9. T. S. of Amphioxus through oral hood

**Comments**:

Transverse section of *Amphioxus* passing through the region of oral hood shows the following details :

1. Body wall comprises single layer of epidermis.

2. On the dorsal surface dorsal fin having the dorsal fin ray is present.

3. Myotomes separated by myocommata are present on both the sides in the dorsal half portion of the section.

4. Dorsal tubular nerve cord containing ocellus lies below the dorsal fin.

5. Notochord composed of vacuolated cells, is enclosed in the notochordal sheath and lies below the nerve cord.

## SLIDES OF PROTOCHORDATA

6. The oral hood encloses a large buccal cavity.

7. The dorsal wall of the buccal cavity has a groove called Hatscheck's groove which is sensory in nature.



Fig. 261. T. S. of Amphioxus through oral hood.

8. In the buccal cavity several sections of the buccal cirri are seen.

10. T. S. of Amphioxus through anterior-



Fig. 263 T. S. of *Amphioxus* through posterior pharynx showing testes and liver diverticulum.

## **Comments**:

surface.

Transverse section of Amphioxus through the posterior-region of pharynx showing liver diverticulum and testes reveals the following structure :

1. Body wall is formed of epidermis which is composed of single layer of simple columnar epithelium.

2. Dorsal fin having the dorsal fin ray is present on the dorsal

3. Myotomes separated by myocommata are present on both the sides.

4. Nerve cord contains a central canal and lies below the dorsal fin ray.

5. Notochord composed of vacuolated cells and surrounded by notochordal sheath, lies below the nerve cord.

6. Pharynx is quite spacious occupying the most of the space between the notochord and the metapleural folds.

7. The pharynx is perforated by numerous gill-slits.

8. In the mid-dorsal line of pharynx lies a ciliated epipharyngeal-groove, while in the mid-ventral line is present a glandular ciliated endostyle.

9. Two dorsal aortae are present, one on either side of the epipharyngeal groove.

10. The atrium is present around the pharynx.

11. The coelom appears as dorsal coelomic canals on either side of the epipharyngeal groove. Parts of coelom are also present in the endostyle, in metapleural folds and around the liver diverticulum and gonads.

12. The liver c.verticulum lies on the right side of the pharynx.

13. The testes, one pair in the section, lie in the atrium on both the sides of the pharynx.

14. The testes contain several spermatozoa.

15. Two metapleural folds are present on both the sides.

12. T. S. of Amphioxus through posteriorpharynx showing ovaries and liver-diverticulum

### **Comments**:

1-12 points are the same as in the previous section.

13. The ovaries, one pair in the section, lie in the atrium on both the sides of the pharynx.

14. The ovaries contain several ova.

15. Two metapleural folds are present on both the sides.

# SLIDES OF PROTOCHORDATA



Fig. 264. T. S. of *Amphioxus* through posterior region of pharynx showing liver-diverticulum and ovaries.



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#### SLIDES OF TROTOGROATA



Fig. 268. T. S. of Amphioxus through caudal region,

## **Comments**:

Transverse section of *Amphioxus* passing through the caudal region shows the following structures :

1. Body wall comprises single layer of epidermis which is composed of simple columnar epithelium.

2. Dorsal and ventral fins containing the respective fin-rays are also present.

3. Myotomes separated by myocommata are present on both the sides.

4. Dorsal tubular nerve cord lies below the dorsal fin ray.

5. Notochord is surrounded by notochordal sheath and composed of vacuolated cells. It occupies the central portion of the section.

6. Dorsal aorta and sub-intestinal vein lie below the notochord; the dorsal aorta is dorsal to the vein.

7. The intestine, coelom and atrium are wanting.

8. Metapleural folds are also absent.