

Stamm: Mollusca (Weichtiere)

Ca. 130000 Arten

Klasse: **Gastropoda** (Schnecken)

Klasse: **Bivalvia** (Muscheln)

Klasse: **Cephalopoda** (Kopffüßer)



(weitere Klassen: Polyplacophora – Käferschnecken; Monoplacophora -lebendes Fossil Neopilina; Scaphopoda – Grabfüßer)

Wichtige Merkmale:

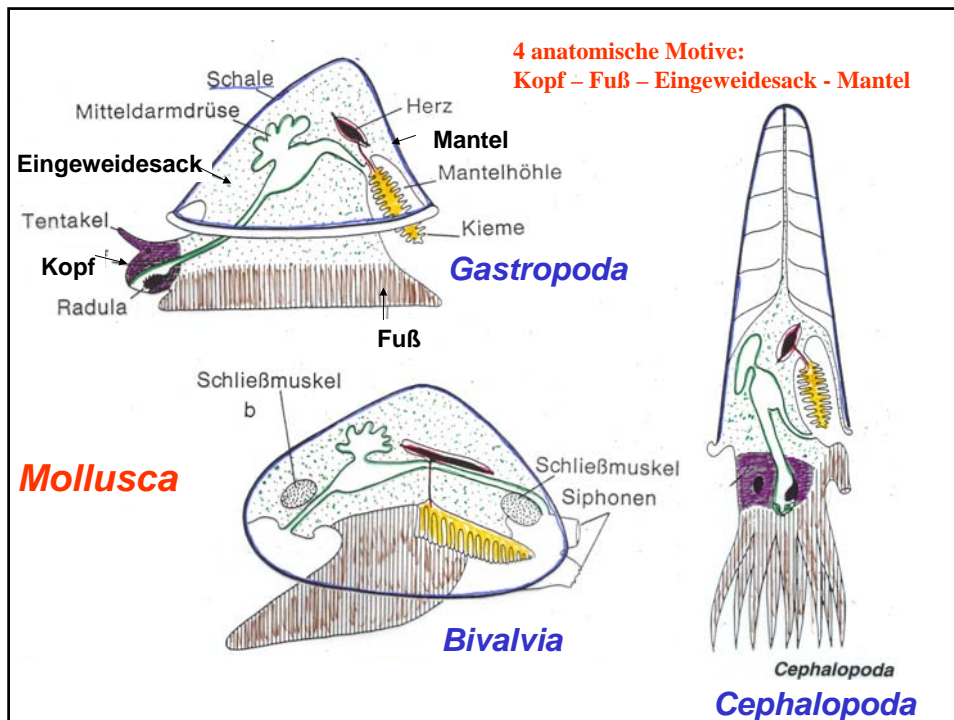
Bilateral-symmetrisch oder sekundär asymmetrisch; unsegmentiert.

Körper gegliedert in Kopf, Mantel, Eingeweidesack und Fuß.

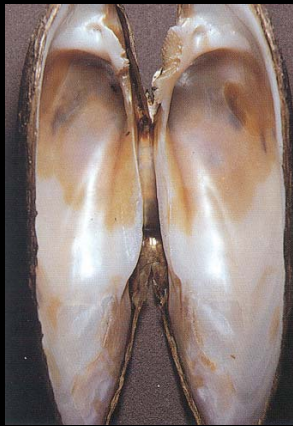
Cölom auf Herzbeutel und Gonadenhöhle beschränkt.

Gefäßsystem offen bis fast geschlossen. Dorsales Herz. Metanephridien.

Veligerlarve.



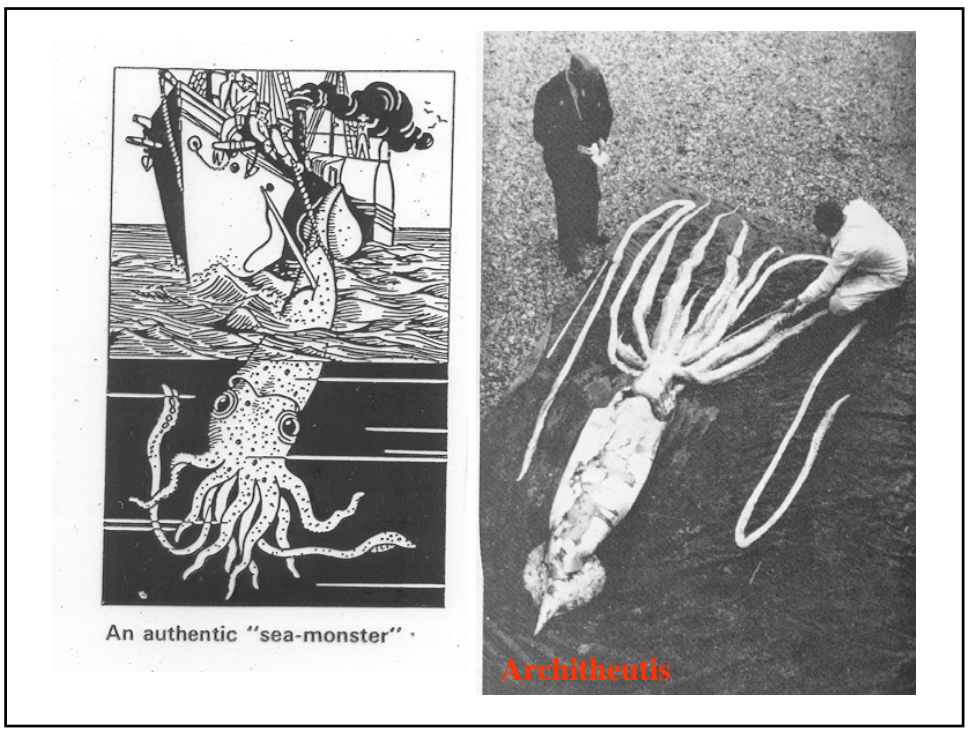
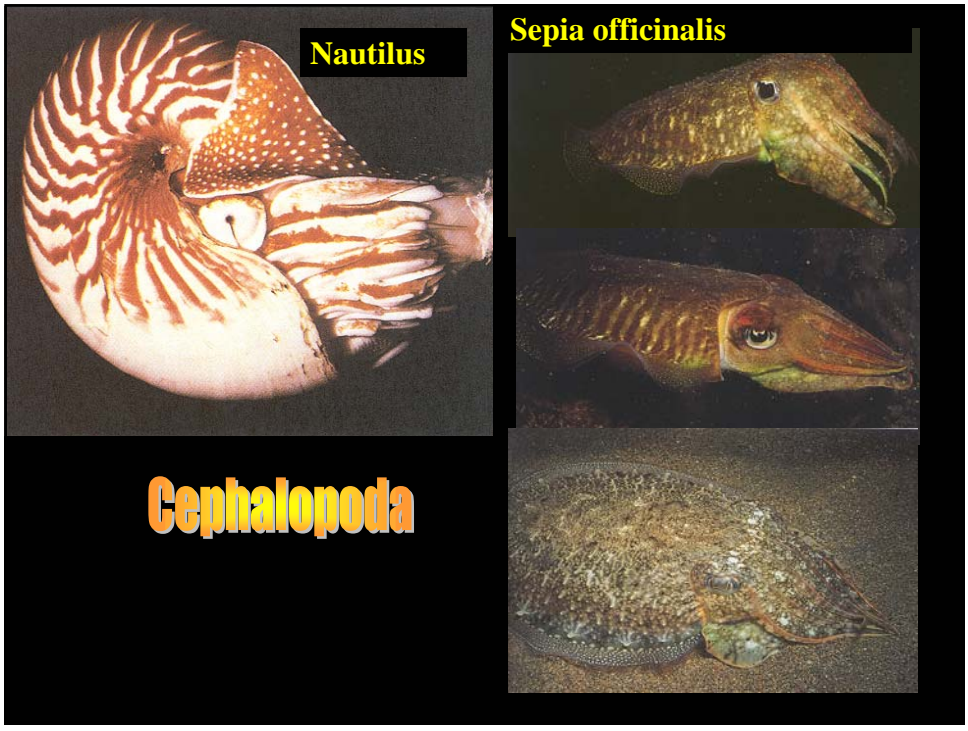
Gastropoda



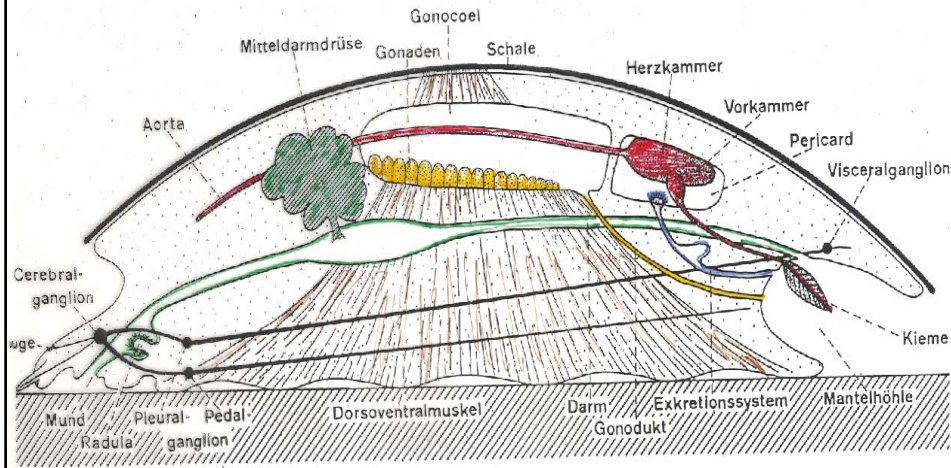
Bivalvia



**Mördermuschel: 1.5m lang
200 kg**

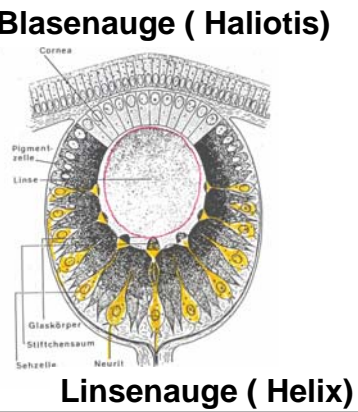
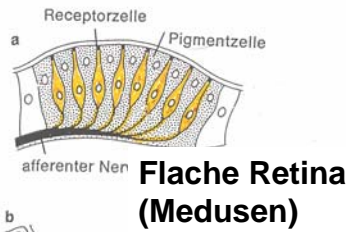


Hypothetischer Grundbauplan der Mollusca



Cölomräume: Gonocoel und Pericard
Exkretionsorgane: Metanephridien; Wimpertrichter im Pericard

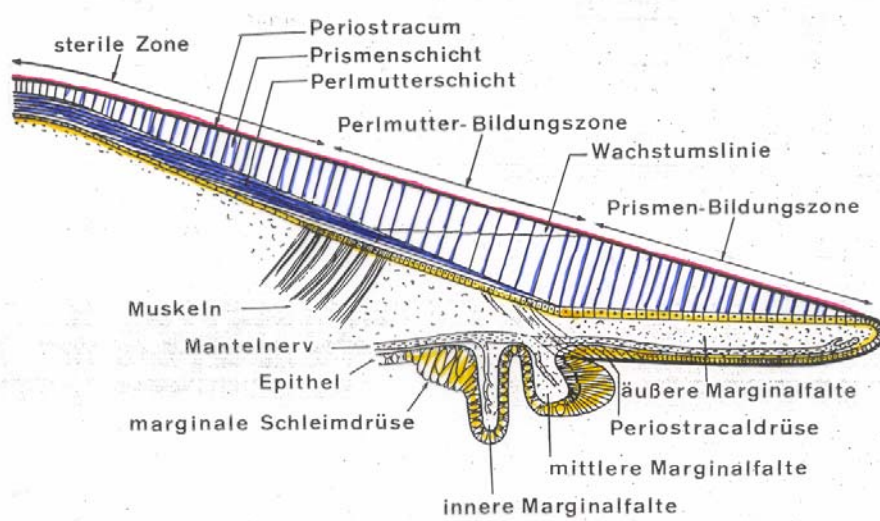
Augentypen



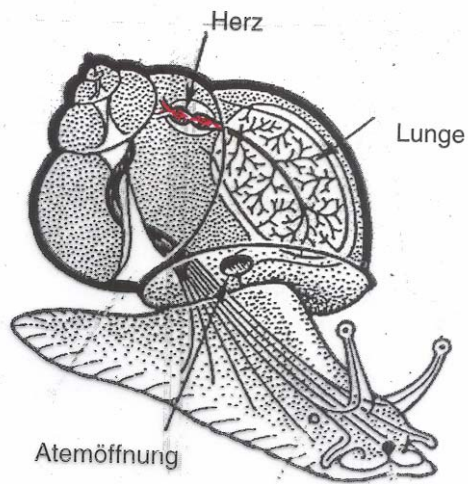
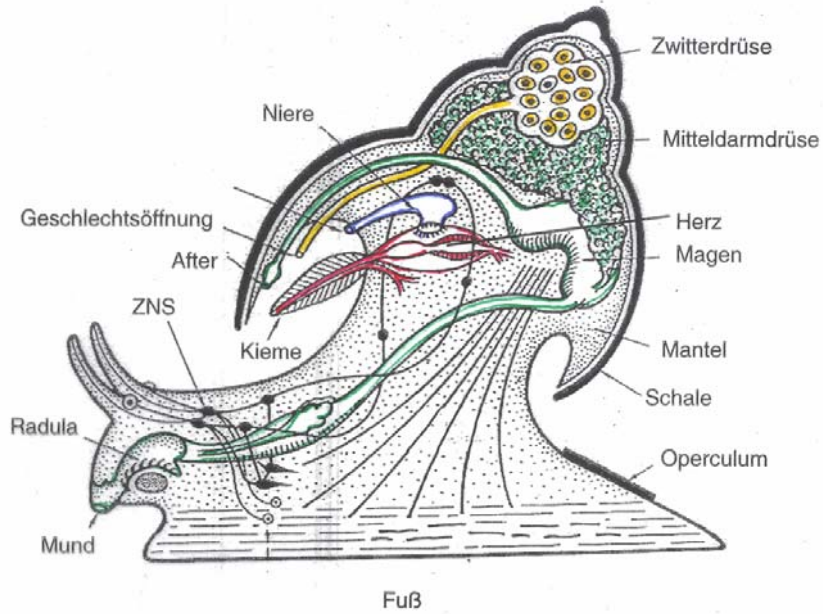
Linsenaugen am Mantelrand



Mantelrand und Schalenschichten

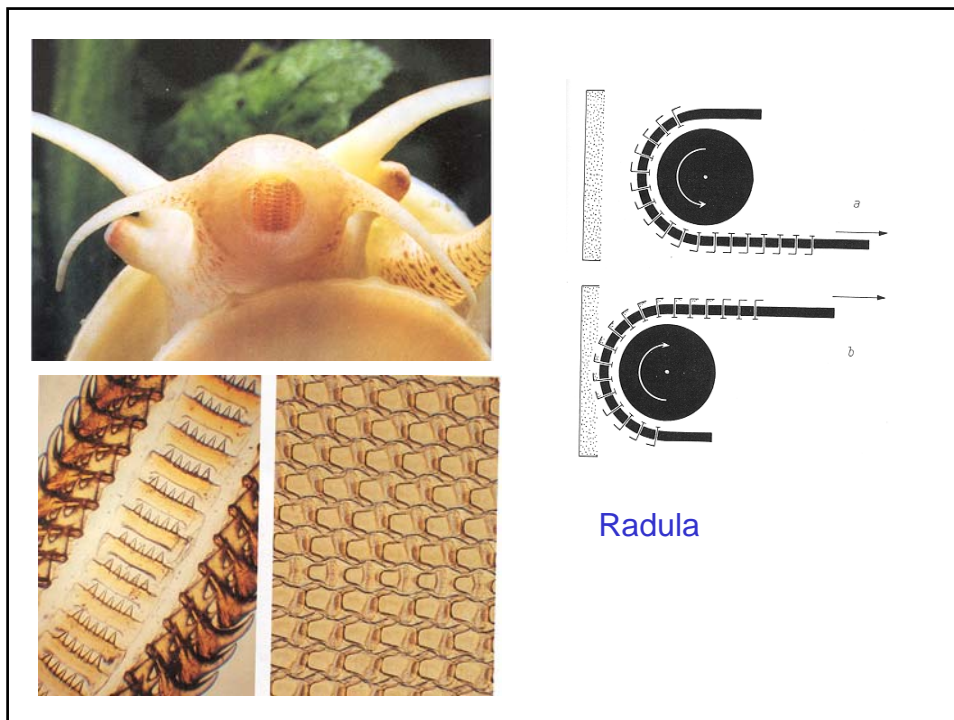
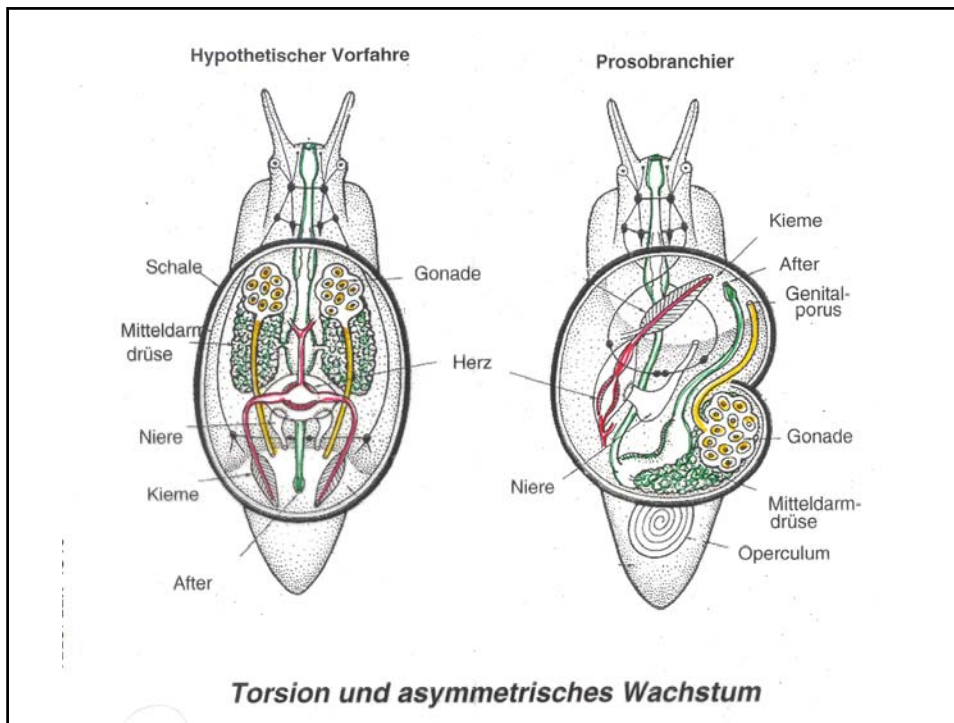


Bauplan der Gastropoda

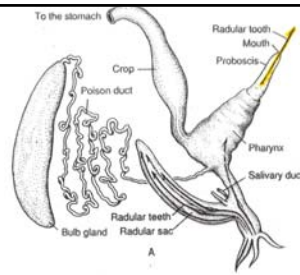
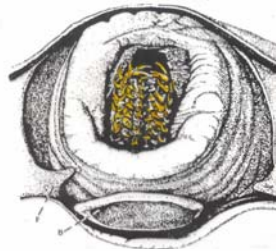


Helix pomatia
Weinbergschnecke

Lungenschnecken
(Pulmonata)



Radulaformen



Lanzenförmige Radula der Kegelschnecken (Conus. Hochgiftig!!)

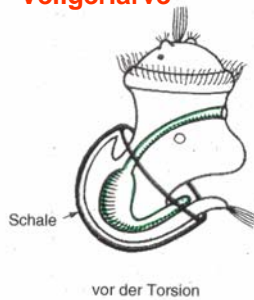


Trochophoralarve



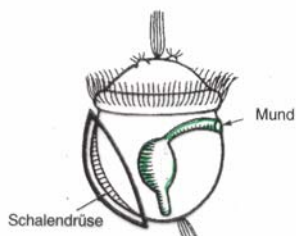
bzw. junge Veligerlarve

Veligerlarve

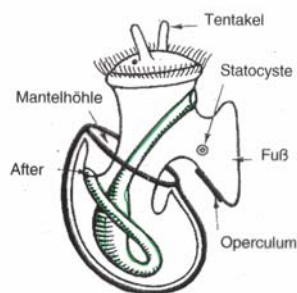


Spiralfurchung

Veligerlarve der Mollusca ähnelt der Trochophora-Larve der Annelida (Ringelwürmer)



älteres Stadium
Seitenansicht



nach der Torsion

