What are Echinoderms?

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5 extant classes of Echinoderms



Echinoidea



Ophiuroidea



Crinoidea



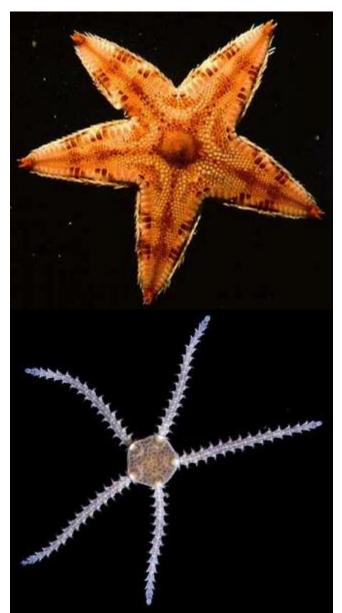
Asteroidea



Holothuroidea

Phylum Echinodermata

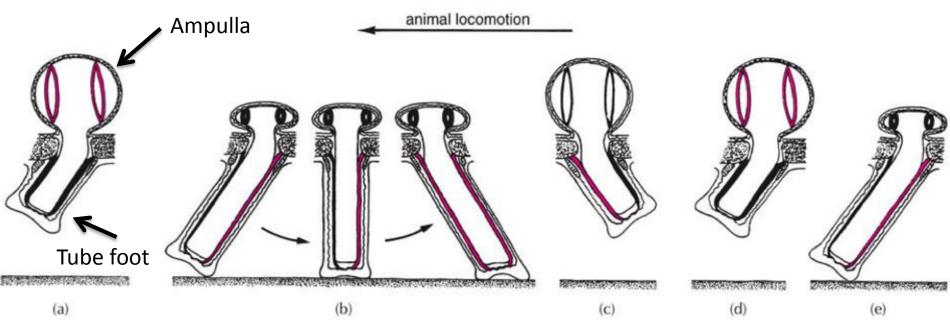
- General Characteristics
- Water Vascular System
- Pentameral (five part)
 Symmetry as adults
- Bilateral Symmetry as larvae
- Calcareous ossicles form internal skeleton
- Mutable connective tissue



madreporite stone canal axial organ Polian vesicle esophagus to gonad ampullae radial canal podia aboral hemal ring ossicles WVS ring canal Tiedemann's oral hemal ring ampulla body ampullary muscles coelom motor lateral canal neurons (connected to Modified after Freiter and Graham, and others. radial canal) one-way valve tube foot longitudinal retractor muscle of foot

Water Vascular
System

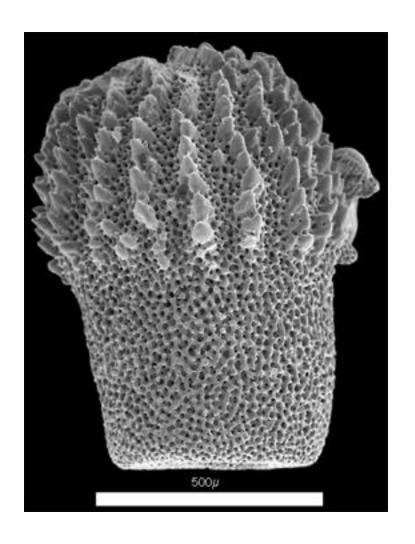
WVS Used for Locomotion



RED indicates muscular contraction

Echinoderm Ossicles

- CaCO₃ ossicles form internal skeleton
- Vary widely across classes (cf urchin test with sea cucmbers)
- Unique stereom structure: porous structure filled with living tissue



Mutable Connective (Collagenous) Tissue

- MCT used for feeding in seastars
- MCT allows autotomy in Seastars and Bstars
- Changes in MCT are under nervous control
- Two nerve types present in extracellular matrix: one softens, one hardens
- Mechanism unknown: related to [Ca²⁺]

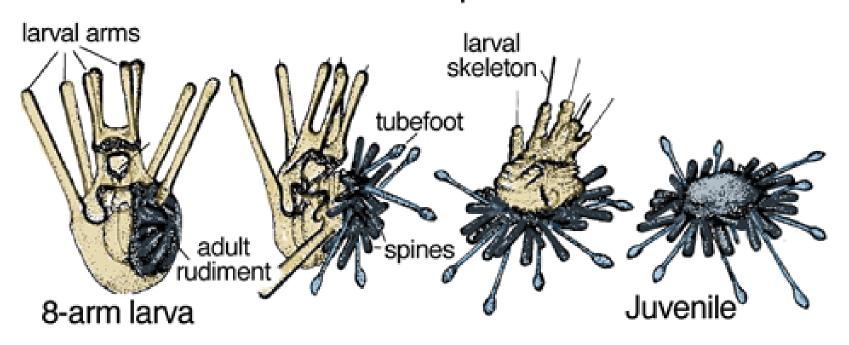


Development and Symmetry Switch in



Echinoderms

Metamorphosis in Dendraster excentricus



5 extant classes of Echinoderms



Echinoidea



Ophiuroidea



Crinoidea



Asteroidea



Holothuroidea

Crinoidea



- Sea lilies (deep sea) and feather stars (shallow tropical waters)
- 625 species
- Filter feeders
- Generally sessile but can move when agitated
- Generally considered primitive among the classes
- Far more numerous in fossil record than today

Crinoidea



- Amazing mobility for such delicate creatures
- Most echinoderms are light-averse



Phylum Echinodermata: Class Ophiuroidea

- Defining Characteristics:
 - Highly developed arm ossicles form 'vertebrae'
 - 5 pairs of bursal slits for gas exchange and brood chambers



Ophiuroidea

- Brittlestars and basketstars
- Most speciose class (> 2000 species)
- Arms slender and distinct from central disc
- No suckers or ampullae on tube feet
- No intestine/anus



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Basket Star



Bizarre Sea Creature Caught In Singapore Looks Like Kraken Come To Life

The Huffington Post | By Dominique Mosbergen | W



Posted: 10/18/2014 10:26 am EDT Updated: 10/18/2014 10:59 am EDT



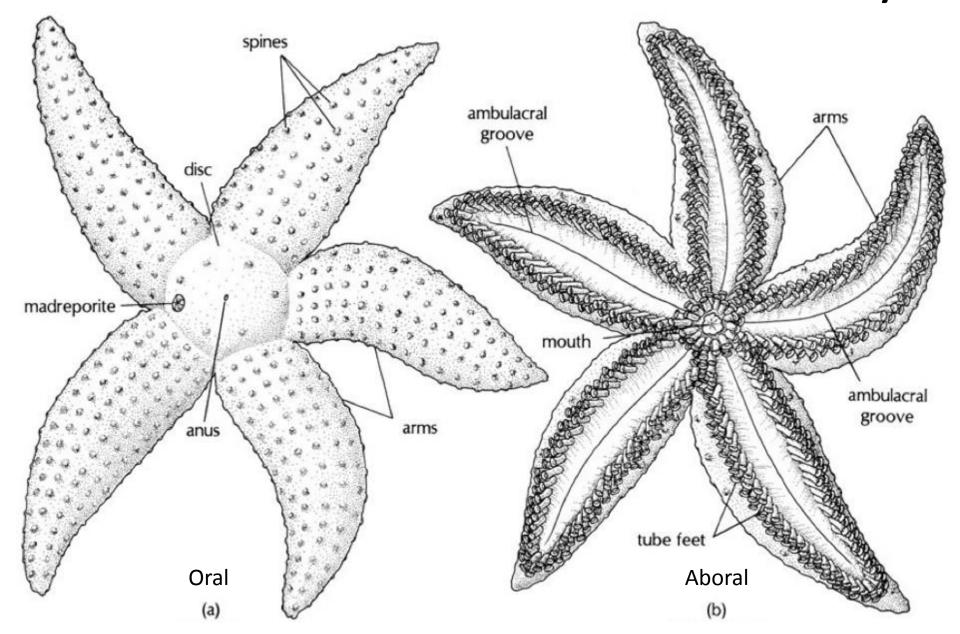
Asteroidea



- 1500 species
- Common intertidal and subtidal predators
- Mouth located on underside of body
- Ambulacrum runs from mouth to tip of each arm and bordered by tube feet
- Typically 5 arms (or multiples of 5; like Ophiuroidea)



Class Asteroidea: External Anatomy



Class Asteroidea: Top Predators

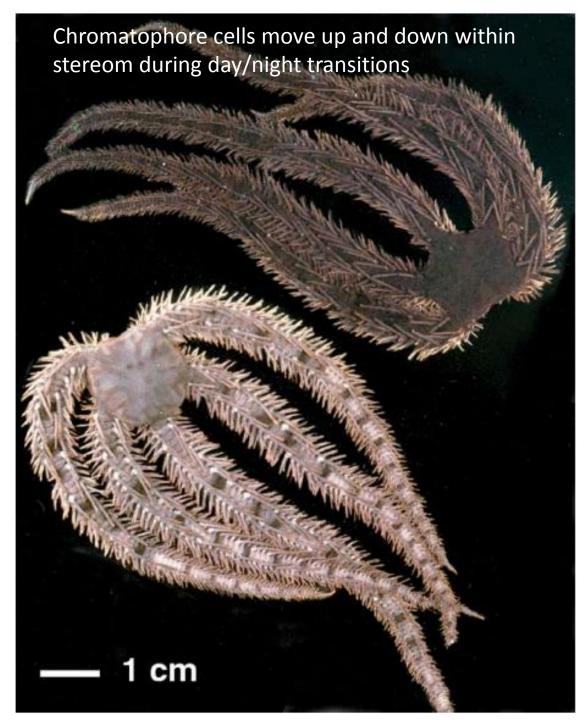


- Seastars scare bivalves
- Why the bivalves are scared

Visic

- Asteroi at arm
- Compo cup oce
- Act as a can det (but no

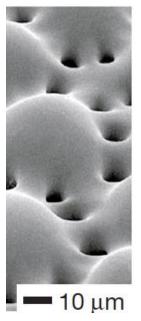




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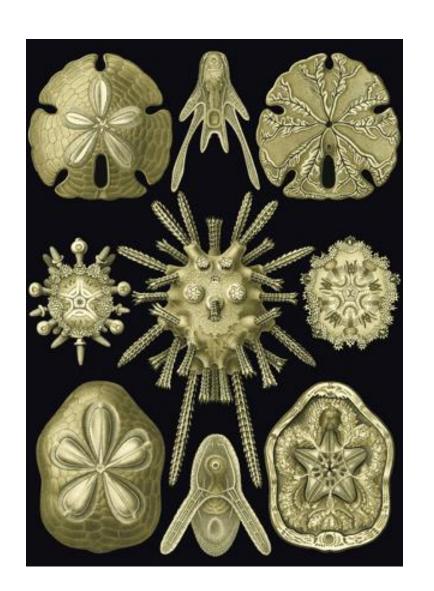
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ophores of light; ds to le lenses

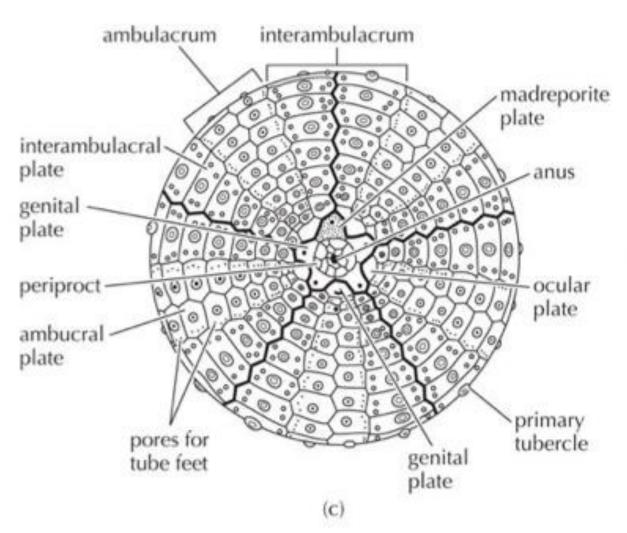


Phylum Echinodermata: Class Echinoidea

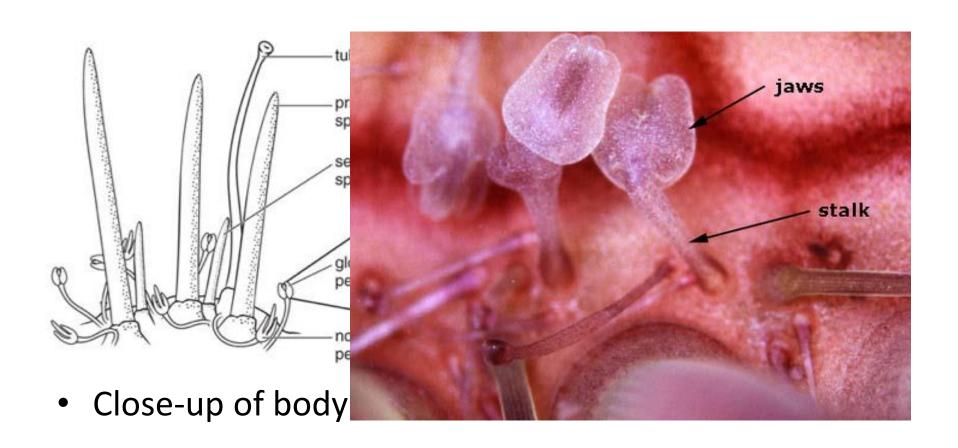
- ~1000 spp.
- Exclusively marine
- Ossicles joined to form a rigid test
- Unique set of ossicles and muscles for feeding: Aristotle's lantern



Class Echinoidea: External anatomy (aboral)



Class Echinoidea: External Anatomy



Sea Urchins in the Headlines



Don't be scared of *Diadema*Taylor...but these can be trouble



Class Echinoidea: Irregular vs Regular

- Regular Echinoids
 - Sea urchins
 - Nearly spherical symmetry
 - Anus and mouth on opposite sides of body

- Irregular echinoids
 - Sand dollars, sea
 biscuits, heart urchins
 - Bilateral symmetry
 - Anus posterior to mouth on the edge of the test





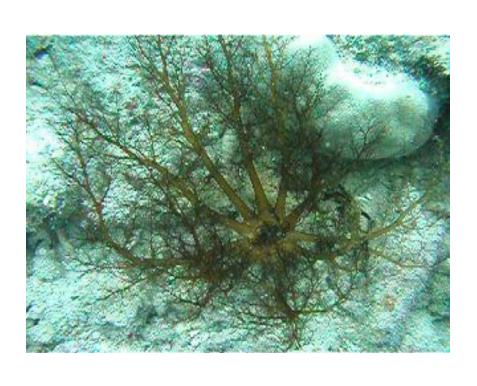


Phylum Echinodermata: Class Holothuroidea

- 1200 spp.
- Soft bodied and vermiform
- Ossicles highly reduced
- Highly branched respiratory trees connected to anus (ugh)
- Oral-aboral axis elongated



Class Holothuroidea



- Feeding in sea cucumbers
- Note maintenance of pentameral symmetry
- Note coordination of inner and outer tentacles
- How else do sea cucumbers feed?

Sea Cucumbers as Habitat

- Pearlfish use sea cucumbers as a home to live in
- Recall animals living in sponges etc.
- But pearlfish are a bit unusual...



Holothuroidea

- One last trick:
 evisceration and
 regeneration of internal
 anatomy
- Sea Cucumber's Bad
 Day

