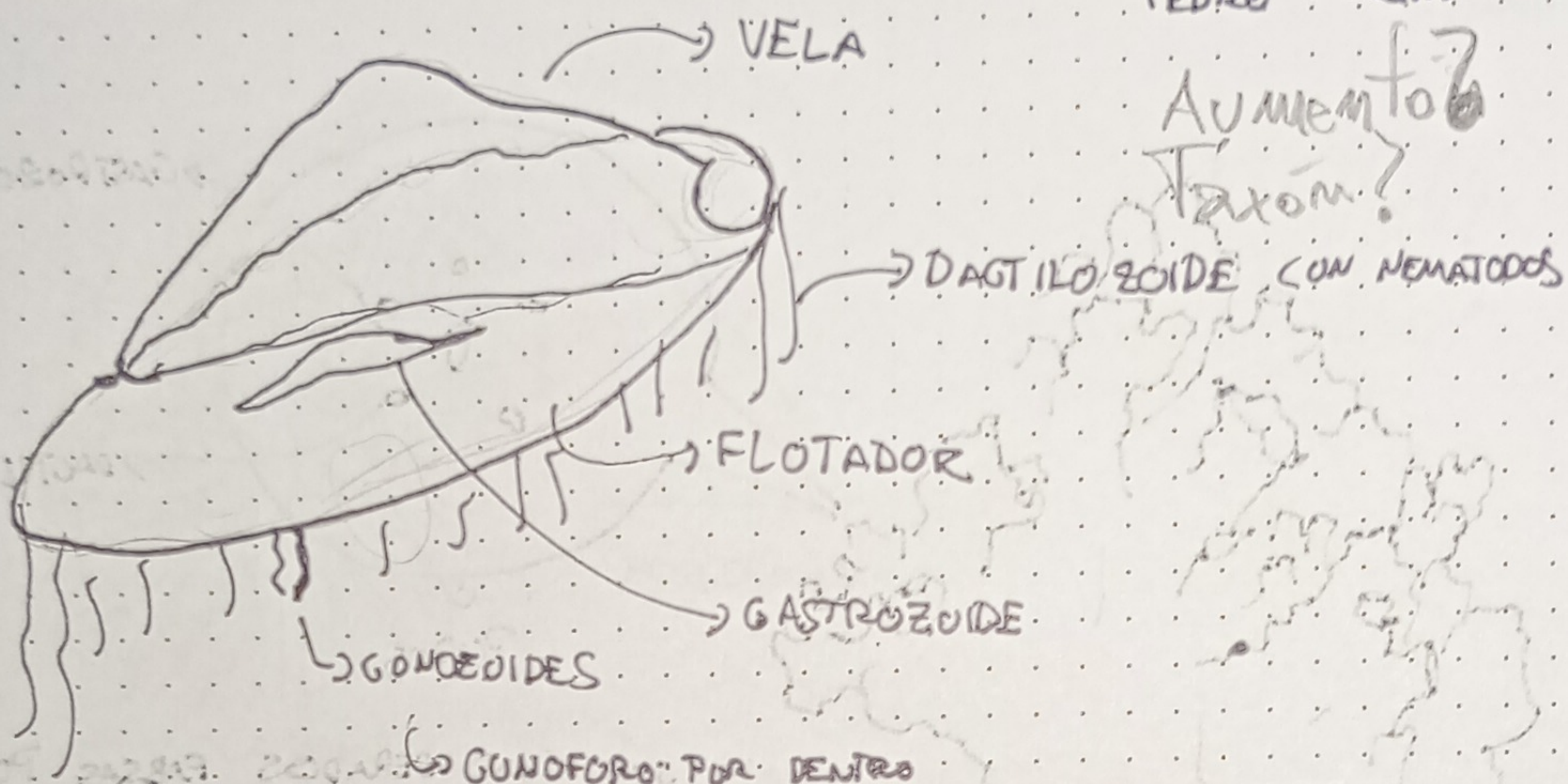
10



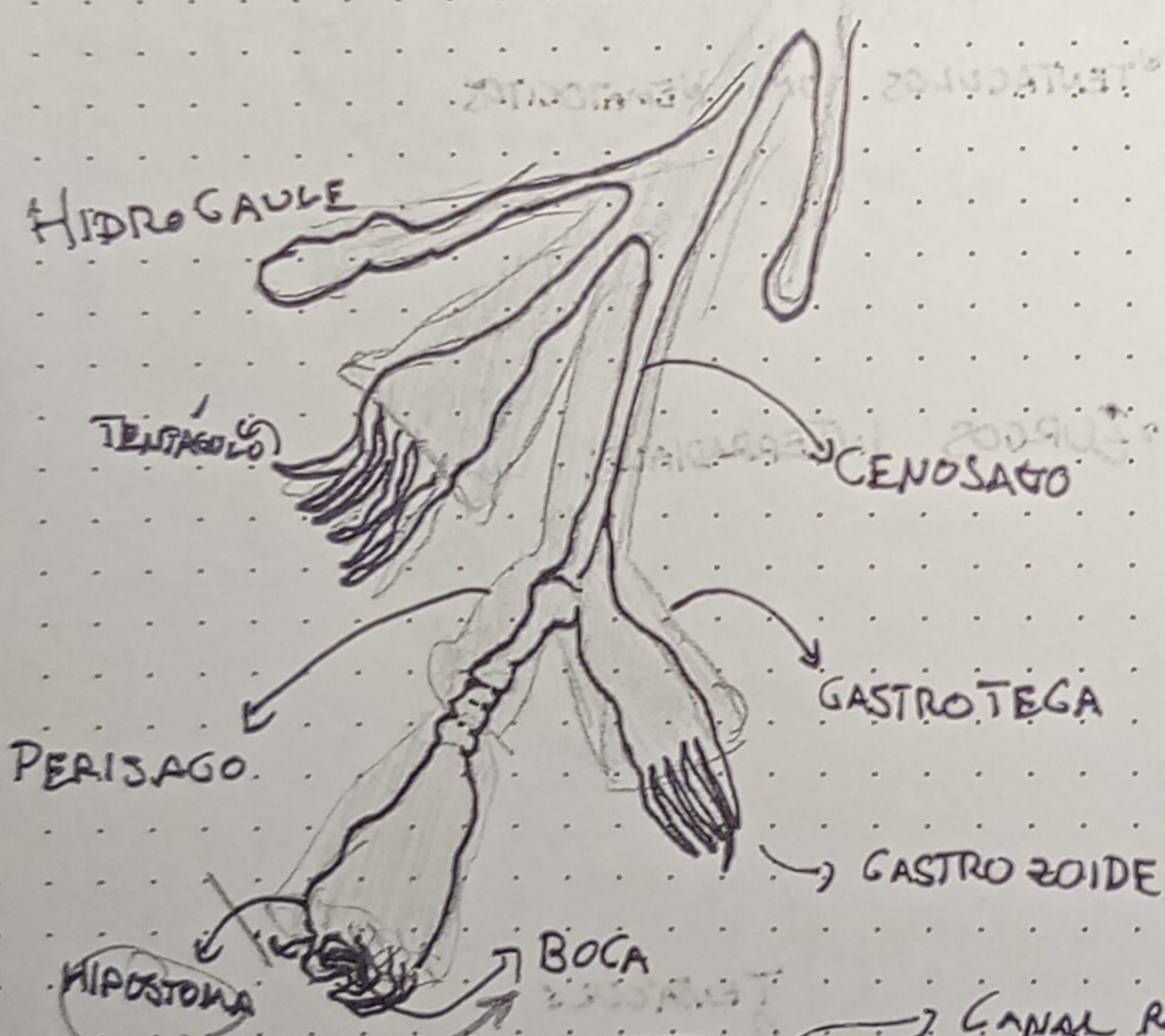
PEDRO ARBINI

Aumento 7
Taxon?

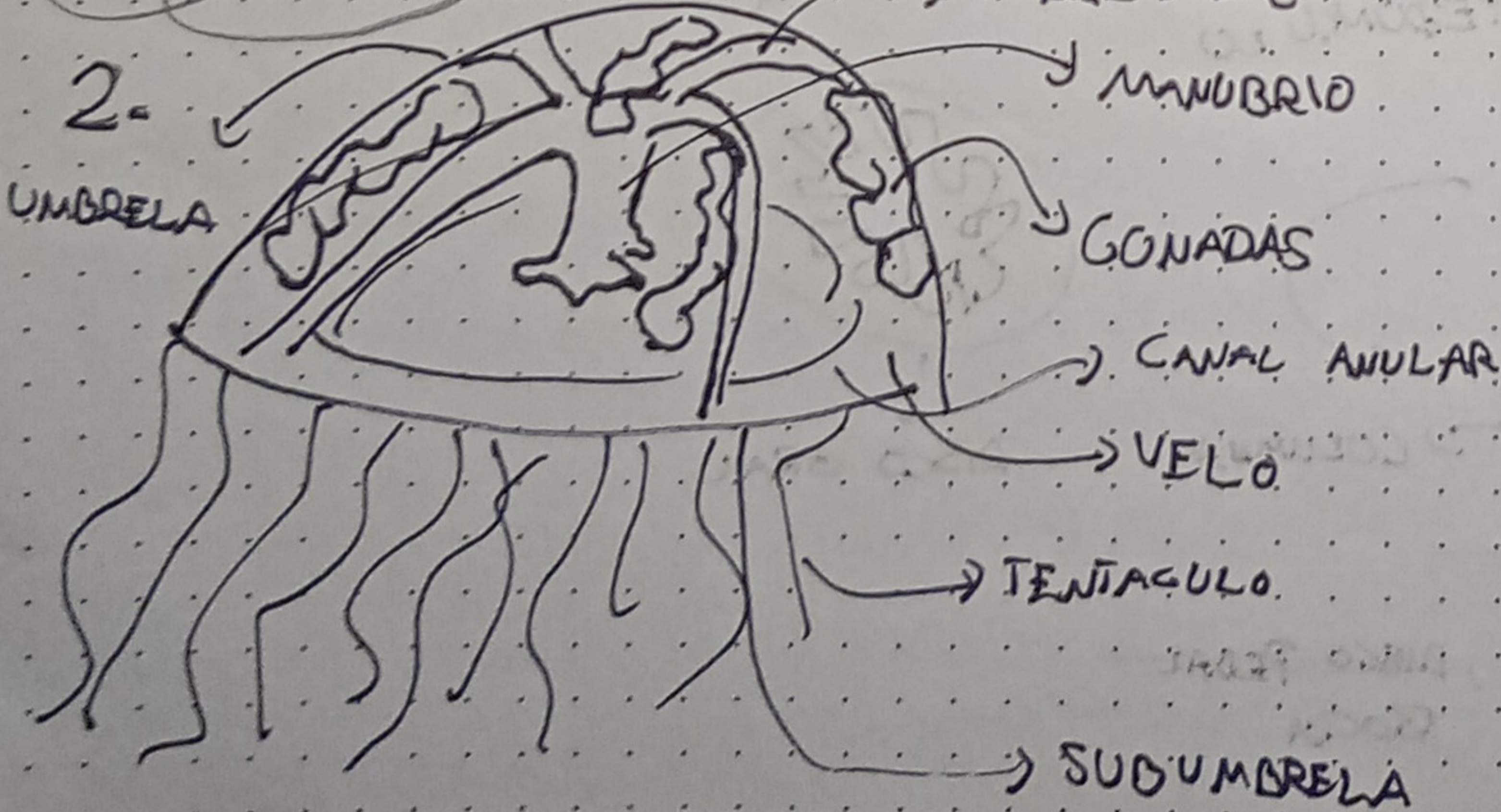
3.



1-



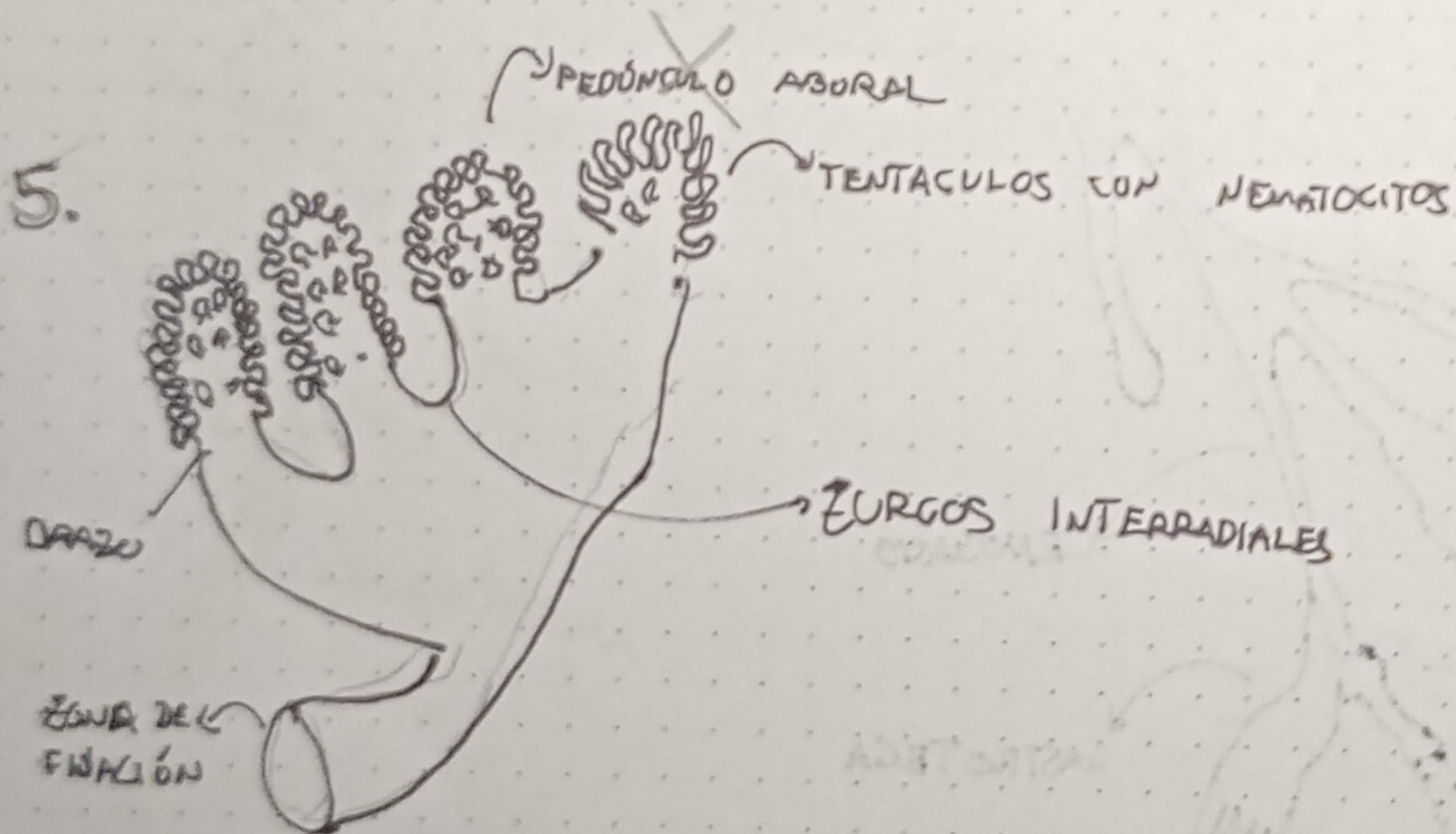
2-



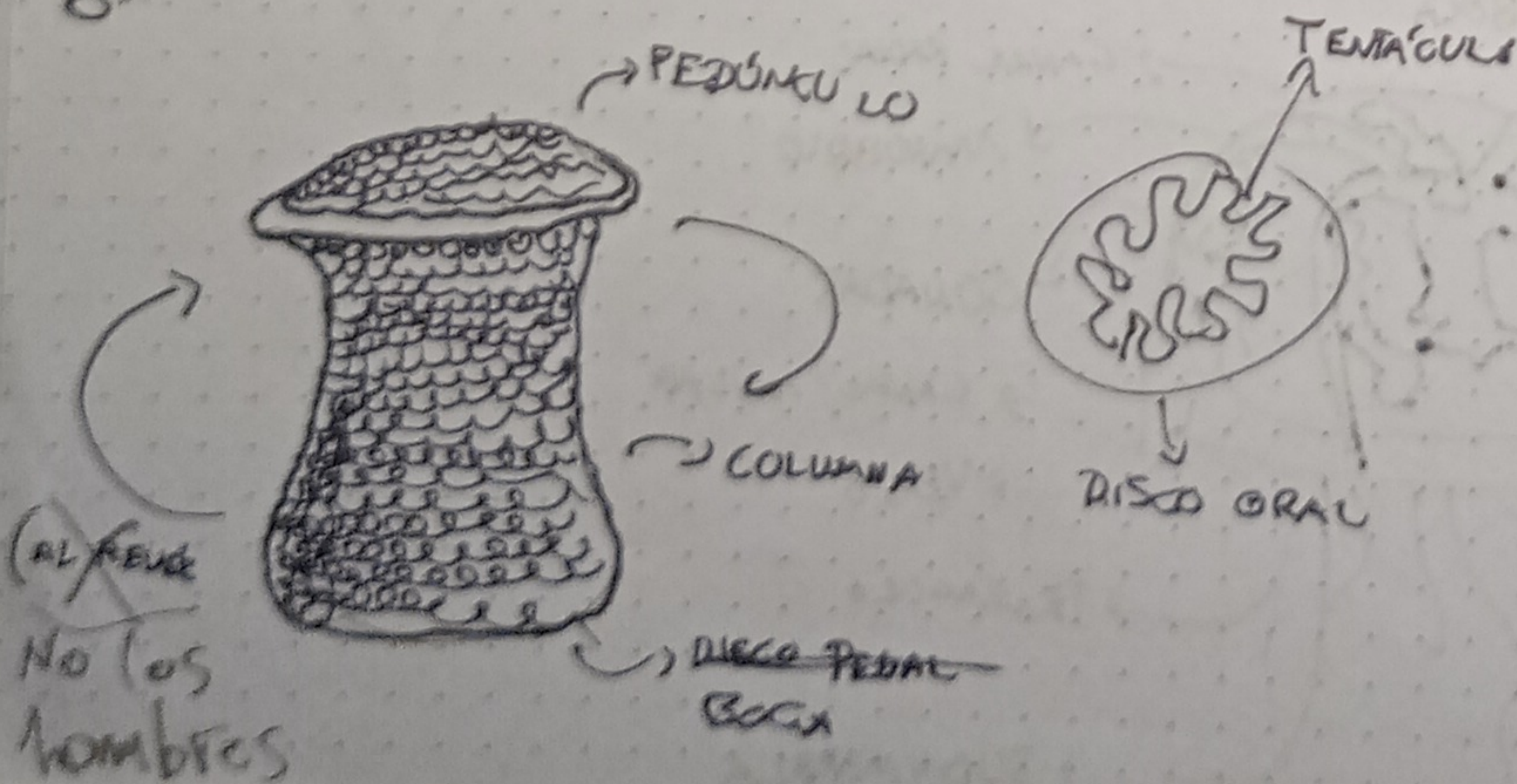
4.



SON CONSIDERADOS FALSAS PORQUE LOS
CORALES VERDADEROS SON DE HEXACORALIA



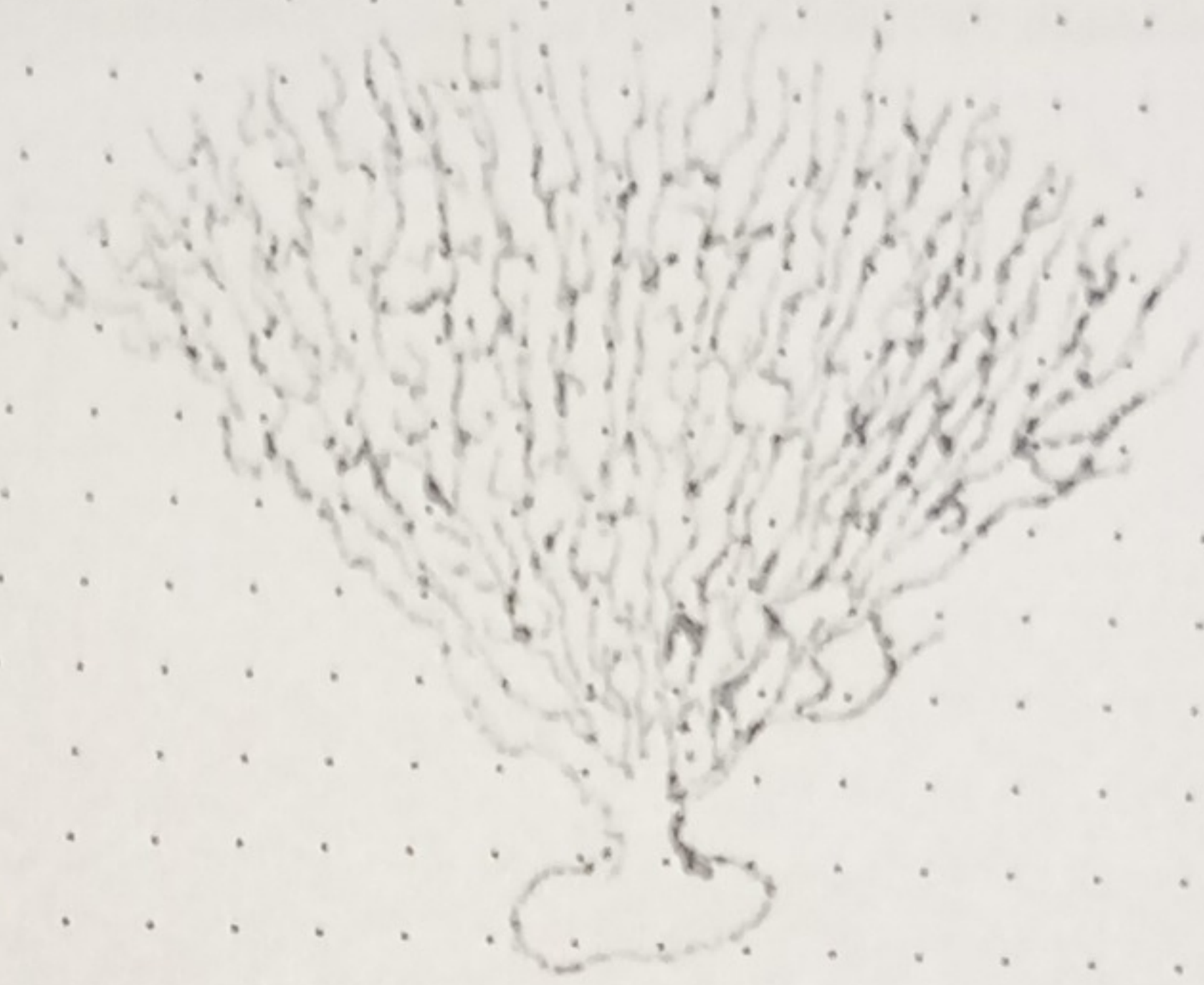
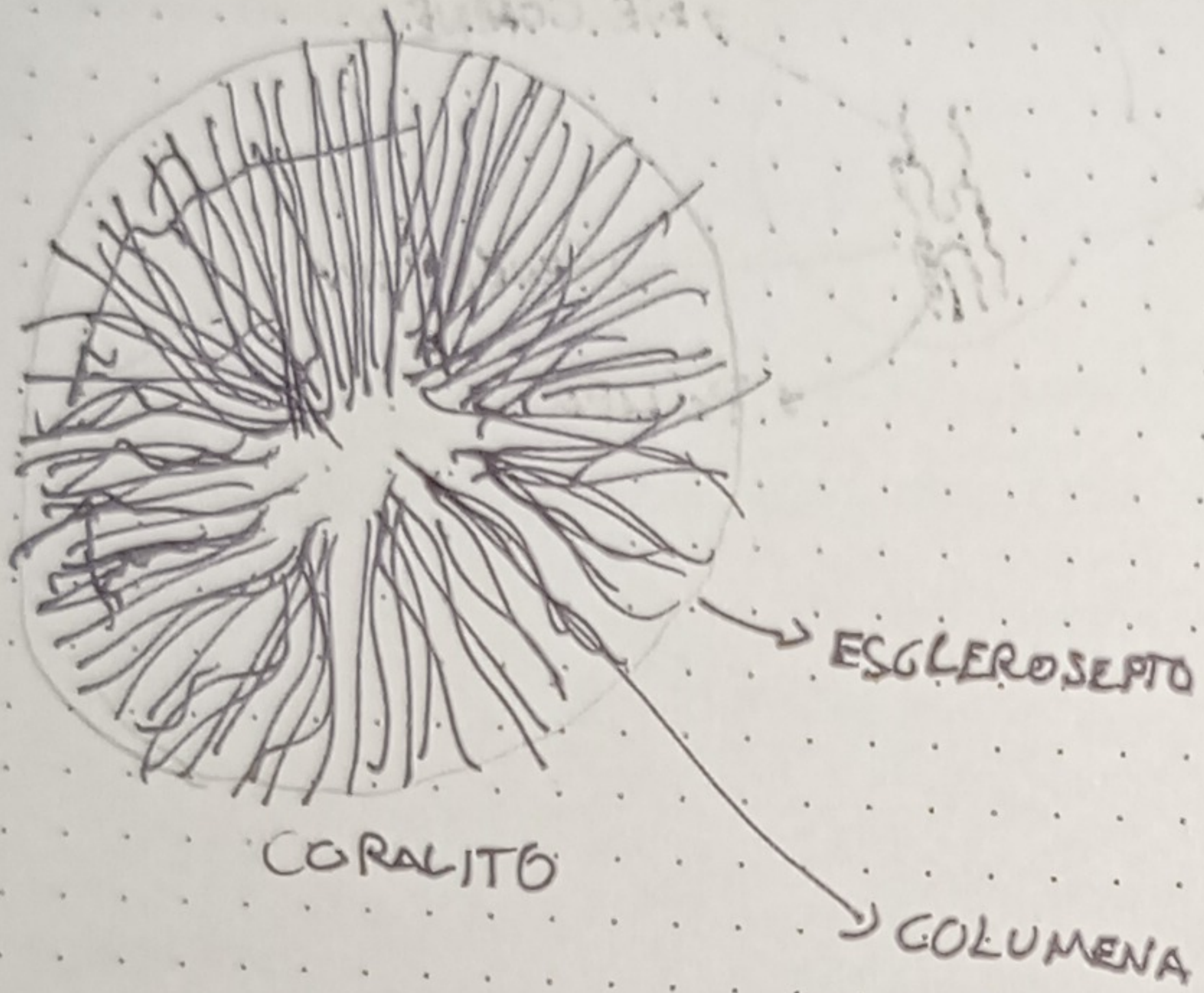
6.



(AL FUEGO
NO LOS
NOMBRES)

PEDRA AZUL

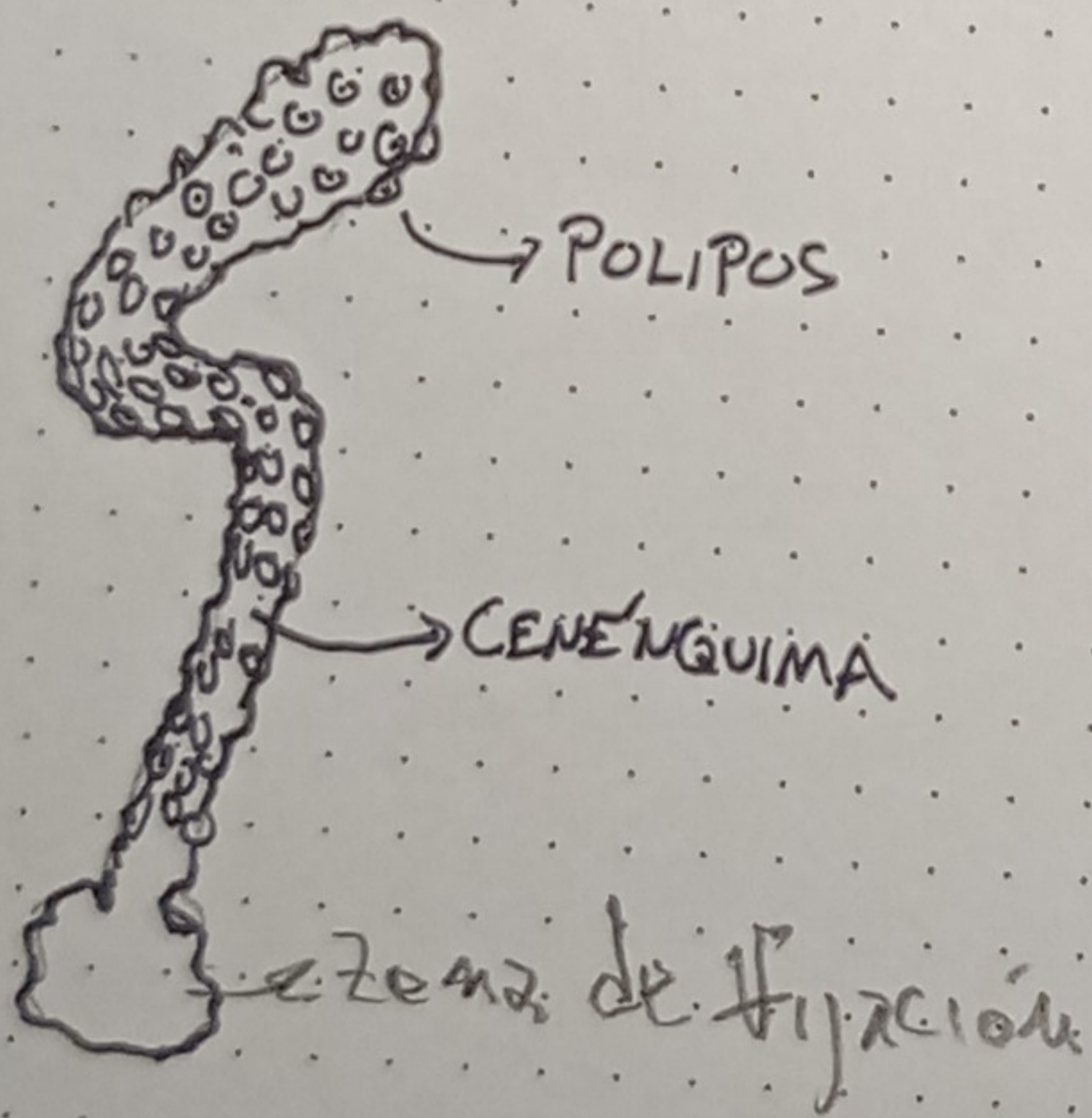
7.



8.



9.



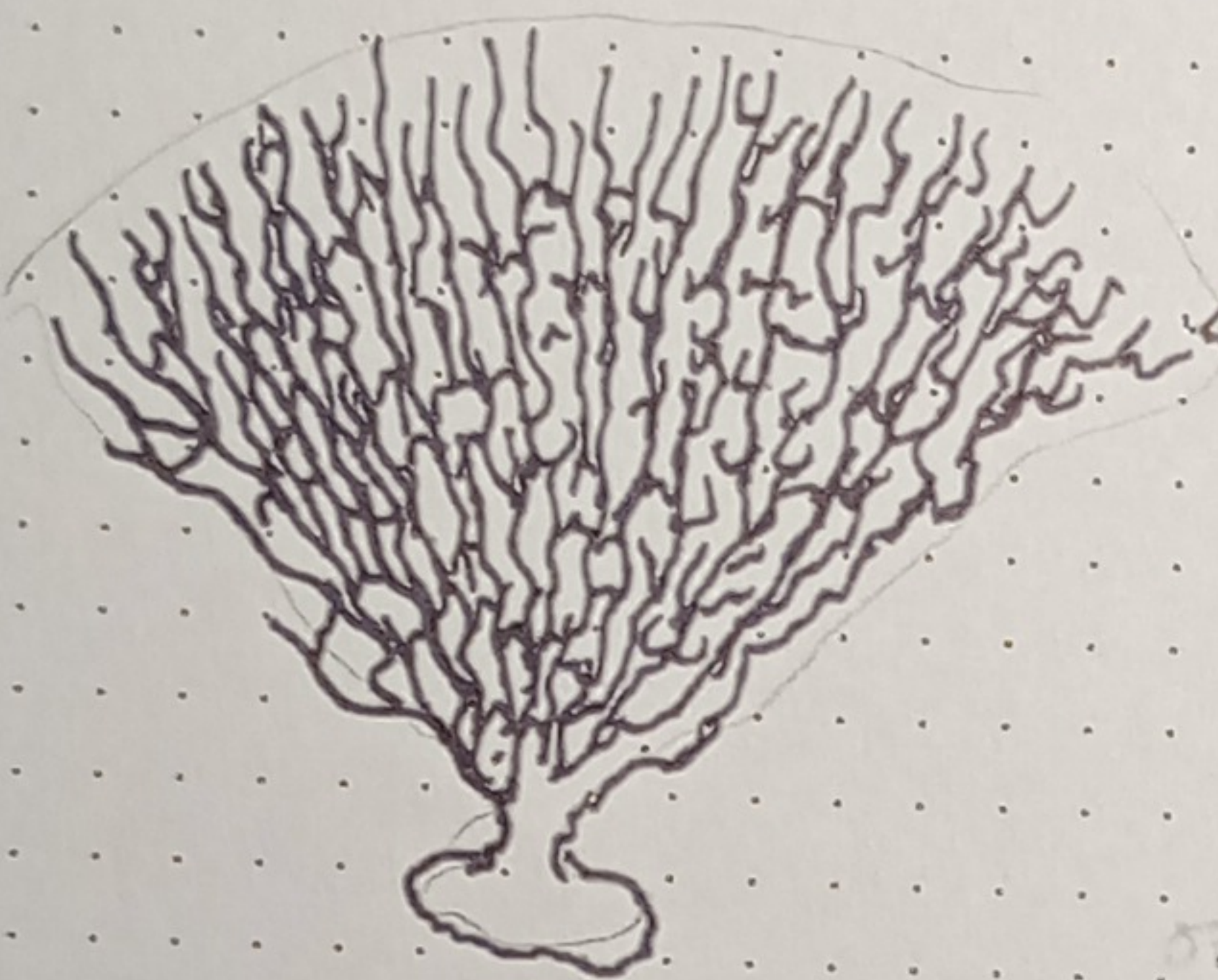
60/105

FRANCA FAILLA SAIAVERA

DNE: 45 683 520

REINO ANIMAL PHYLUM PORÍFERA

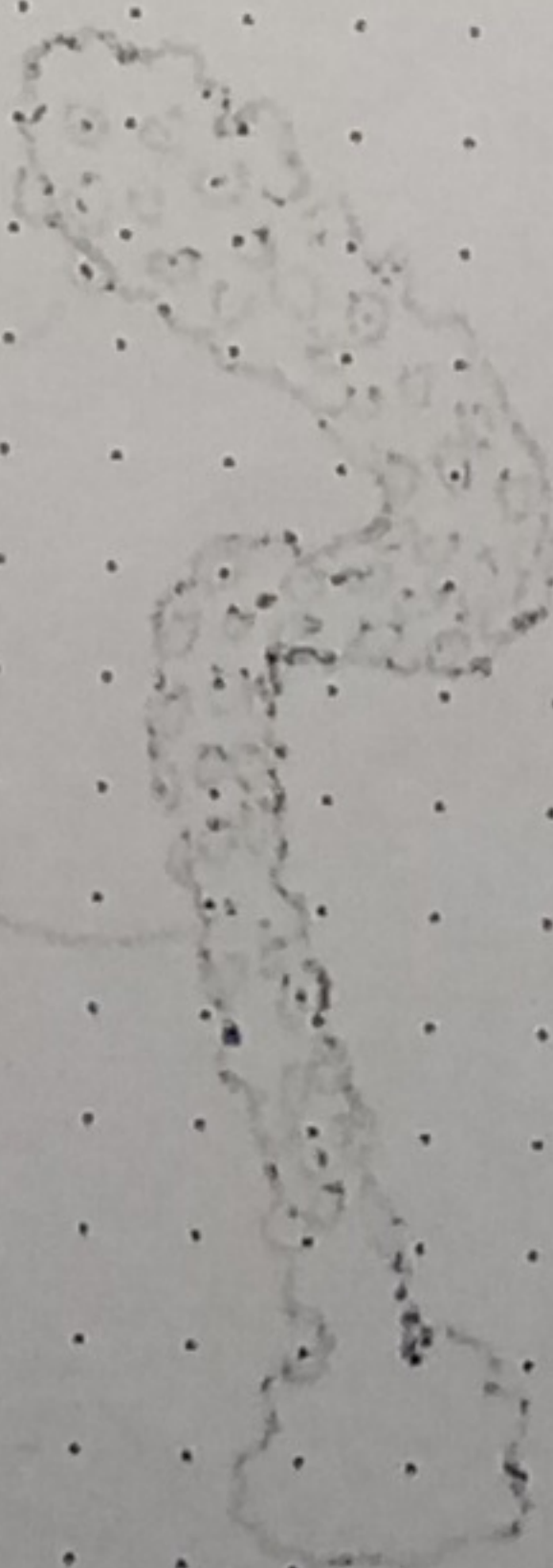
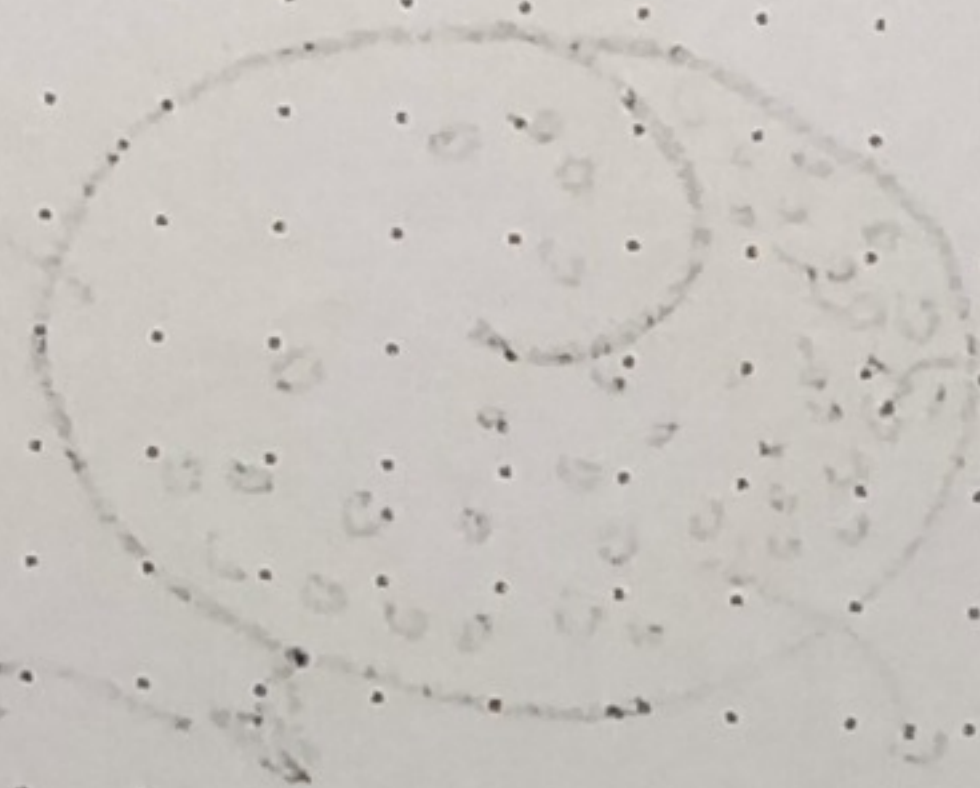
10



EJE CÓRNEO

CELENQUIMA

PÓLIPO

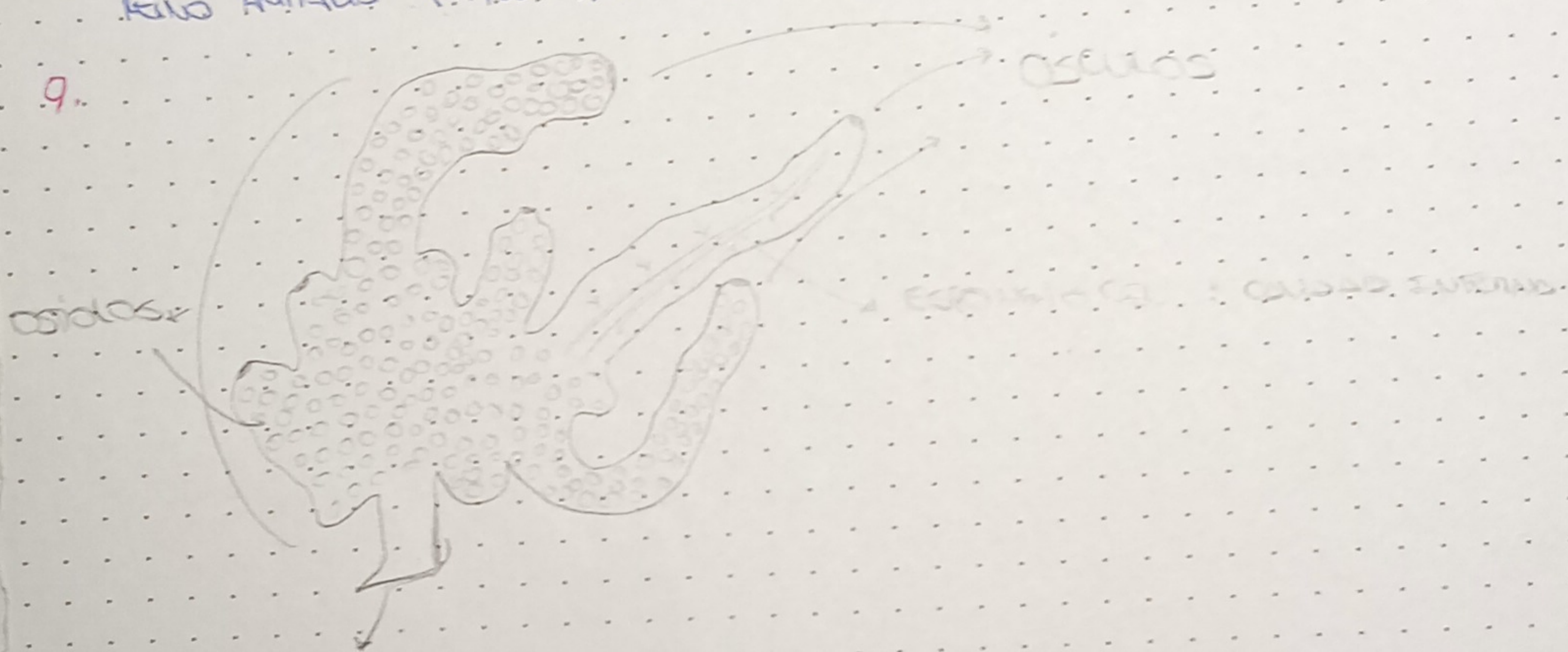


FRANCA FAILLA SNAUJERY

DNE: 45 683 520.

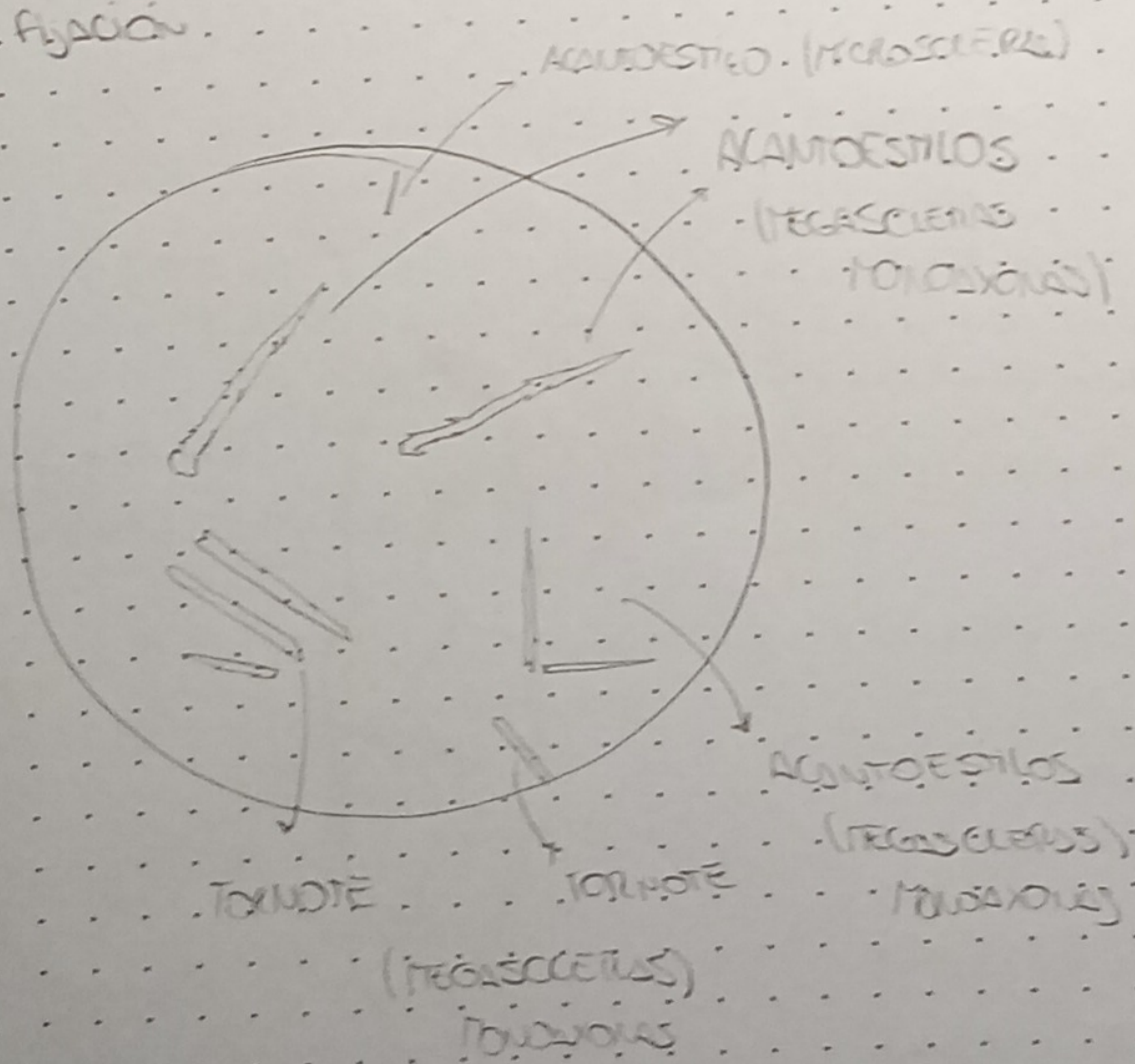
REINO ANIMAL PHYLUM PORIFERA

9.



ZONA DE
FUSIÓN

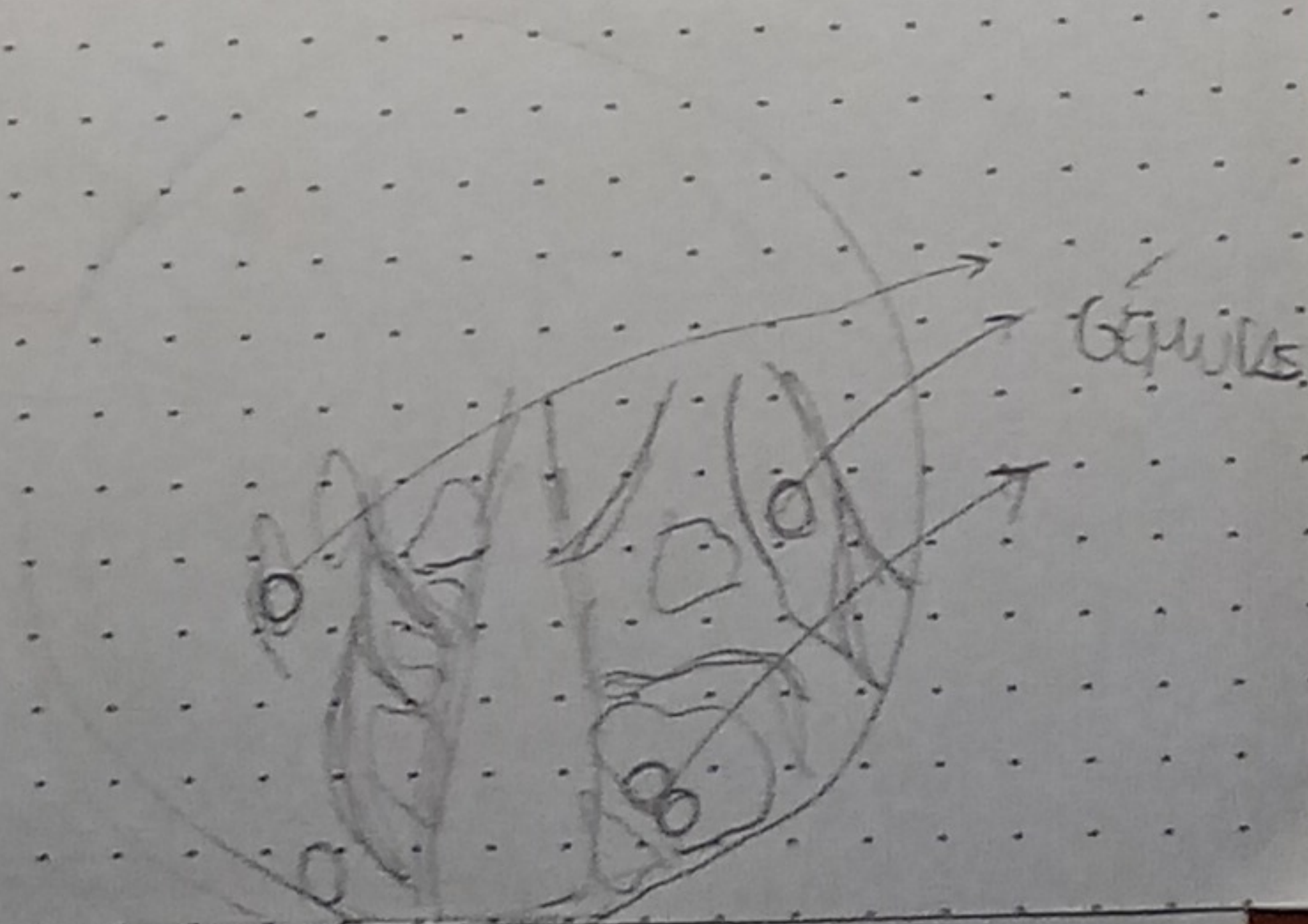
10.



11.

12. NO SE HACE

ESPIRAD. NO
SE LLEGAN A
VER EN LIPS.

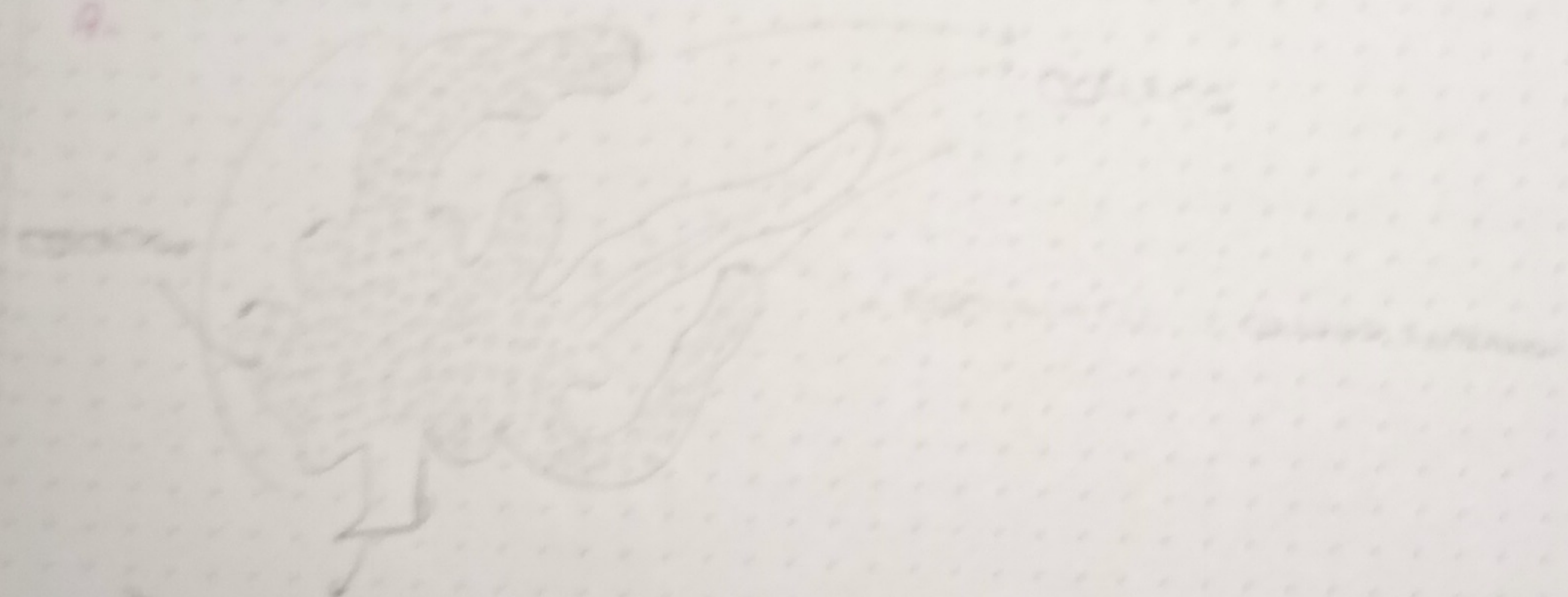


FRANK RALLA, SURGEON

DATE: 10/05/2003

WAS TAKEN FROM PATIENT

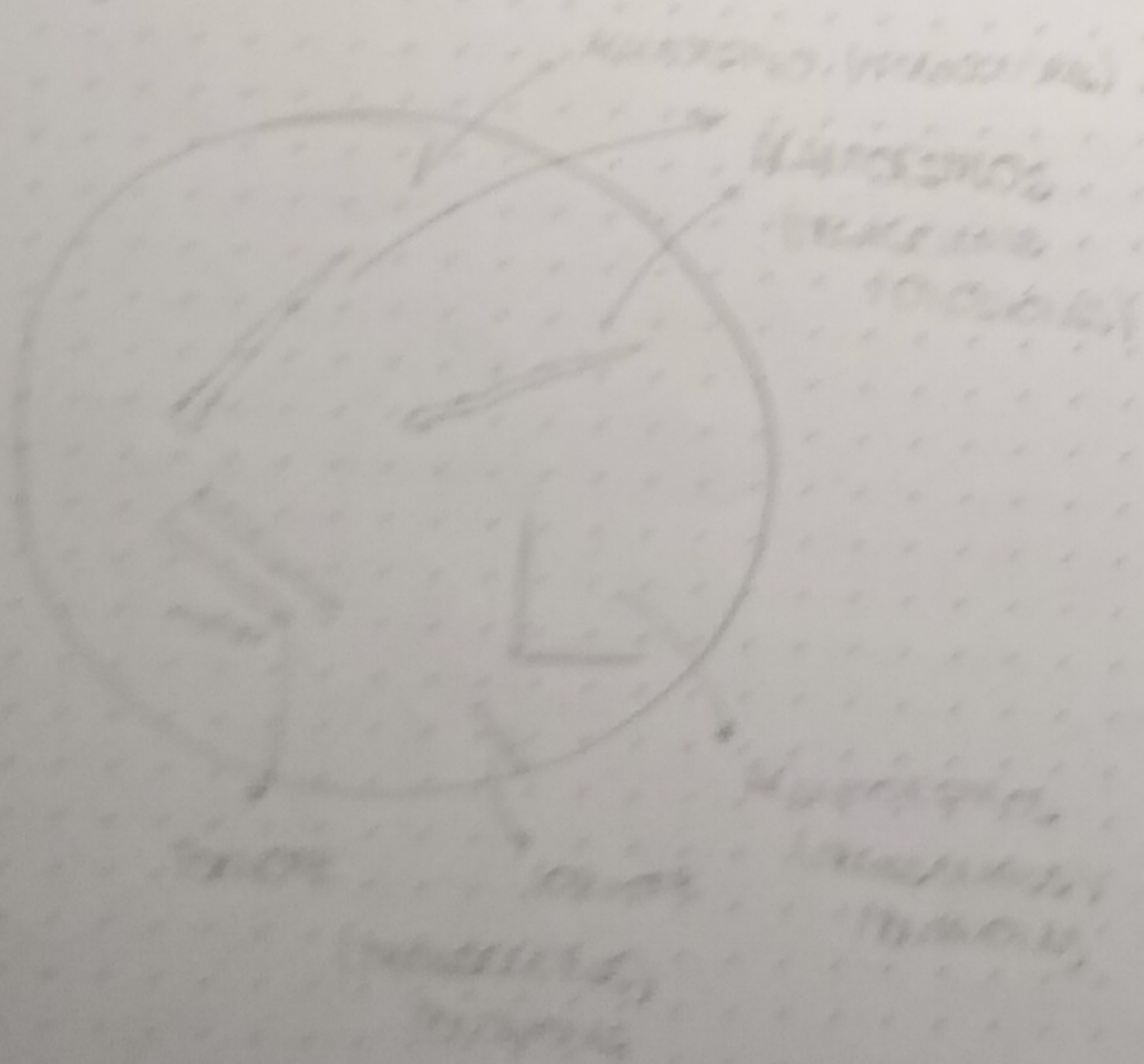
9.



10/2

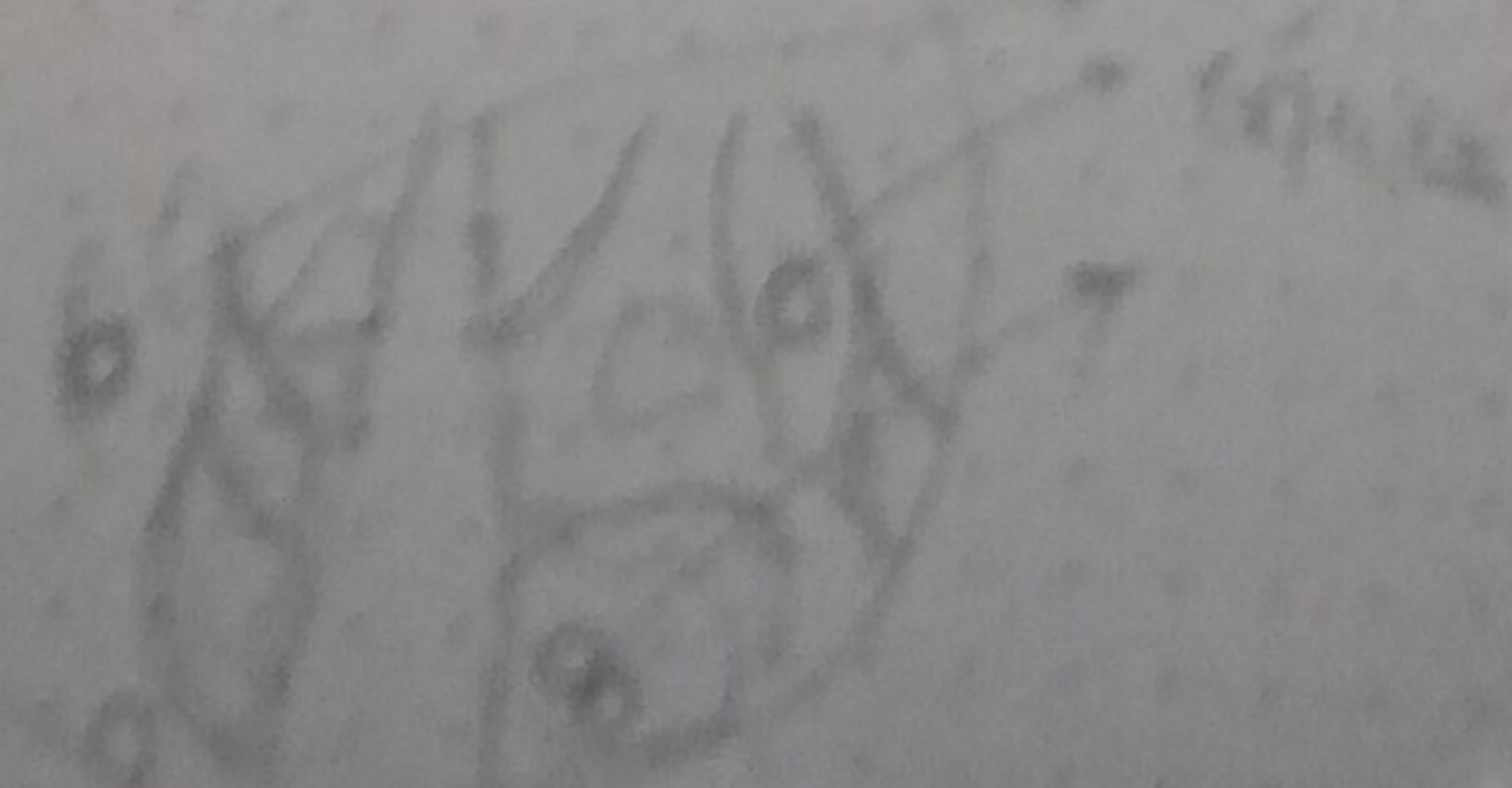
10/2

10.

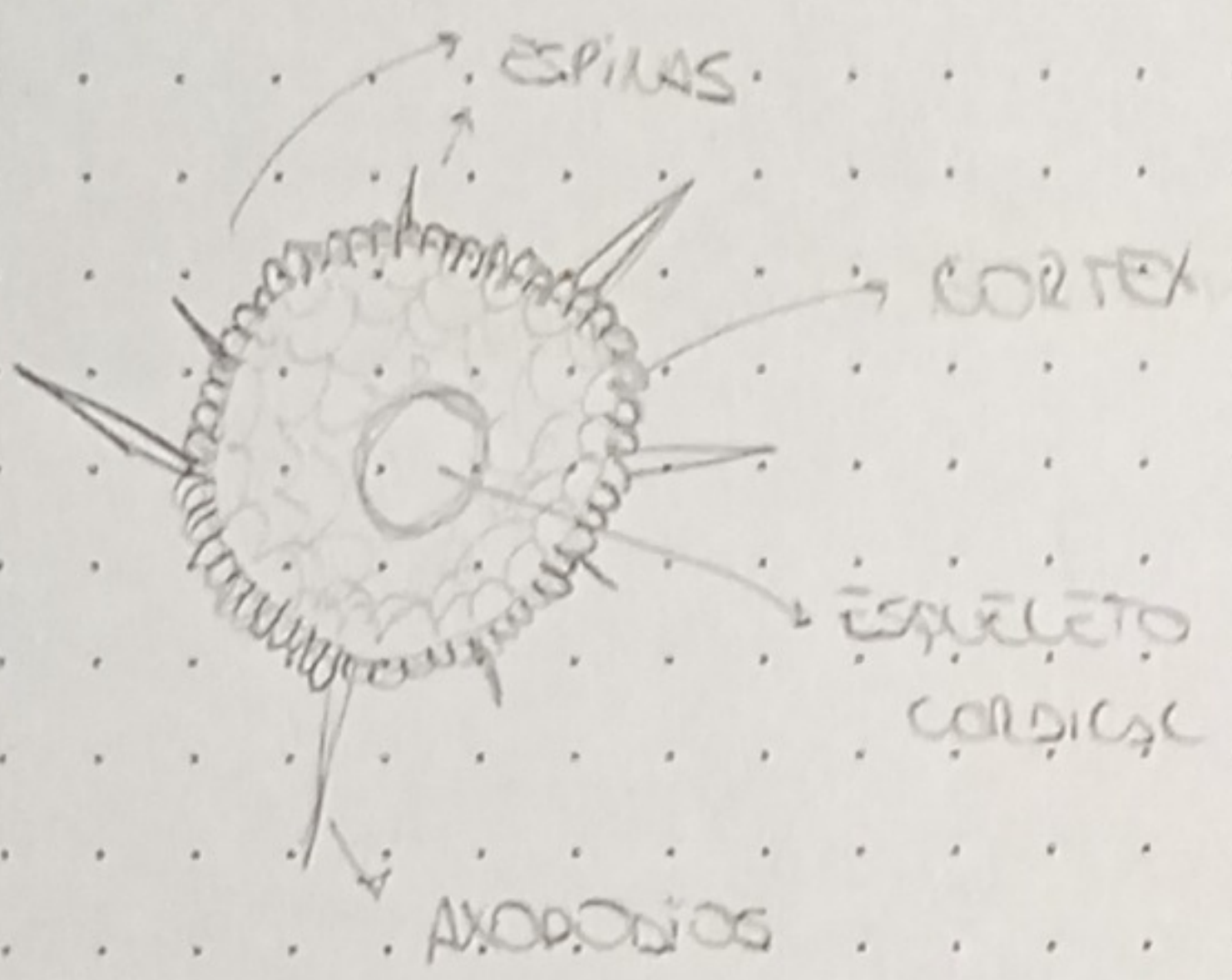


10/2

10/2



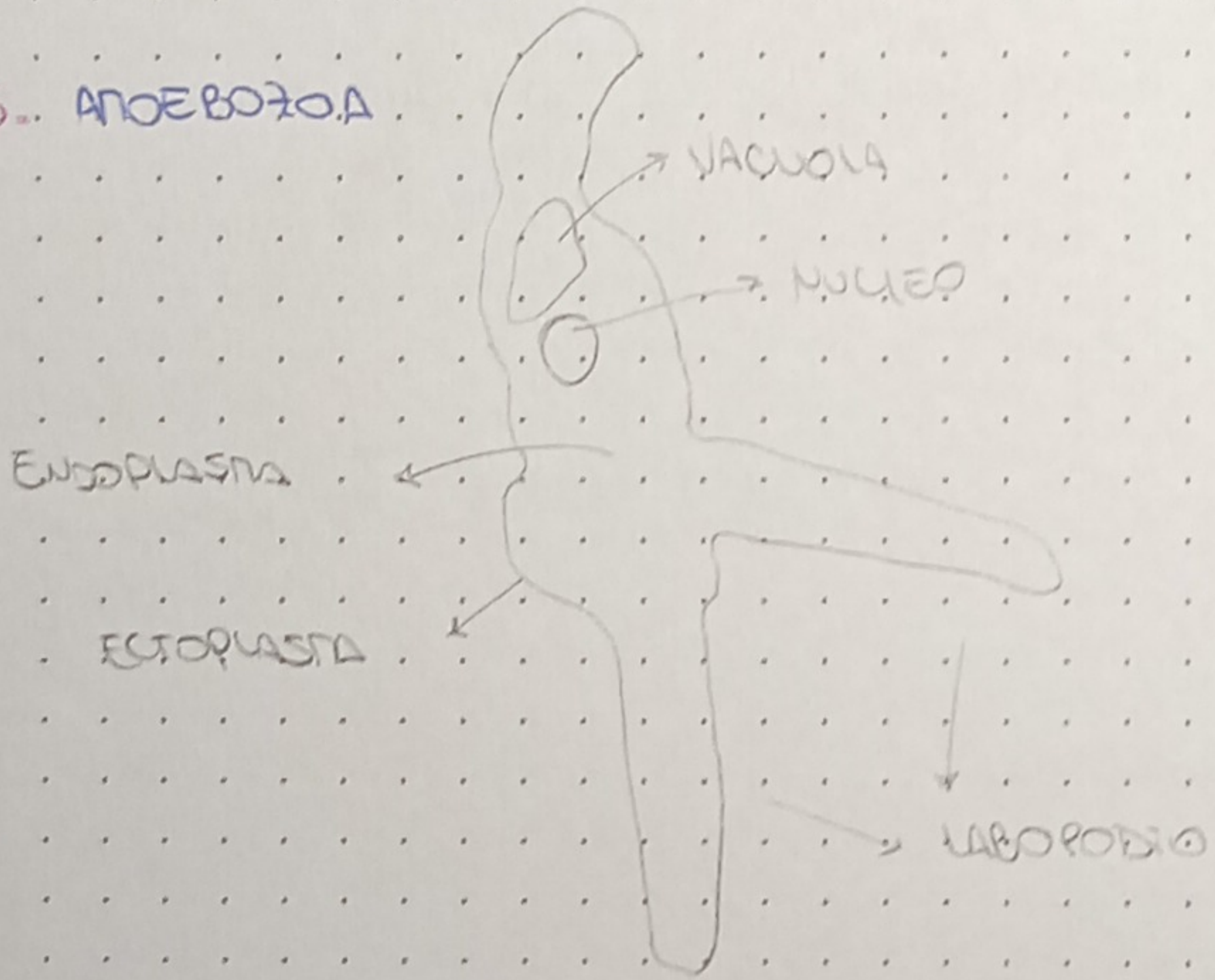
8.



SPUMELLA radiolaria

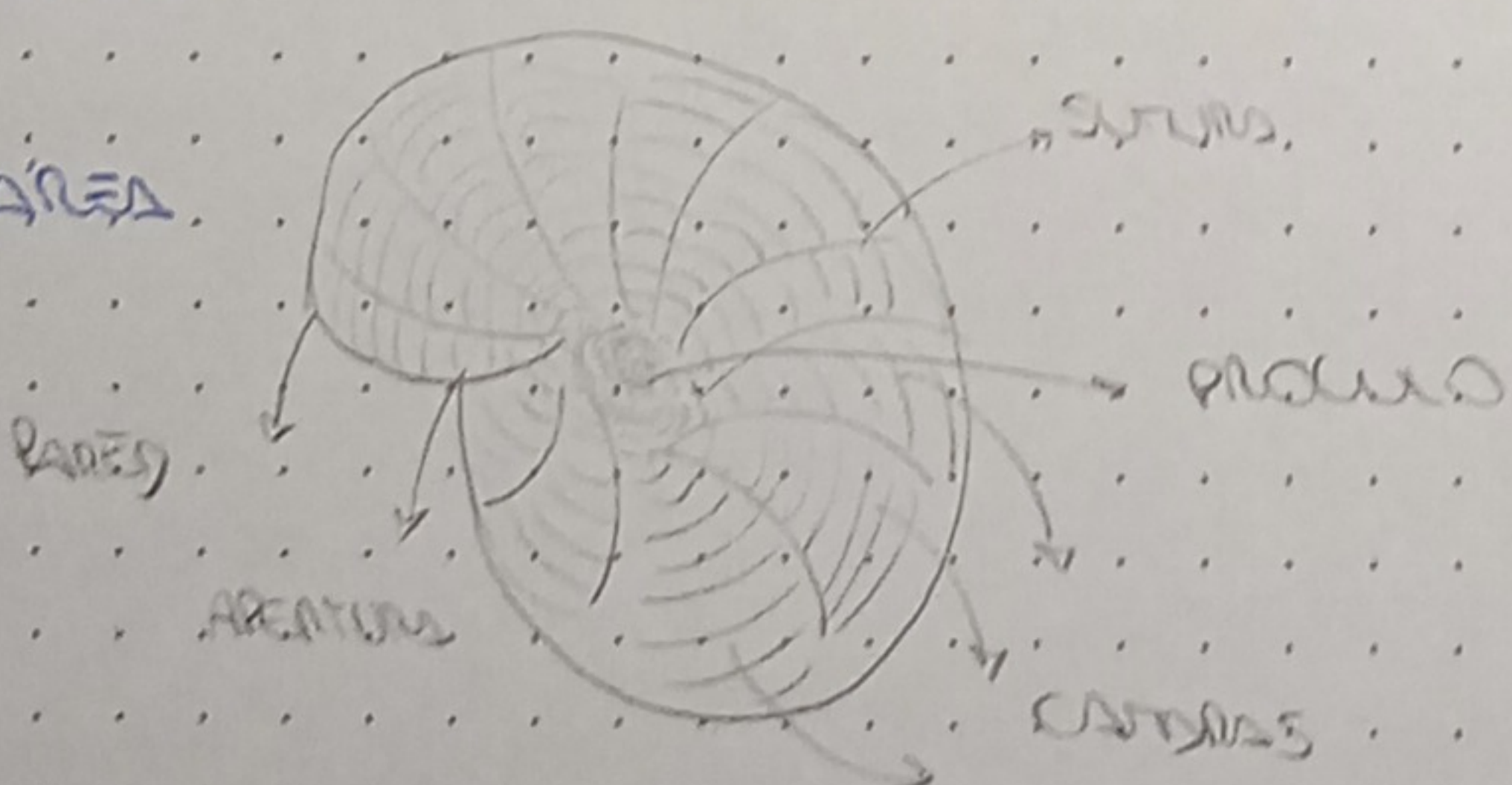


5. AMOEBOZOA

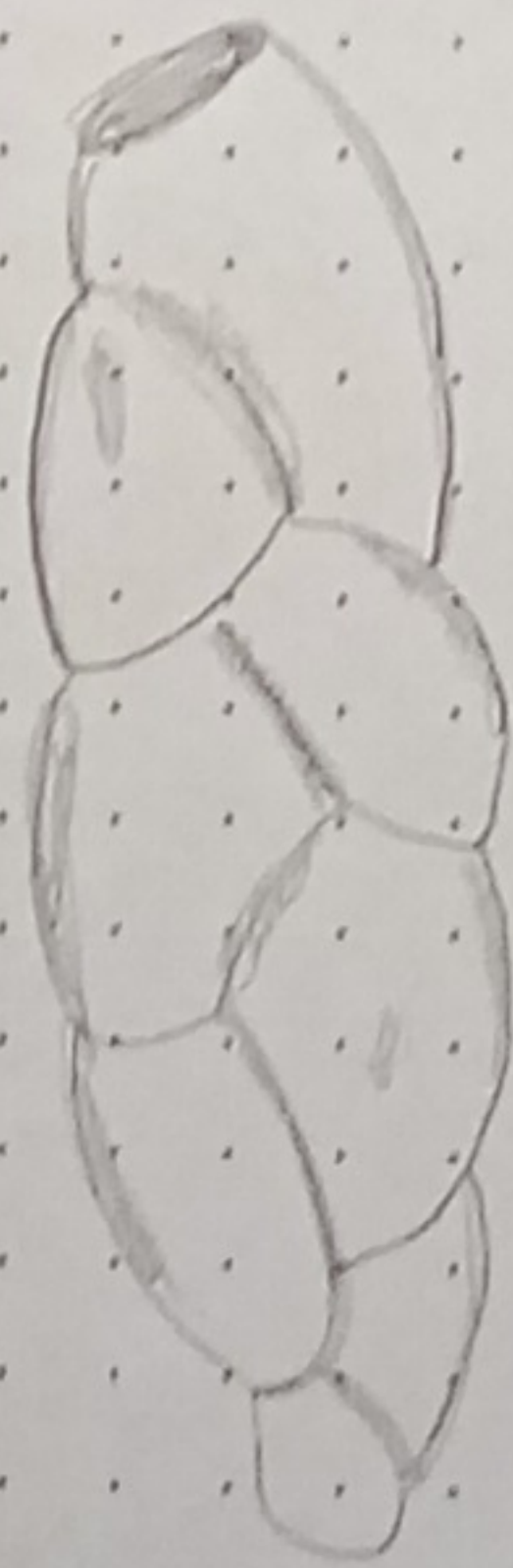


7. FORAMINIFERA

CAVAREA

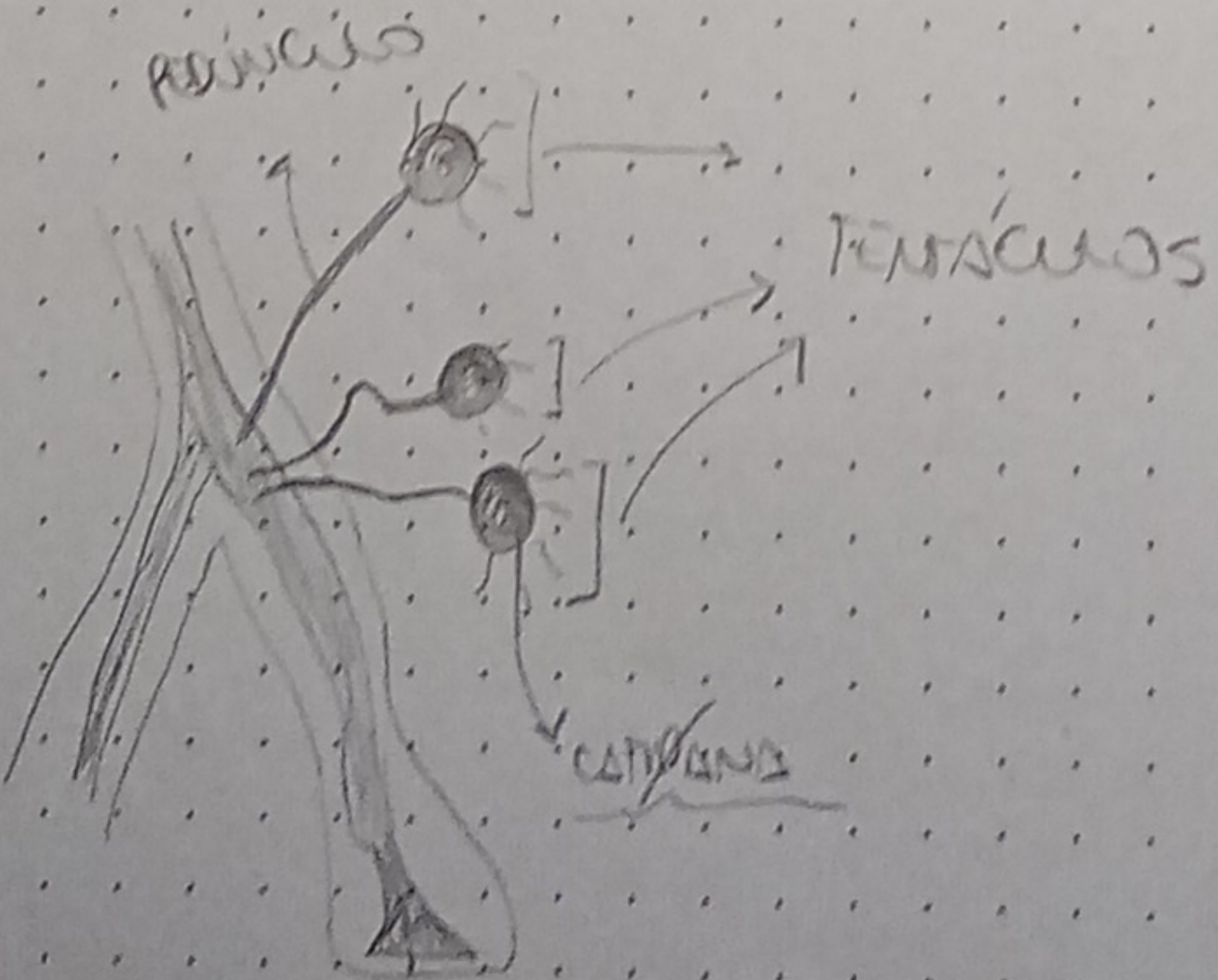


ALGUSTINADOS



4. ALVEOLATA

EPHELOTA



TENACULO. Velo! gomada

TRABAJO PRACTICO

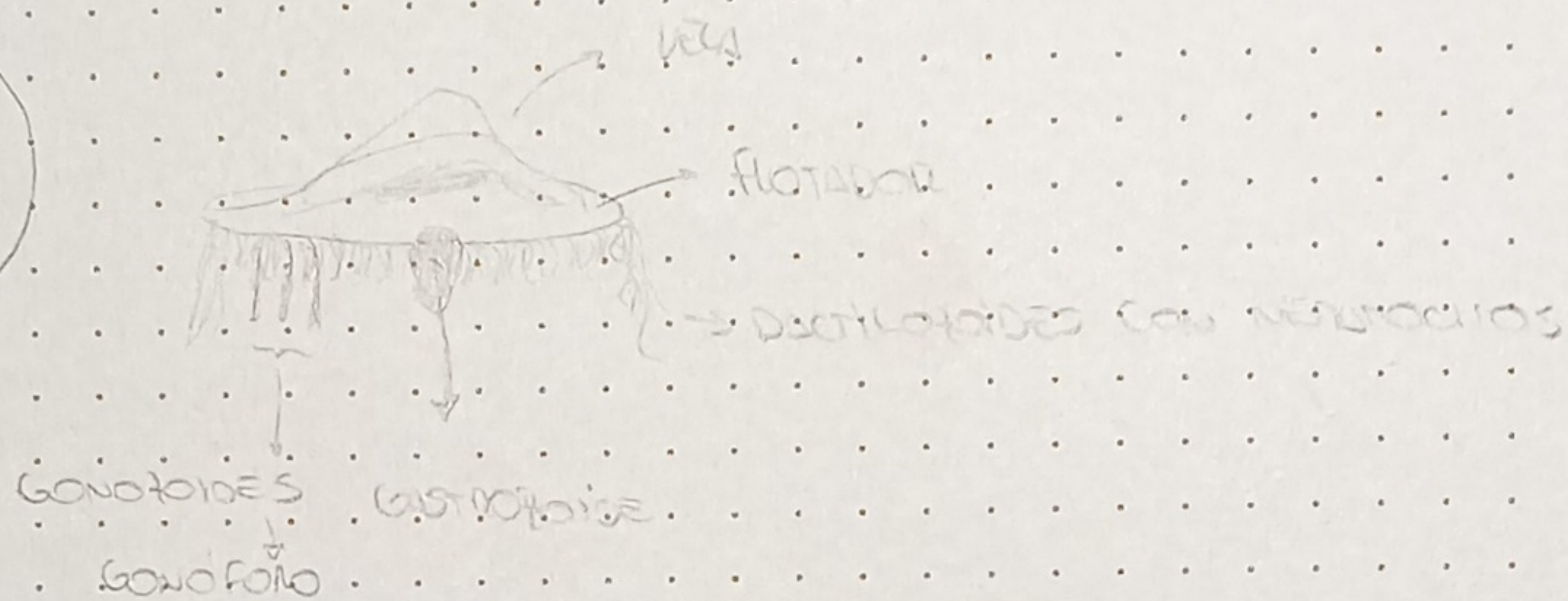
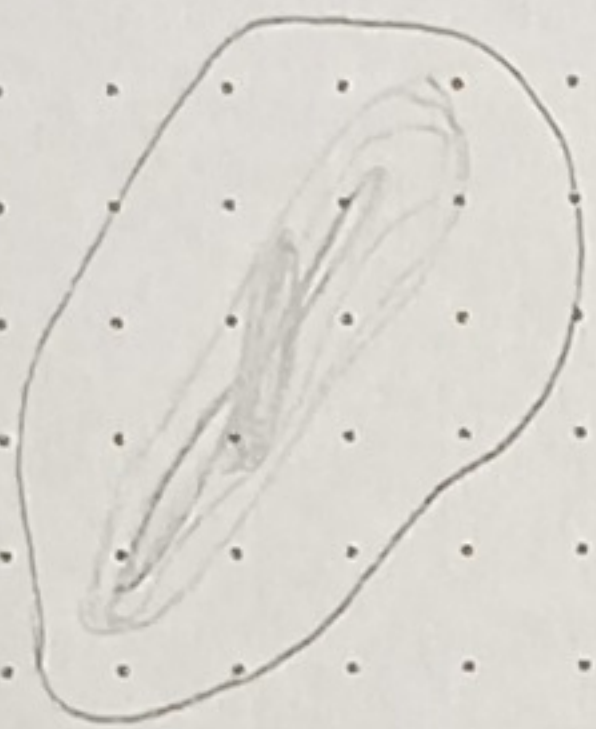
PHYLUM PLATYHELMINTHES

FRANCIS PAULA SALAZAR
DUI: 45 683 520

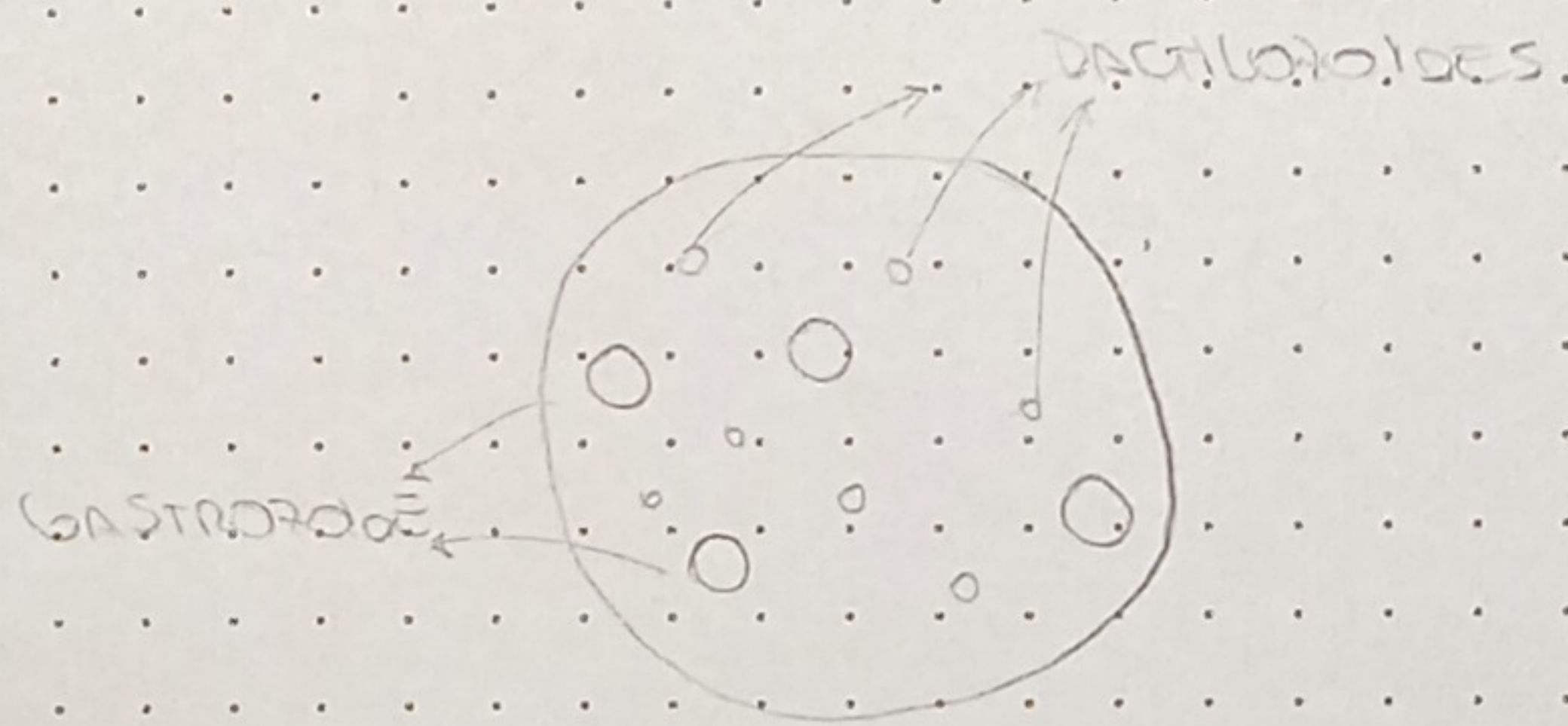
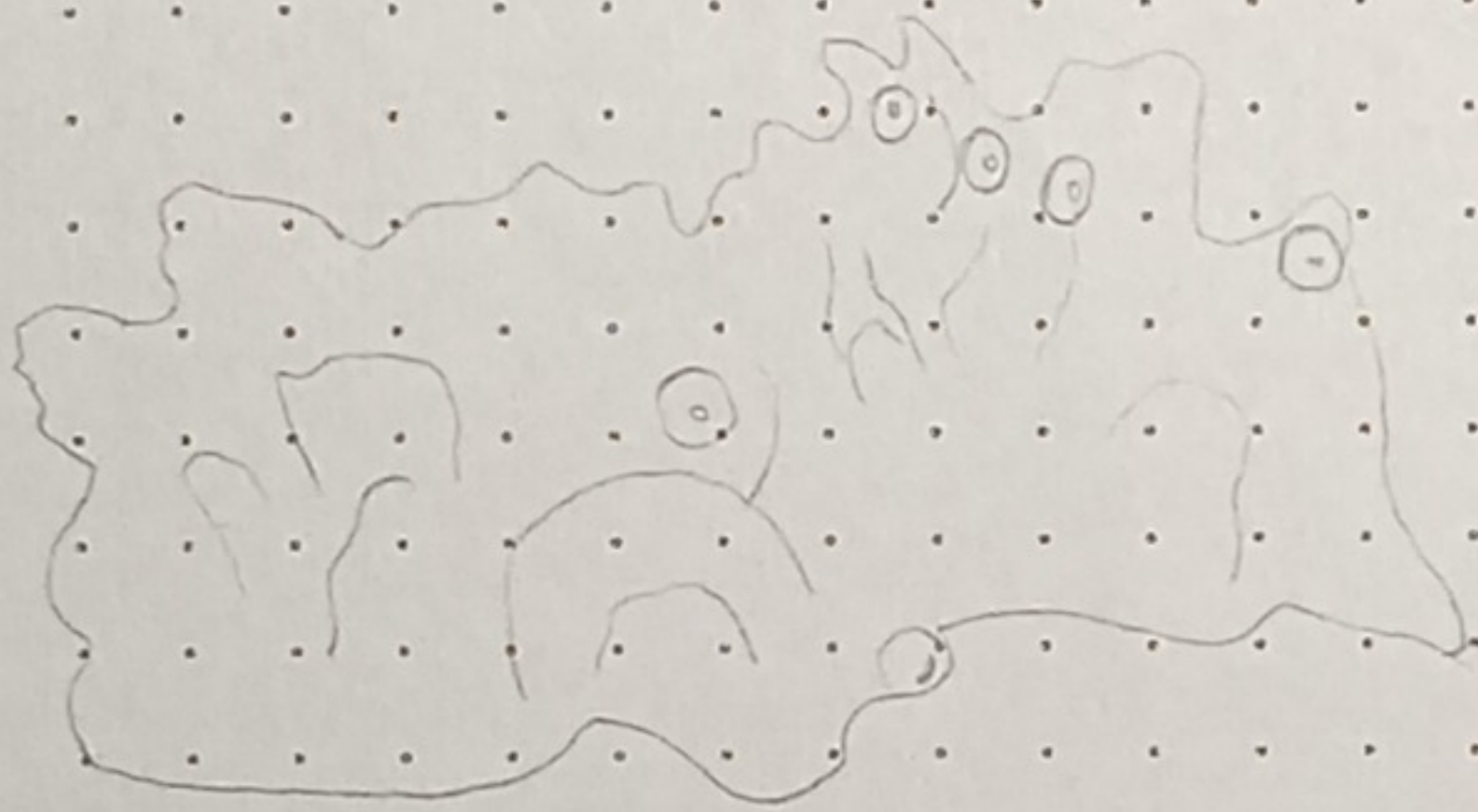
1. SUBPHYLUM NEUSOFOA CLASE: HIRONOZOA

Aumento?

3. VELUM VELELLA



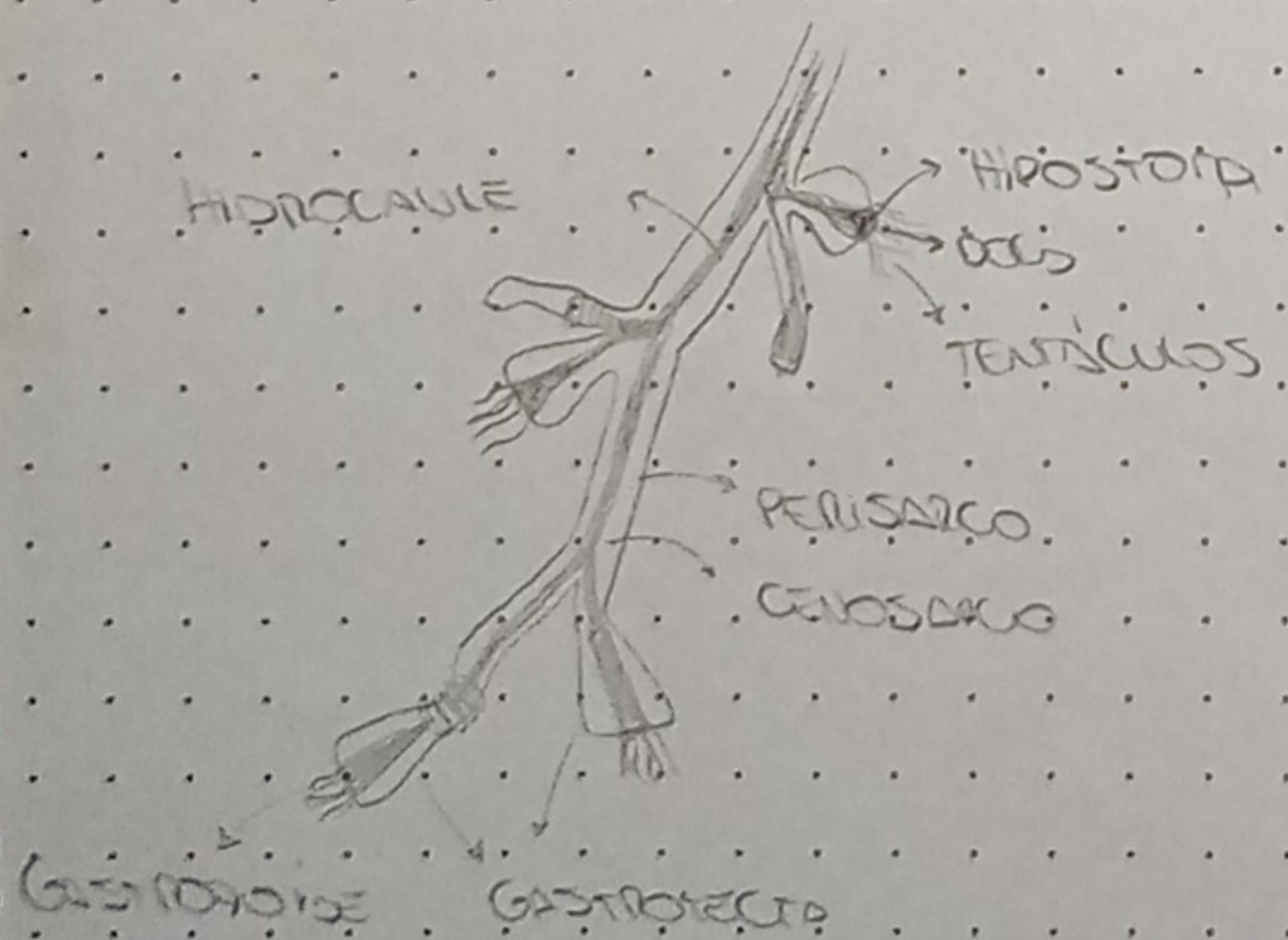
4. CORAL DE FUEGO, MILLEPORA SP.



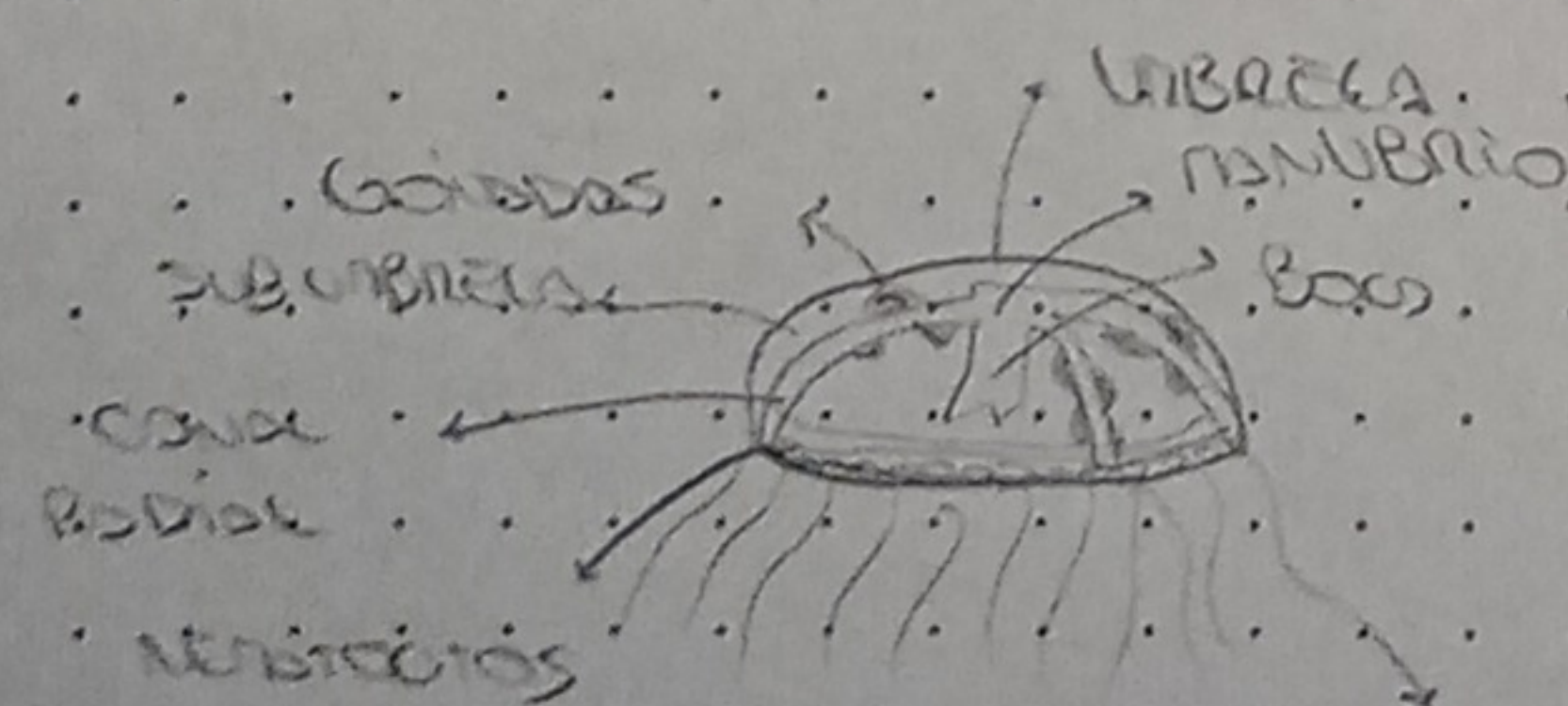
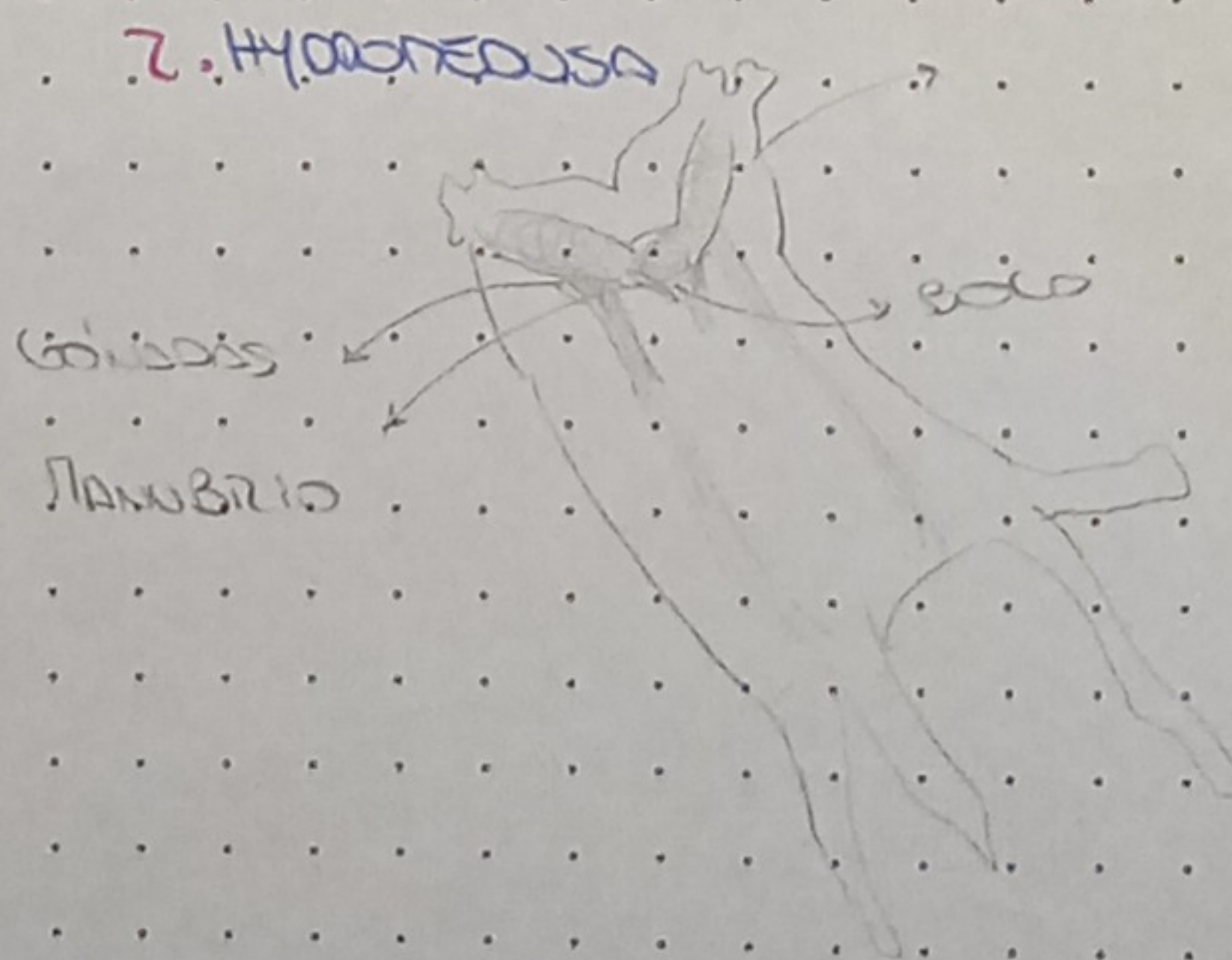
NO SON CONSIDERADOS CORALES VERDADEROS. PORQUE TIENEN CARACTERISTICAS BIOLÓGICAS DISTINTAS Y DIFERENCIAS EN SU ESTRUCTURA. LOS CORALES DE FUEGO SON COLONIAS DE HIRONOZOA QUE FORMAN UN ESQUELETO DE CARBONATO DE CALCIO.

1. COLONIA TECTA

TIPO DE CRECIMIENTO MONOPOLIAL



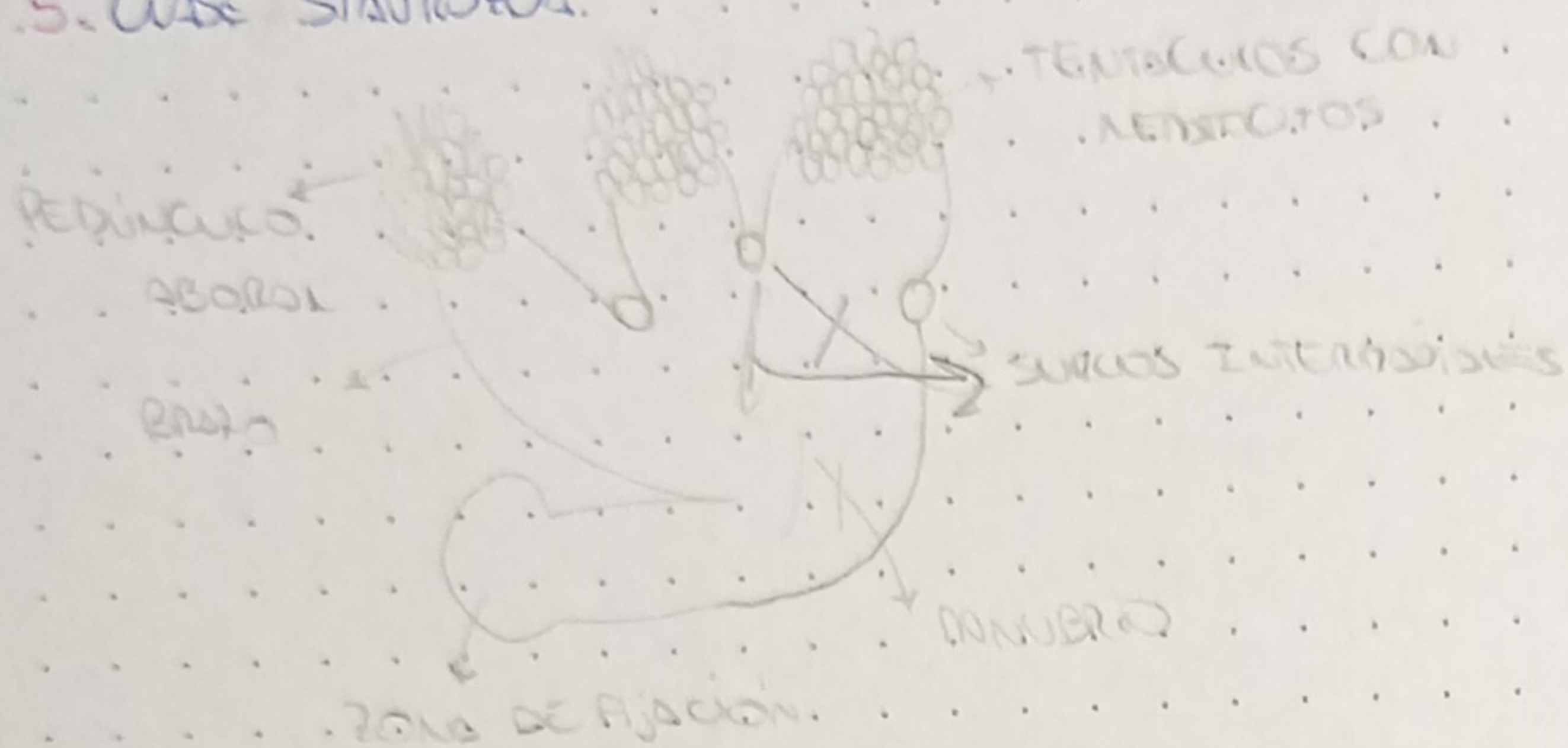
2. HYDROMEDUSA



SE DIFERENCIAN PORQUE LAS MEDUSAS SUBPHYLUM SON SIEMPRE MEDUSAS GRANDES Y DOMINANTES CON FASE DE PÓLPO REDUCIDA Y/O AUSENTE. EN CONTRA LAS HYDROMEDUSAS LA FASE DE PÓLPO ES CONSTANTE Y SON PEQUEÑAS.

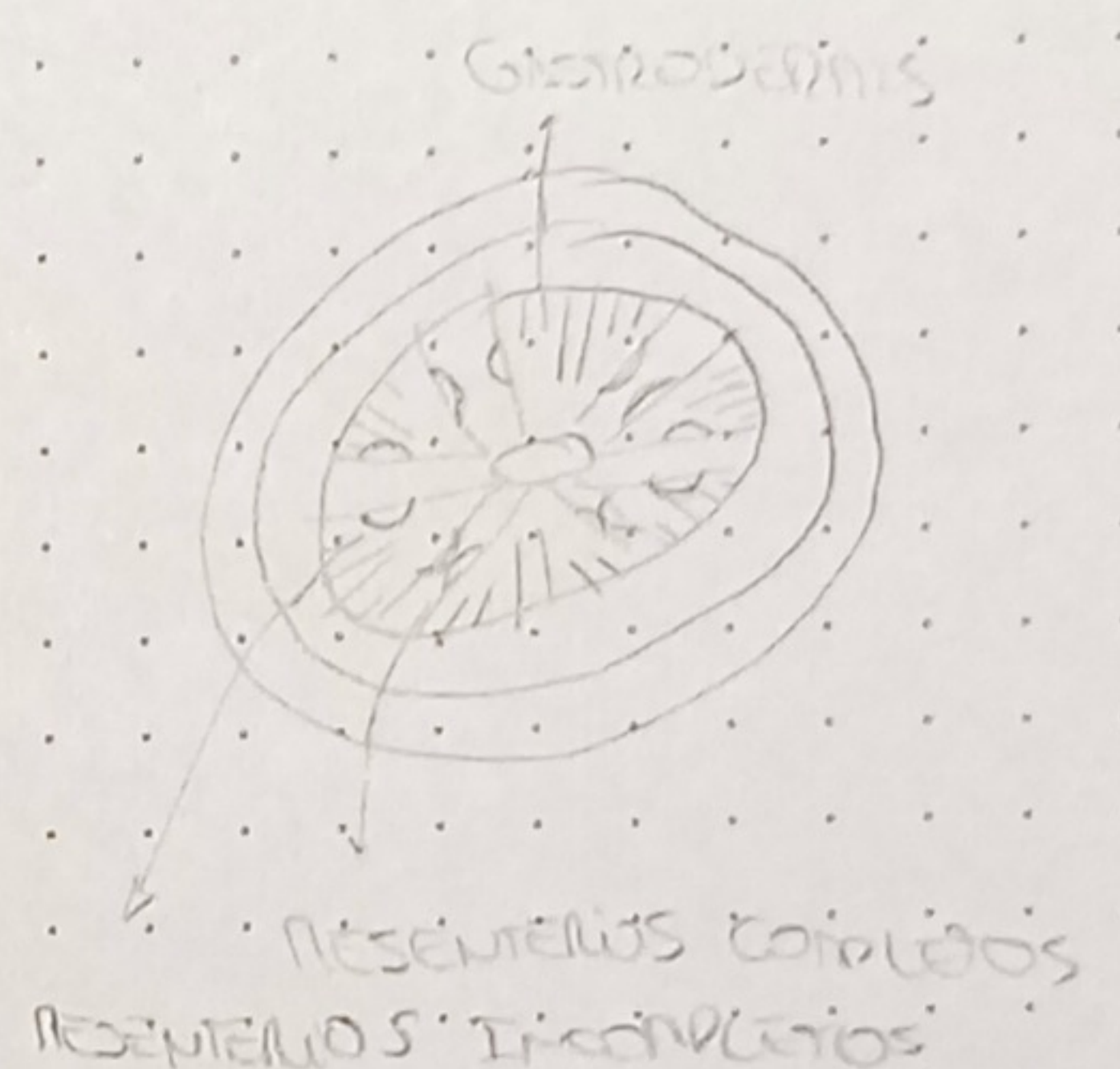
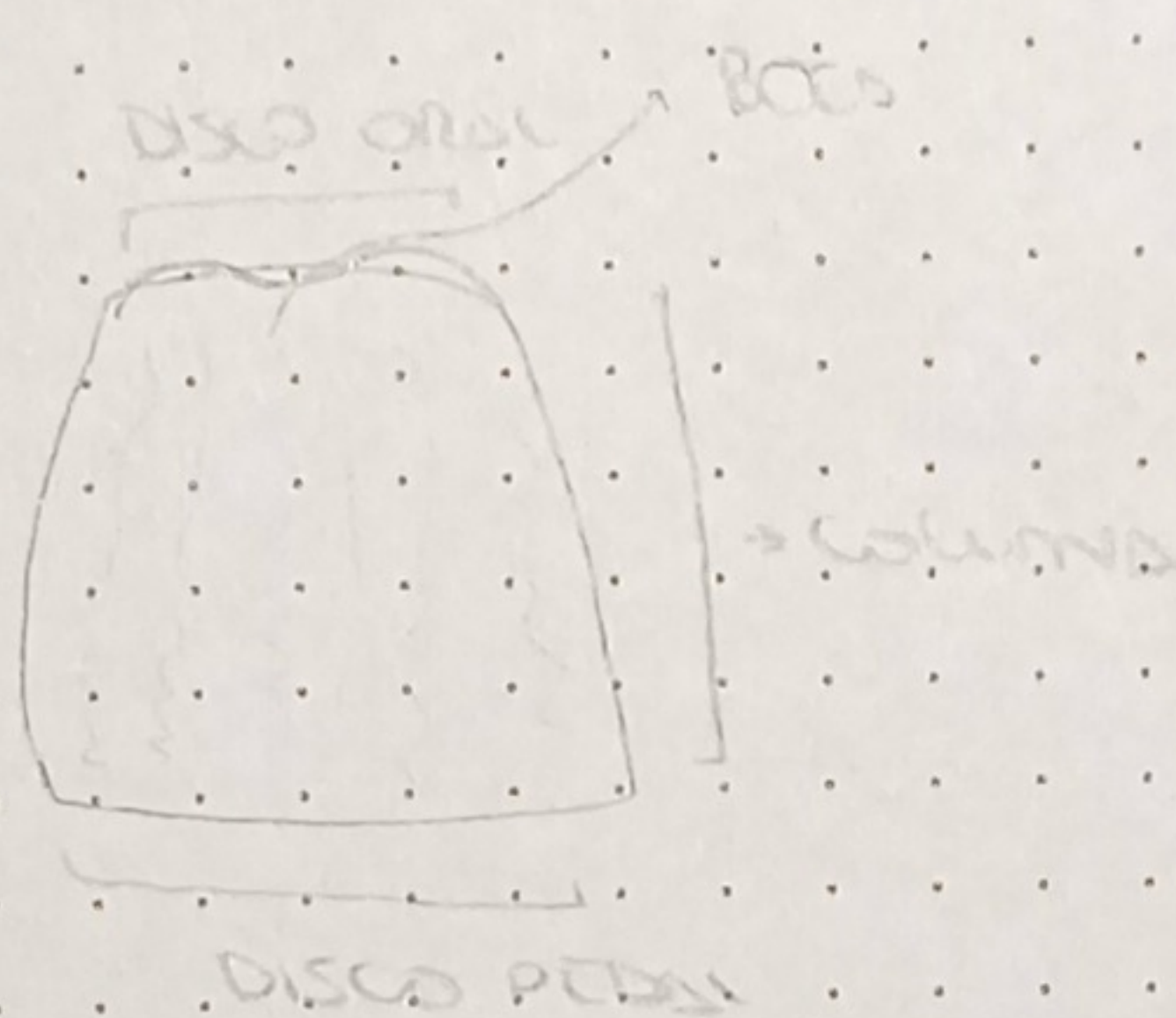
VELO? GONADA?

5. CLASE STAUROZOA.

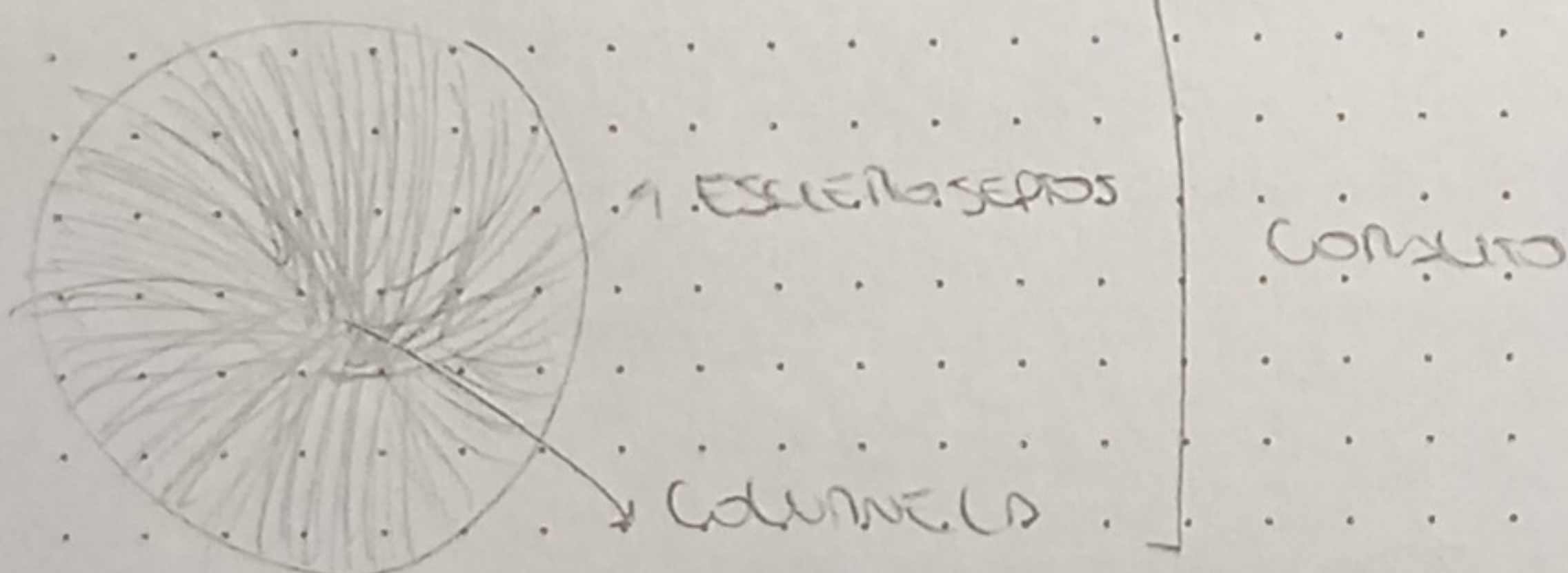


6. SUBPHYLUM ANTOZOA CLASE HEXACORALIA

1. ANEMONA

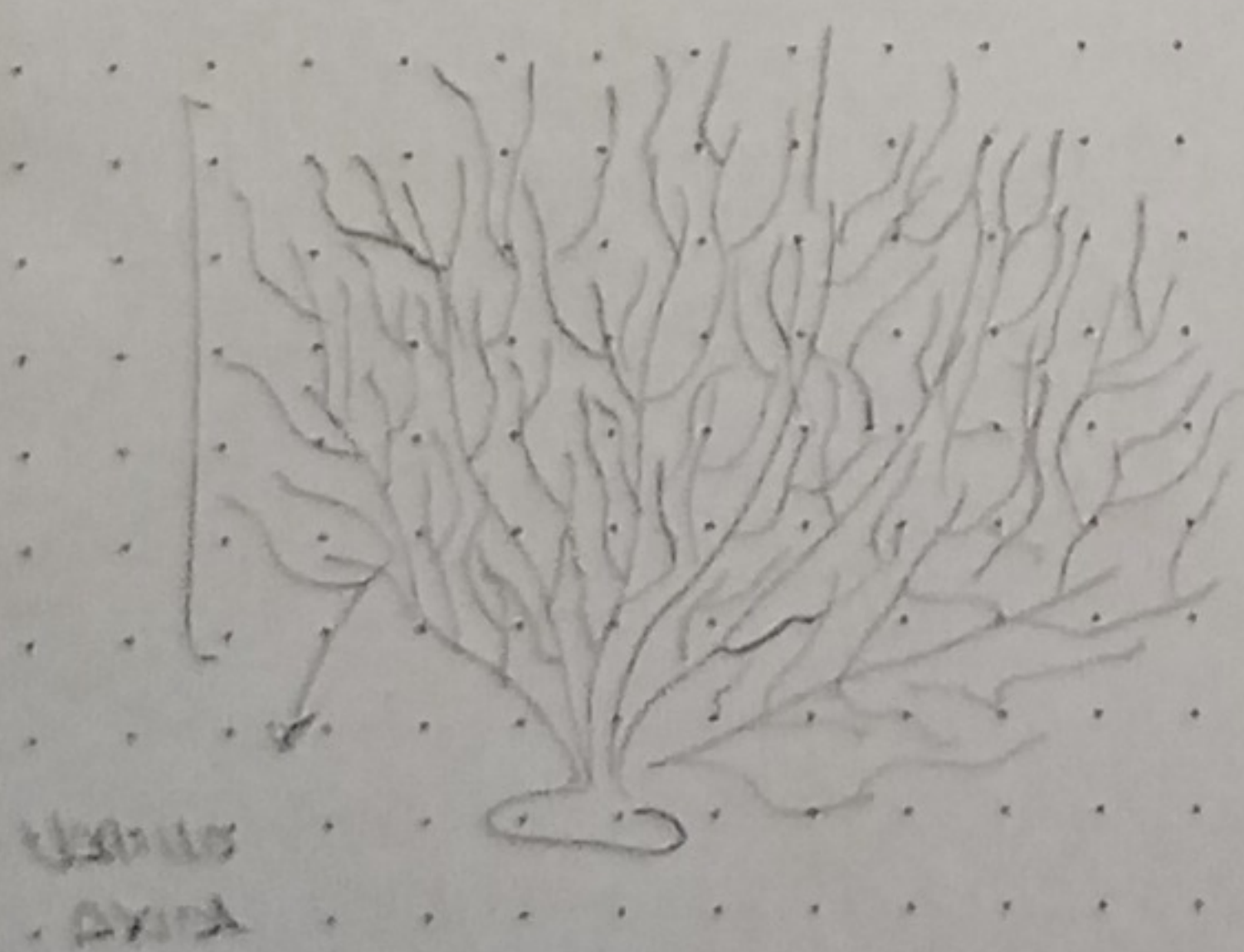


2.



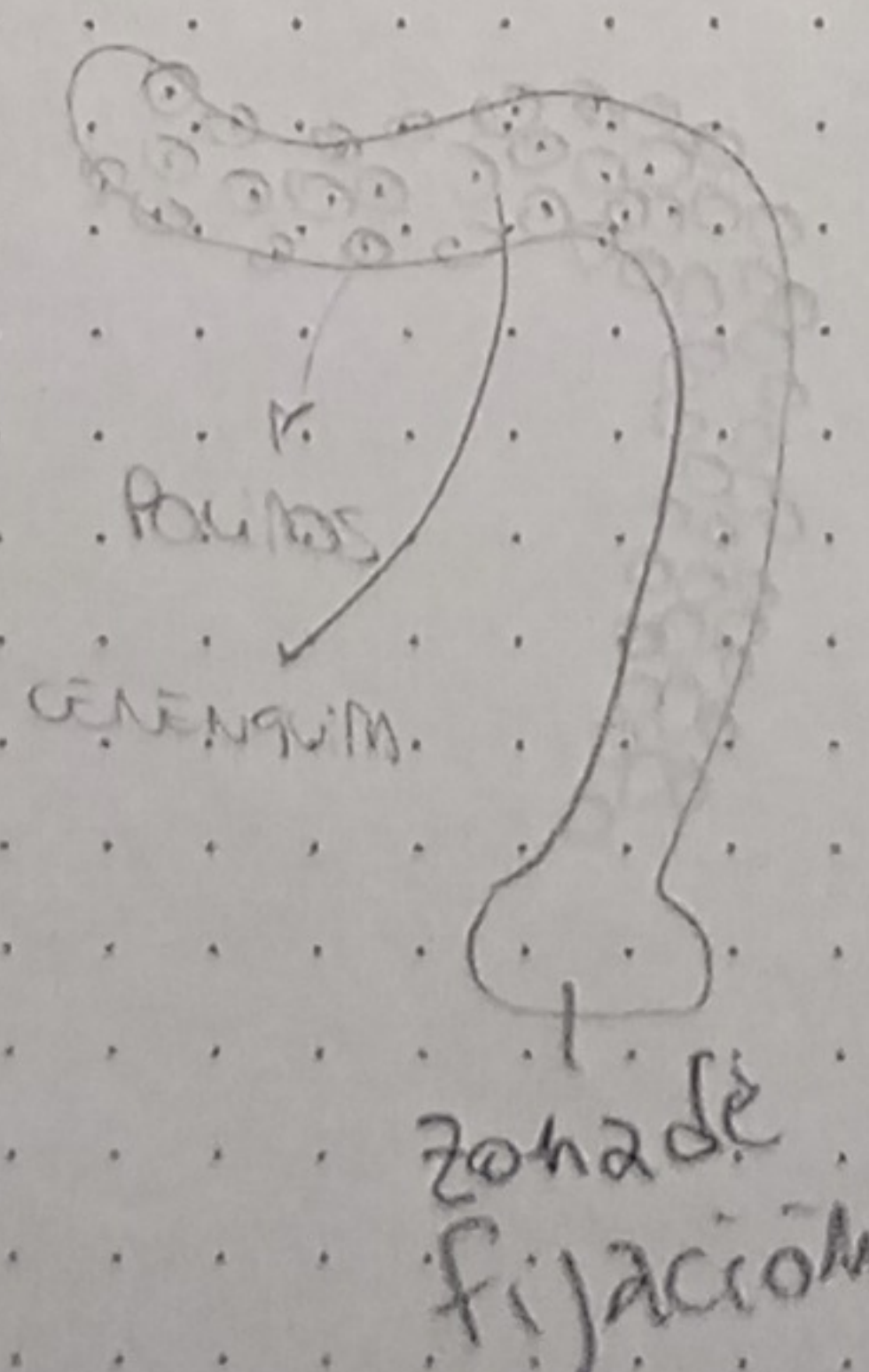
3. CLASE OCTOCORALLIA

• GORGONACEA

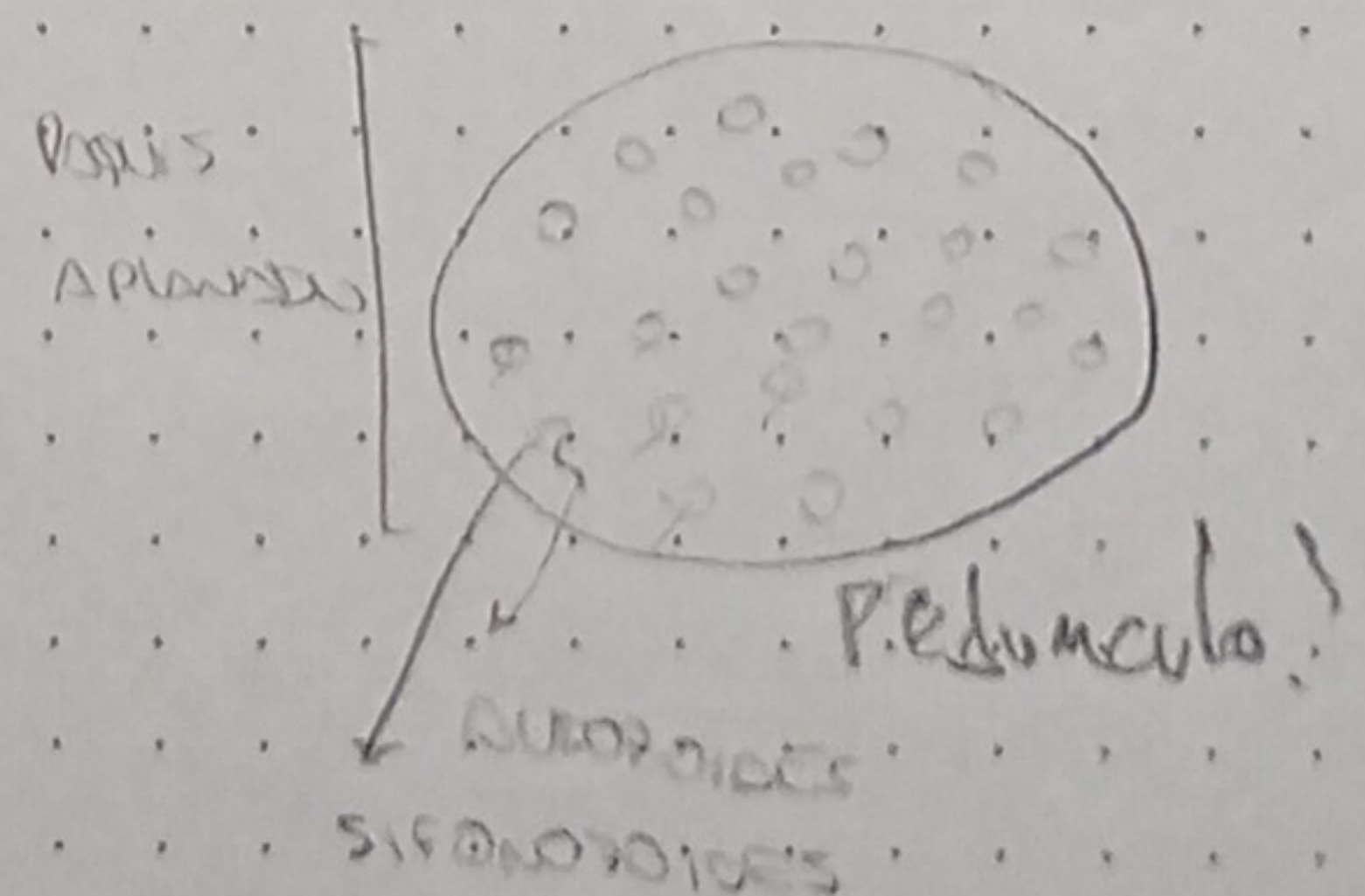


CAJONCILLO, TÍPOLO DE UNIÓN.
BOCALES EN TODOS EL CAJONCILLO

• TRIPALIA CANALIA



• RENILLA



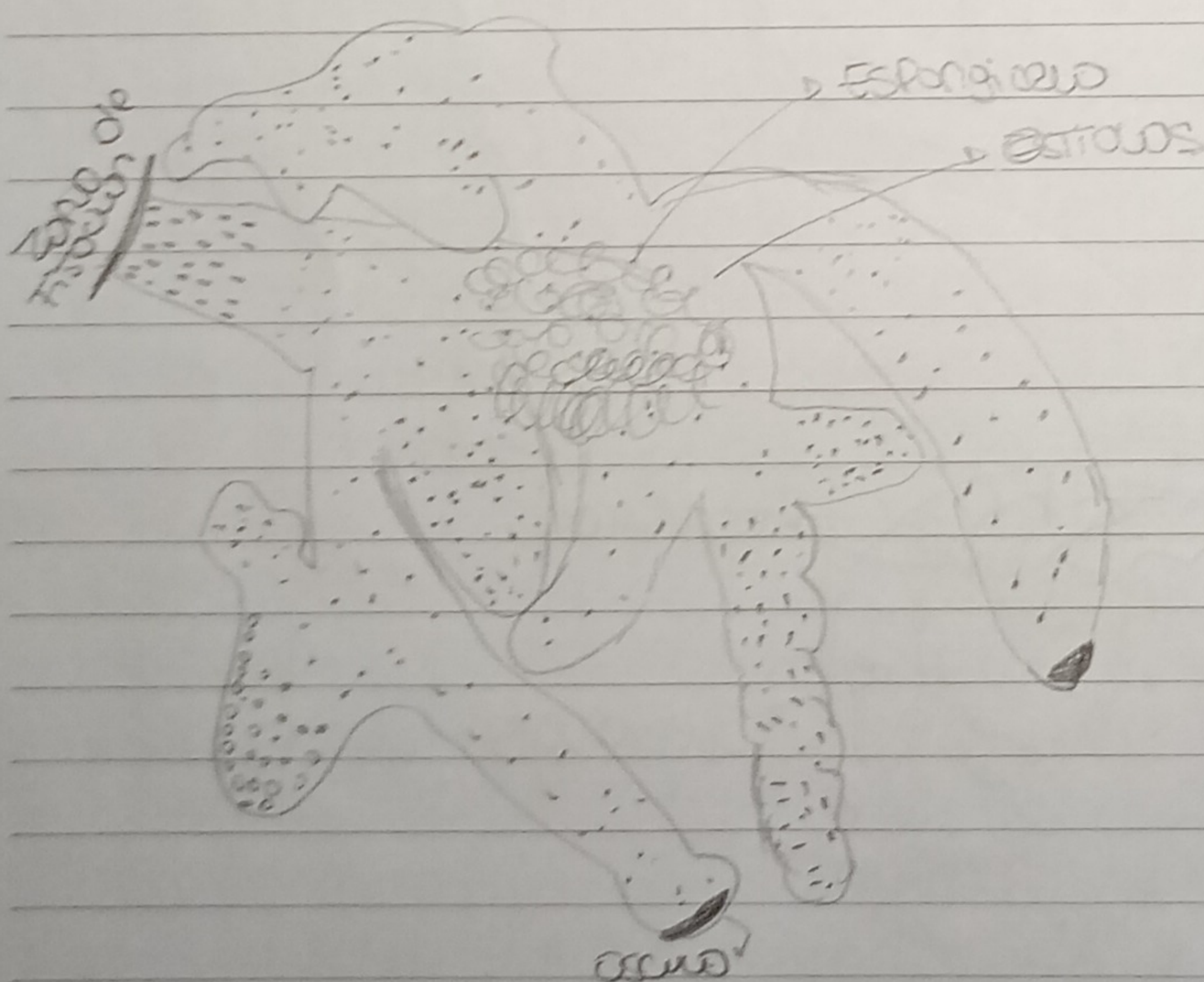
Reno Animolia

Phylum Porifera

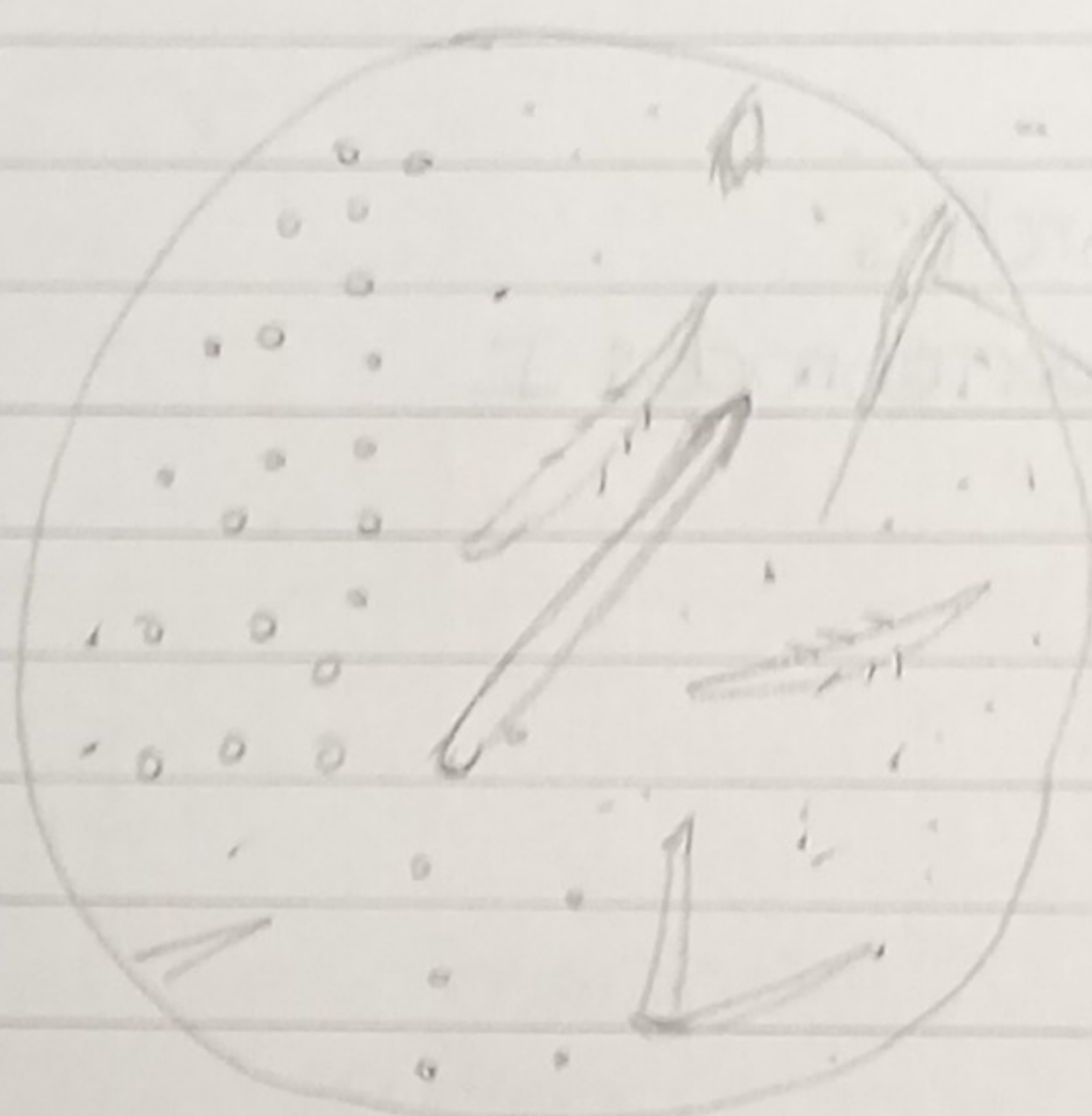
Alumno = De Franco Lourdes

Materia = Zoología Invertebrados I

9



10



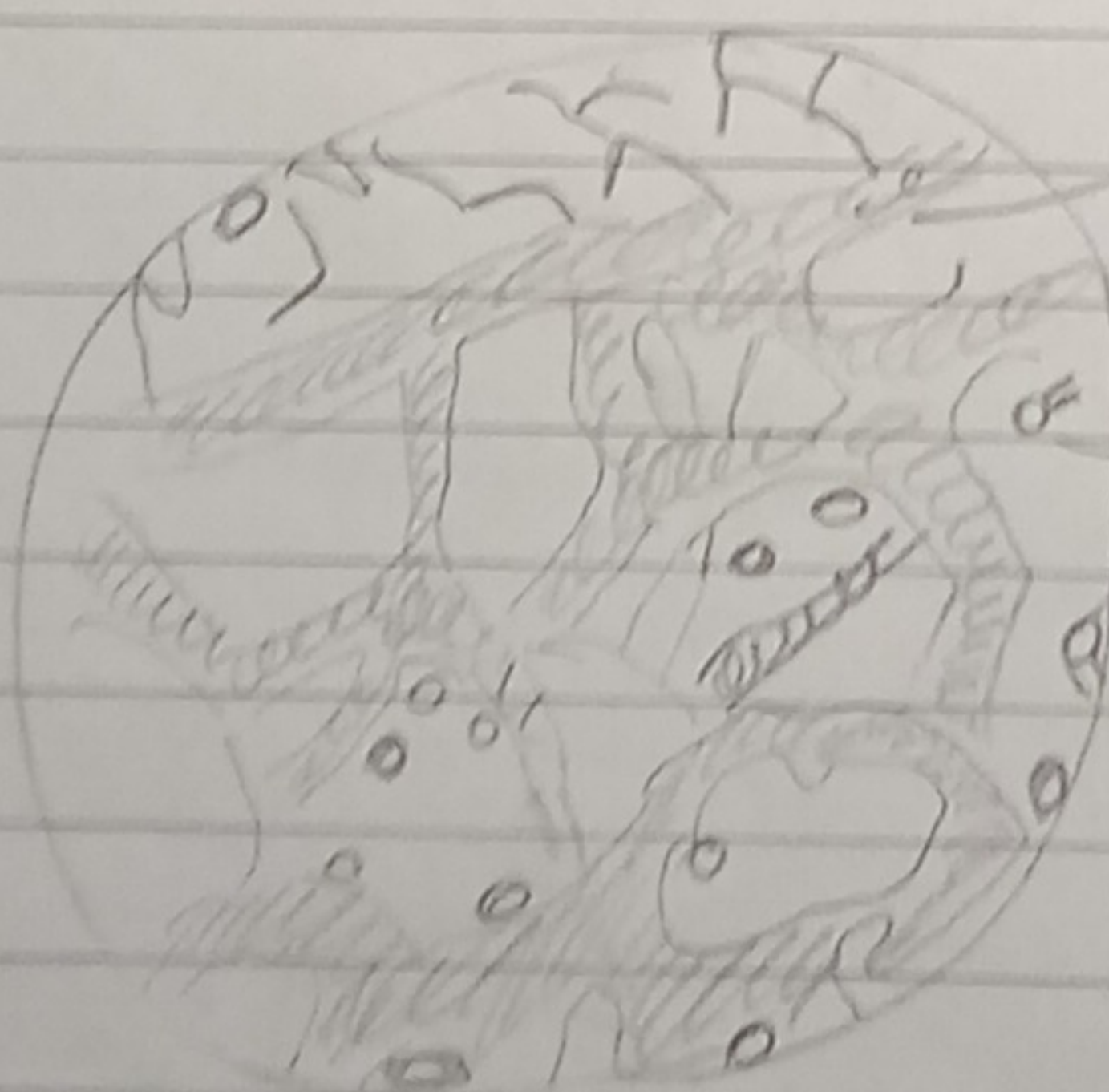
- Espículas alargadas y

puntiguadas

- Monocotilo

estrangulada.

11



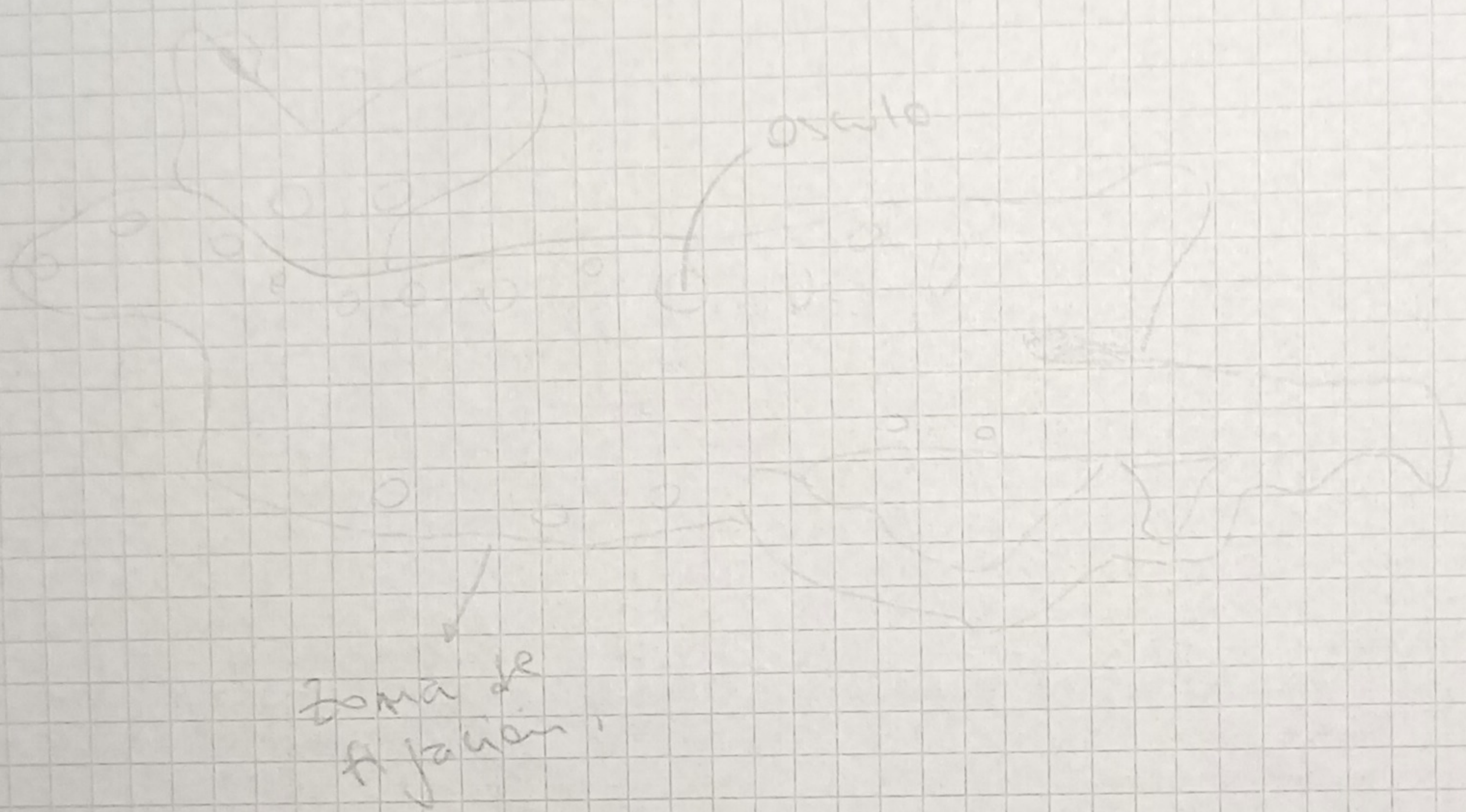
- Espículas

Gemulas

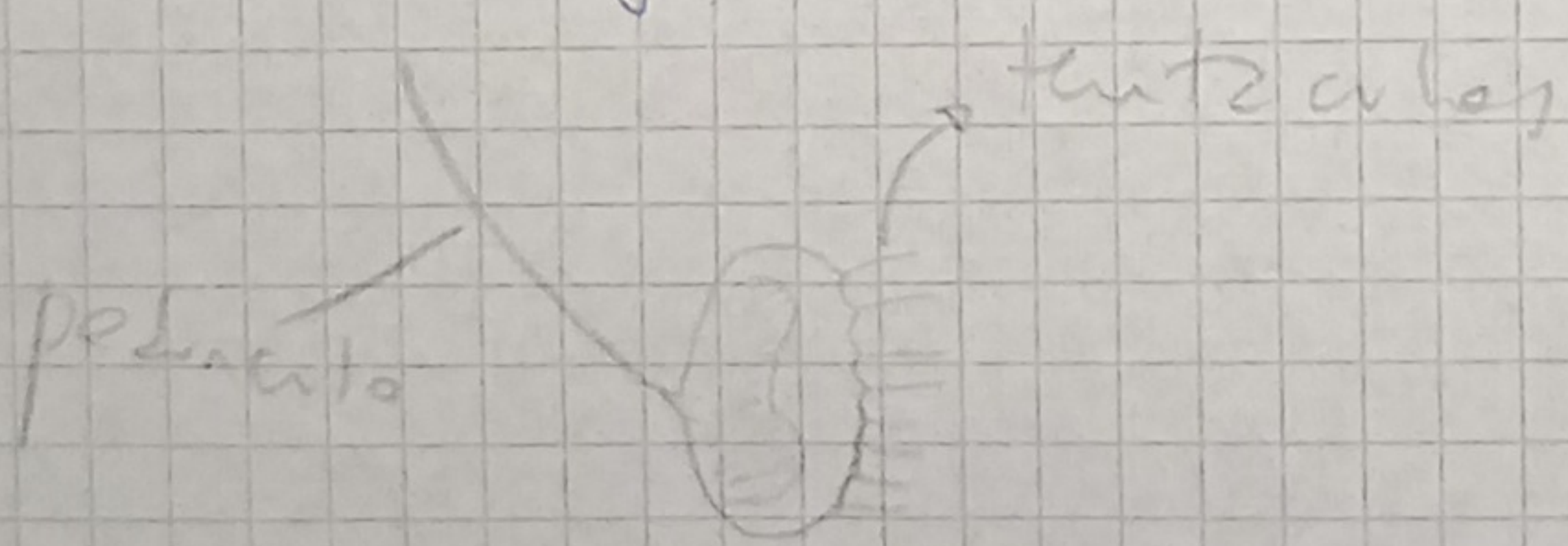
FORONI

La tope 210

⑥ Phylum.

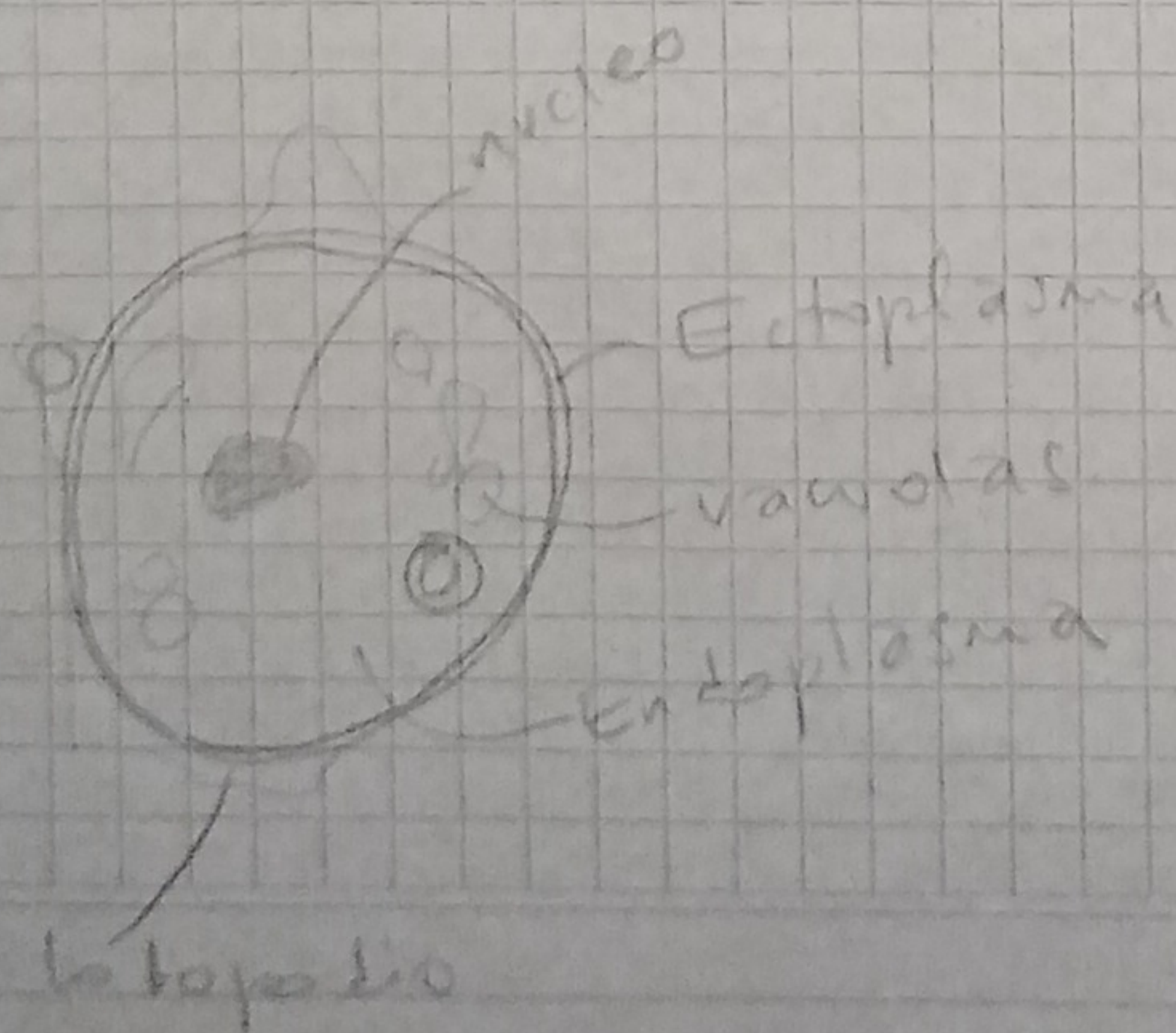


② Ephelota sp. Vista en microscopio óptico con
objetivo 40X

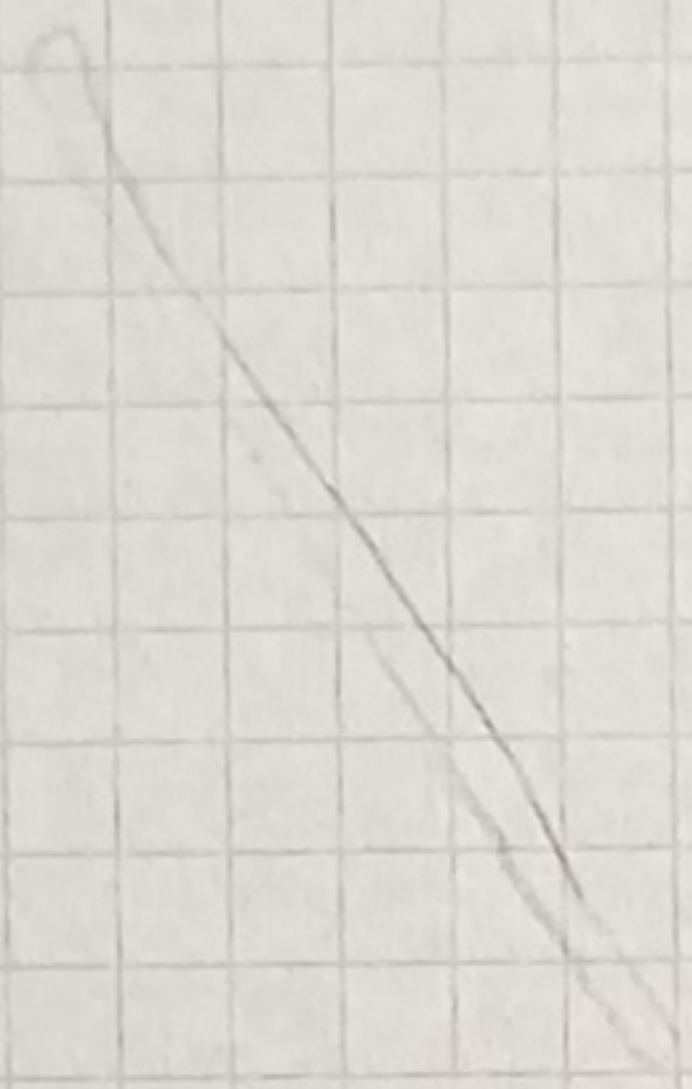


③ Amoeba

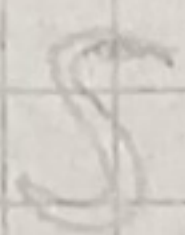
Vista con
microscopio
óptico con
objetivo 40X



⑦ Espículas



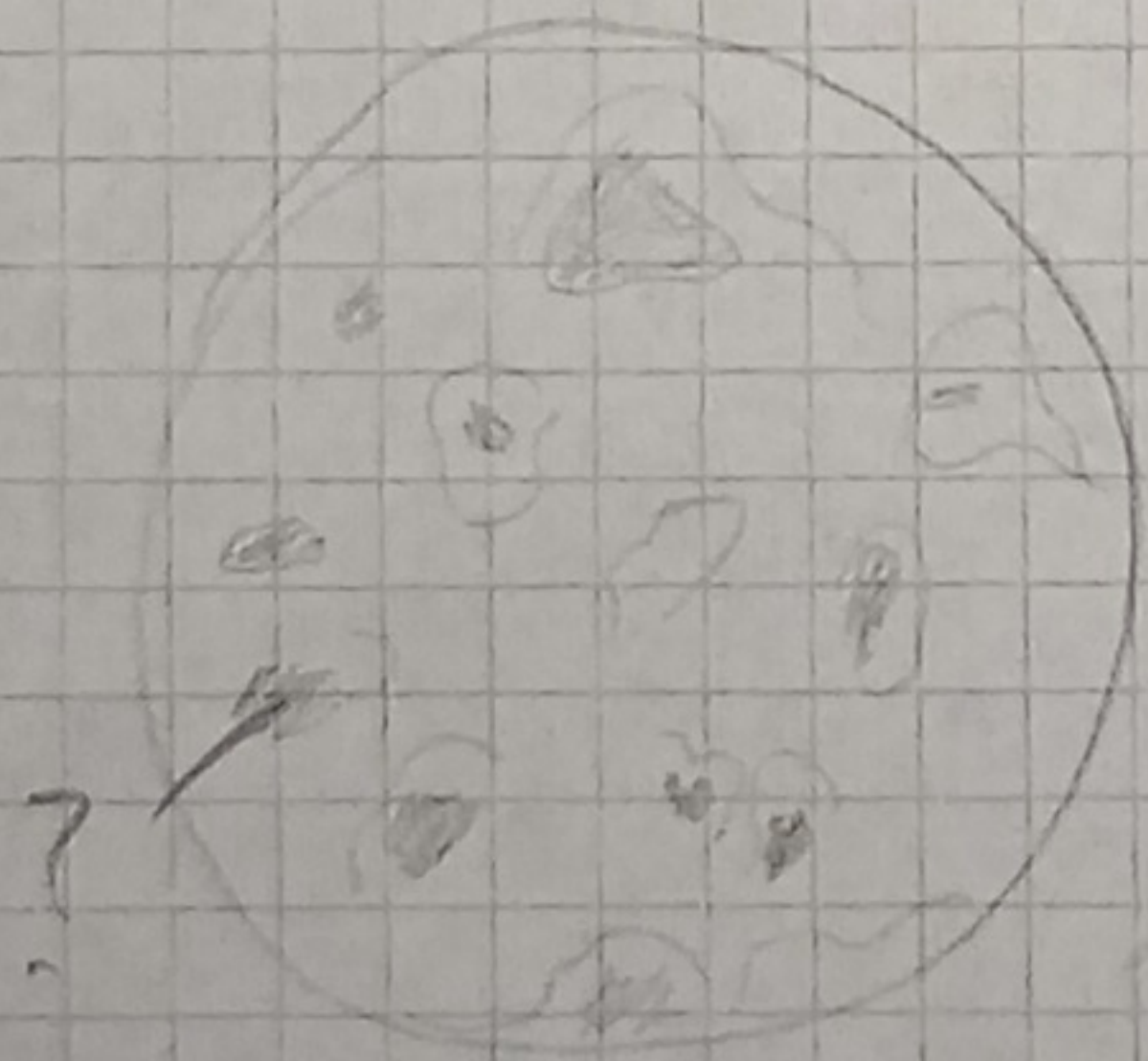
a: Megascleras: Tilostilos . vista a microscopio
optico con objetivo 40X



b: Microscleras: sigmas . vista a microscopio
optico con objetivo 40X

⑧ Gemula

vista externa con lupa (12X)



⑤ Radiolaria . vista en microscopio optico con objetivo 40X

