

Guías para estudar os animais

MOLUSCOS

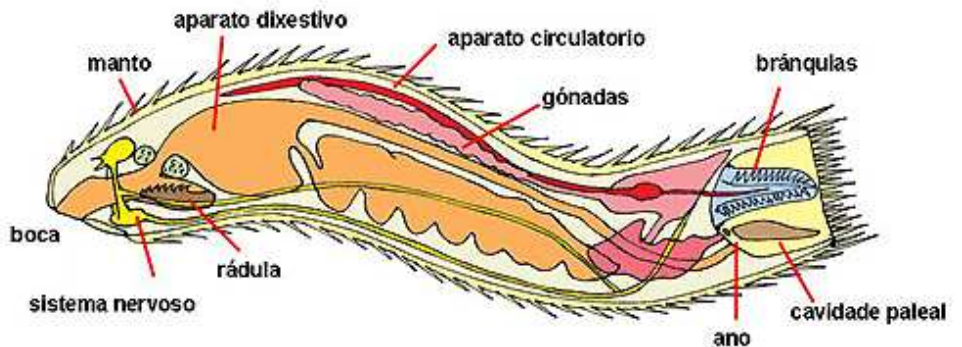
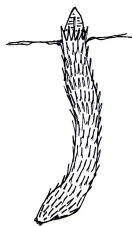
Son animais invertebrados co corpo brando sen segmentar, formado por cabeza, pé e manto, que pode estar cuberto por unha ou varias cunchas ou placas. Teñen reprodución ovípara.

TIPOS

CAUDOFOVEADOS

Aspecto vermiforme, viven nos sedimentos mariños facendo galerías.

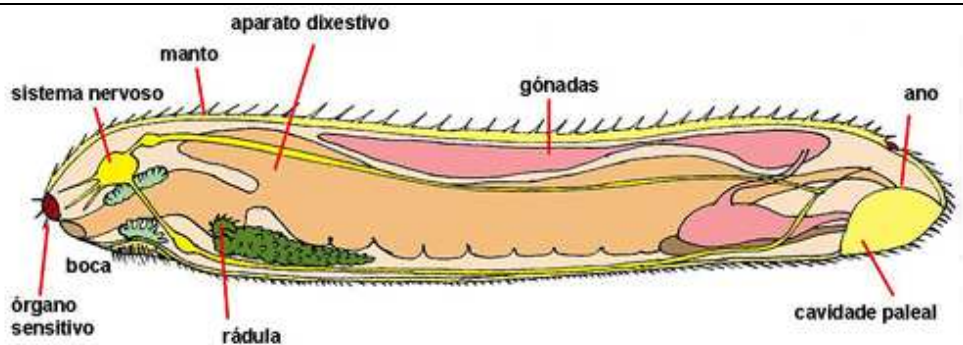
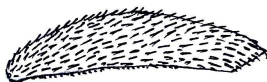
EX: *Falcidens*



SOLENOGASTRES

Aspecto de verme, sen cabeza diferenciada, corpo recuberto de pezas de carbonato cálcico.

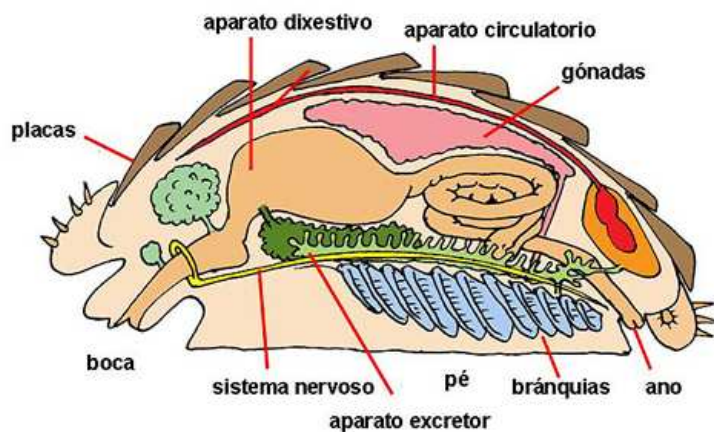
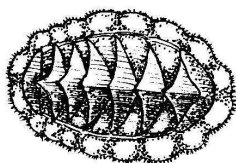
EX: *Epimenia*



POLIPLACÓFOROS

Cabeza diferenciada, pé ben desenvolvido e corpo cuberto por oito placas articuladas.

EX: apegón

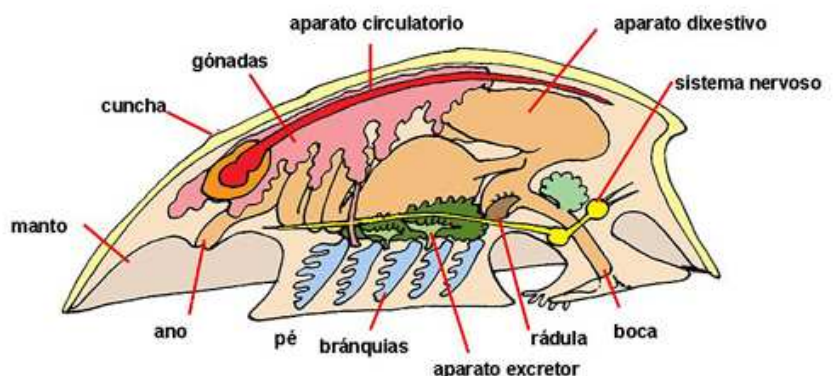


TRIBLIDIOS

Chamados tamén monoplacóforos.

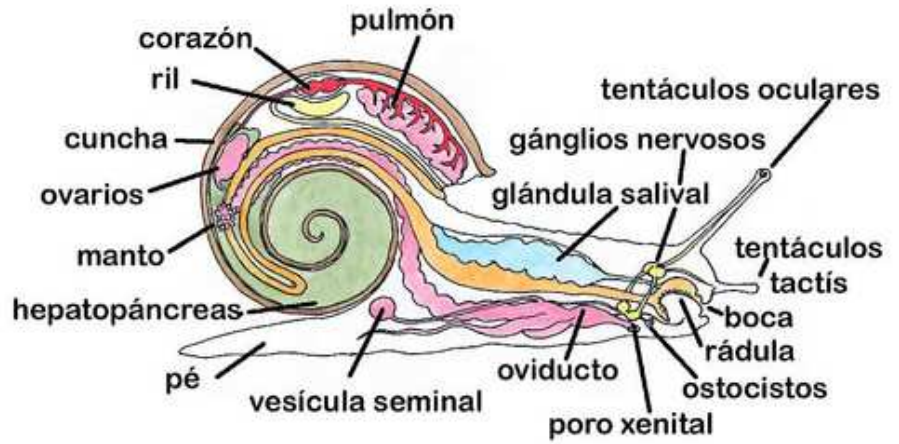
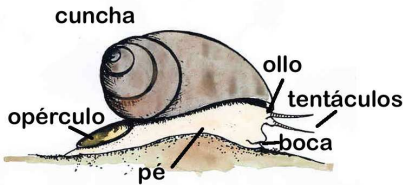
Teñen unha cuncha cónica suxeita con 7-8 pares de músculos. Viven en augas mariñas profundas.

EX: *Neopilina*



GASTERÓPODOS

Teñen un pé musculoso en forma de ventosa que utilizan para desprazarse reptando, a cabeza ben diferenciada e moitos protéxense cunha cuncha que na maioría dos casos está enrolada en espiral. Viven na terra, no mar e nas augas dóces.



ALGÚNS EXEMPLOS DE MOLUSCOS GASTERÓPODOS GALEGOS

mariños



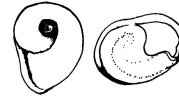
Caramuxo (*Littorina littorea*)



Camecha (*Nassarius reticulatus*)



Nassarius pfeiferi



Cyclope neritea



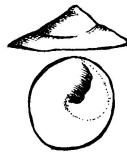
Margarita (*Trivia monacha*)



Corniño (*Nucella lapillus*)



Corniño (*Ocenebra erinacea*)



Sombreiro chinés (*Calyptrea chinensis*)



Lapa (*Patella vulgata*)



Peneira (*Haliotis tuberculata*)



Caracola (*Monodonta lineata*)



Caracola (*Gibbula magus*)



Akeria bullata



Borracha (*Aplisia punctata*)

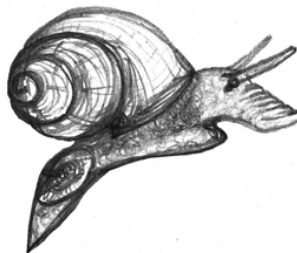


Doris verrucosa

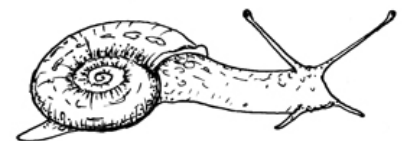
terrestres



Lesma (*Geomalacus maculosus*)



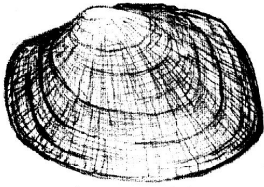
Pomatias elegans



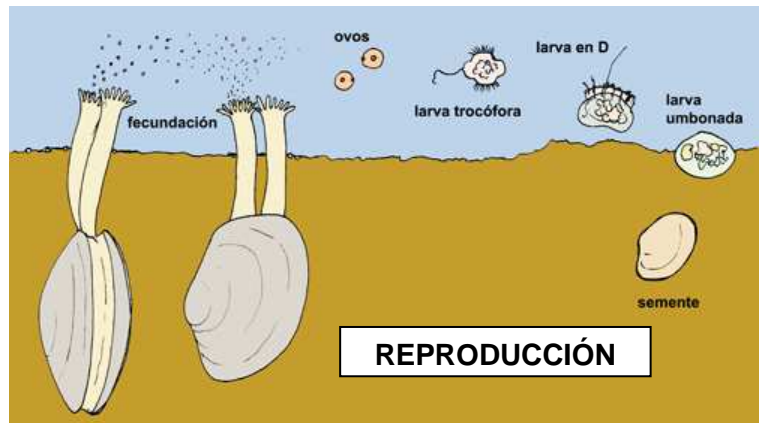
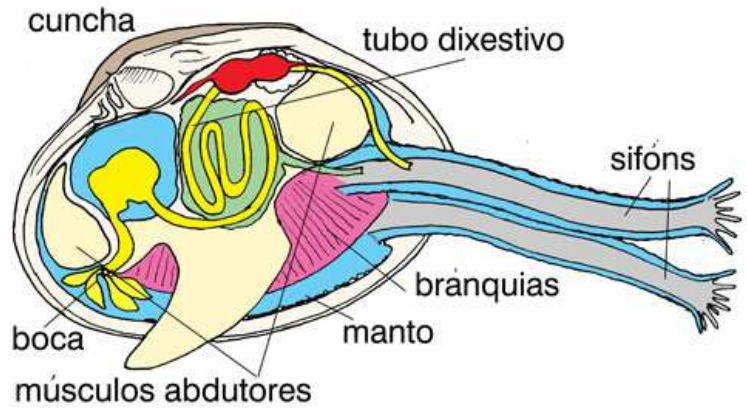
Elona quimperiana

BIVALVOS

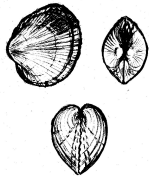
Teñen a cabeza sen diferenciar e o corpo protexido por dúas valvas. Son todos acuáticos, a maioría mariños.



Ameixa lexítima ou san
(*Tapes decussatus*)



ALGUNS EXEMPLOS DE MOLUSCOS BIVALVOS GALEGOS



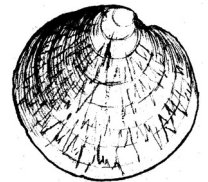
Berberecho
(*Cerastoderma edule*)



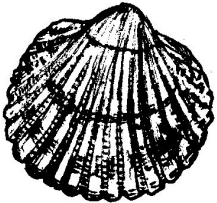
Mexillón
(*Mytilus galloprovincialis*)



Ostra (*Ostrea edulis*)



Reló (*Dosinia exoleta*)



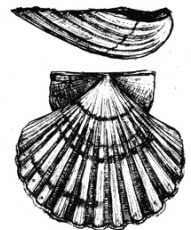
Berberecho bravo
(*Acanthocardia aculeata*)



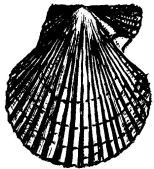
Carneiro
(*Venus verrucosa*)



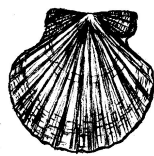
Rabioso
(*Glycymeris glycymeris*)



Vieira (*Pecten maximus*)



Zamburiña
(*Chlamys varia*)



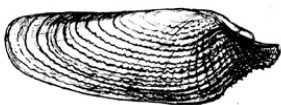
Volandeira
(*Chlamys opercularis*)



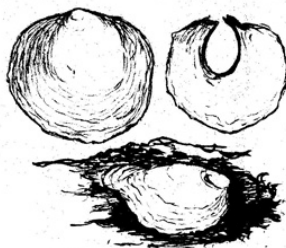
Navalla (*Ensis ensis*)



Longueirón
(*Solem marginatus*)



Folada (*Pholas dactylus*)



Tarxa (*Anomia ephippium*)



Mexillón bravo (*Pinna rudis*)

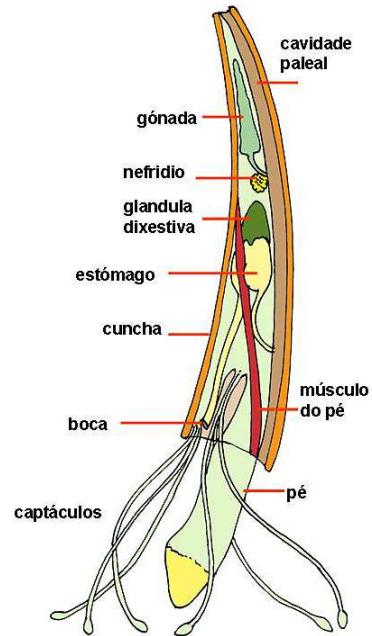
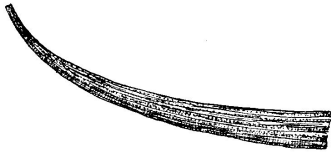


Bicho (*Teredo navalis*)

ESCAFÓPODOS

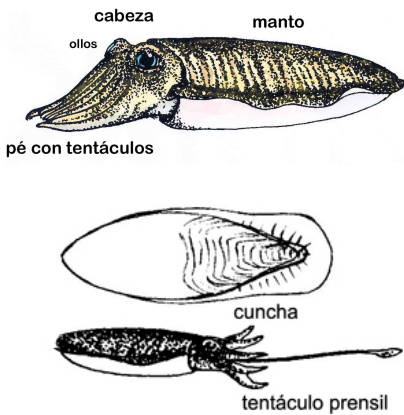
Teñen o corpo encerrado nunha cuncha cónica tubular.

EX: *Dentalium*

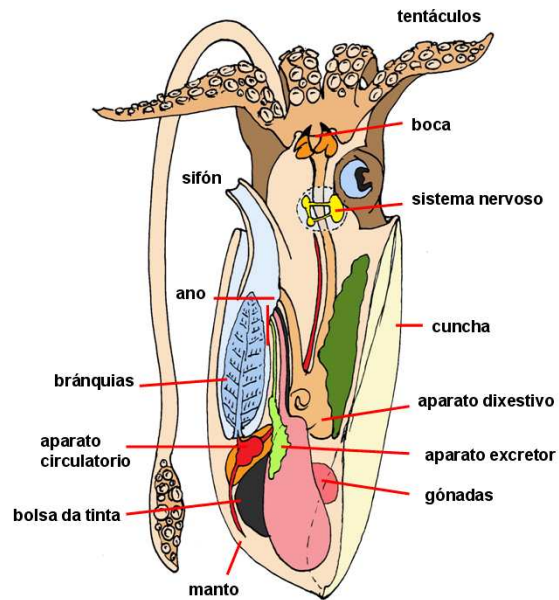


CEFALÓPODOS

Teñen o pé dividido en tentáculos provistos de ventosas e cabeza diferenciada. Son todos mariños.



Xiba (*Sepia officinalis*)



Lura (*Loligo vulgaris*)



Polbo (*Octopus vulgaris*)