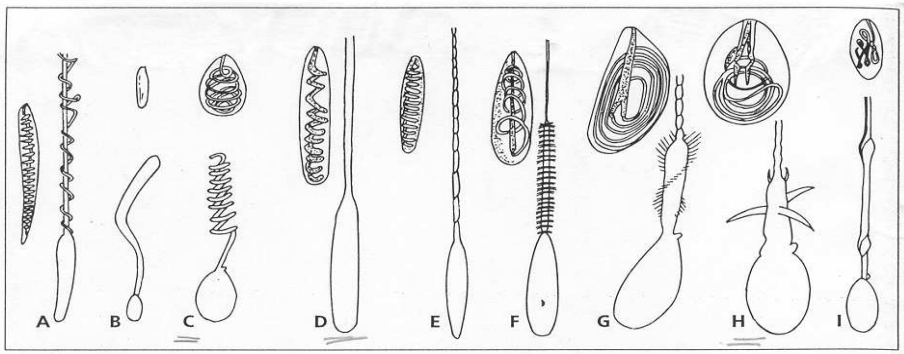


Abb. 210: Nesselkapseltypen. A Spirocyste. B-I Nematocysten. B Rhopalonemen. C Desmonemen. D Haplonemen (Isorhizen). E Haplonemen (Anisorhizen). F Heteronemen (Rhabdoiden). G Heteronemen (eurytele Rhopaloiden). H Heteronemen (stenotele Rhopaloiden). I Heteronemen (Birhopaloiden). Nach verschiedenen Autoren aus Siewing (1985).

1

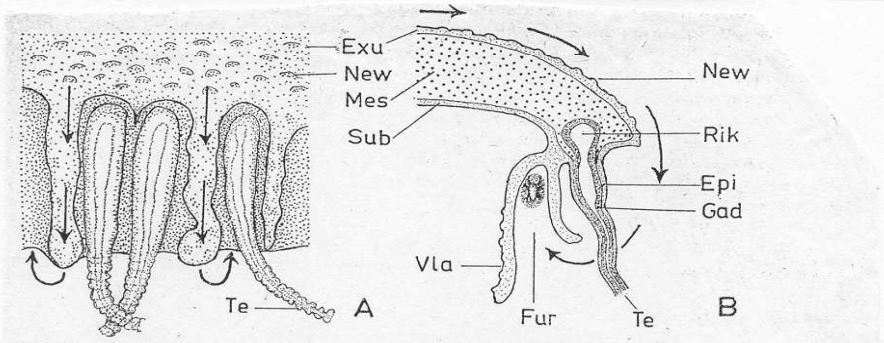
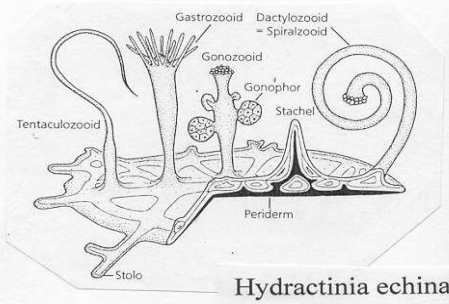


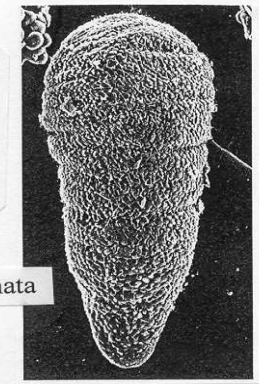
Abb. 51. *Aurelia aurita*, Schirmrand (vgl. Abb. 56). **A.** Aufsicht auf die Außenseite mit Exumbrella. Die Tentakel setzen in Gruben zwischen lappenartigen Vorsprüngen des Schirmrandes an. Beachte die Nesselwarzen der Exumbrella. **B.** Längsschnitt zur Darstellung der Randstrukturen und des Nahrungserwerbs. Die Pfeile kennzeichnen die Richtung des Geißelstromes, der die in Schleim gehüllten Nahrungspartikel von der Exumbrella über den Schirmrand hinweg in die subumbrellare Futterrinne befördert. — **Epi** Epidermis, **Exu** Exumbrella, **Fur** Futterrinne, **Gad** Gastrodermis, **Mes** Mesogloea, **New** Nesselwarze, **Rik** Ringkanal, **Sub** Subumbrella, **Te** Tentakel, **Vla** Velarium.

2

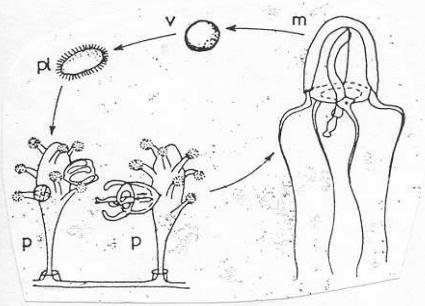


Hydractinia echinata

3



planula

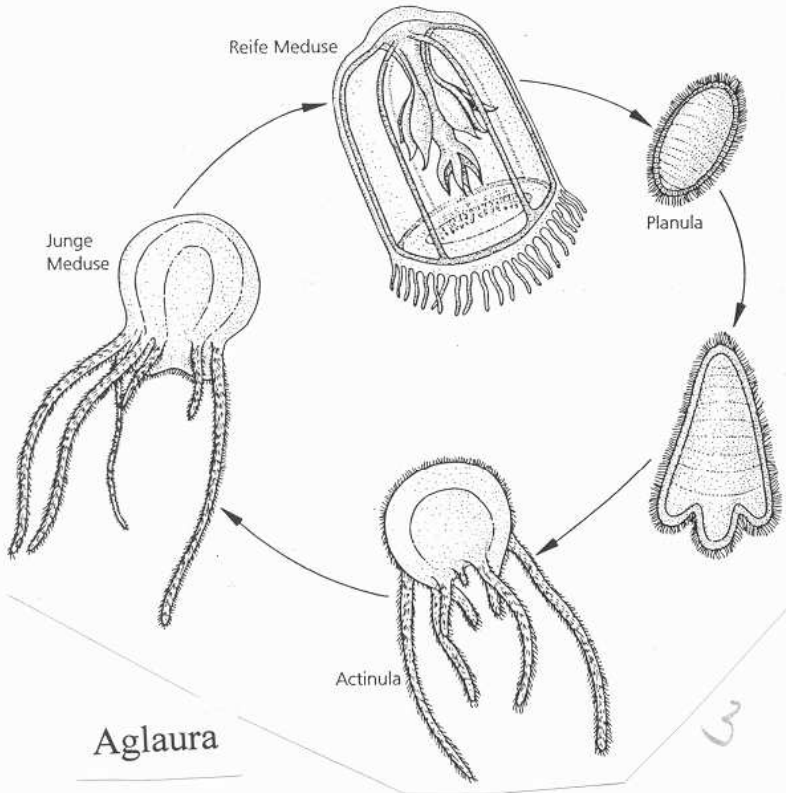


Coryne tubulosa

4

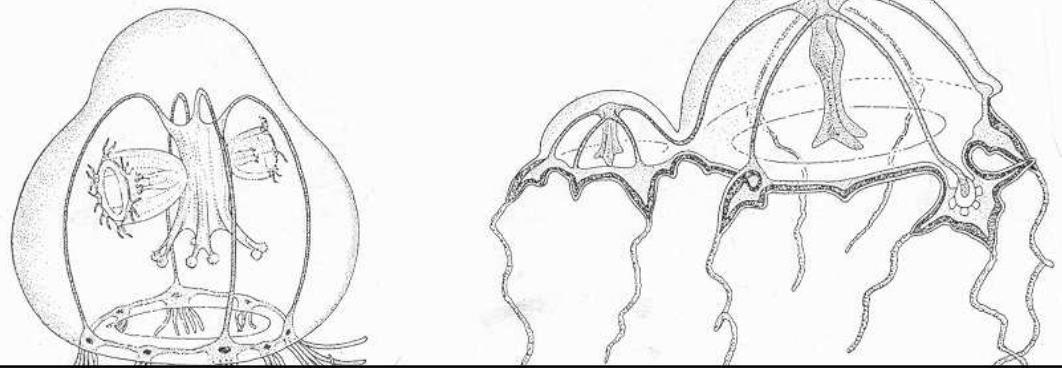
Obelia geniculata

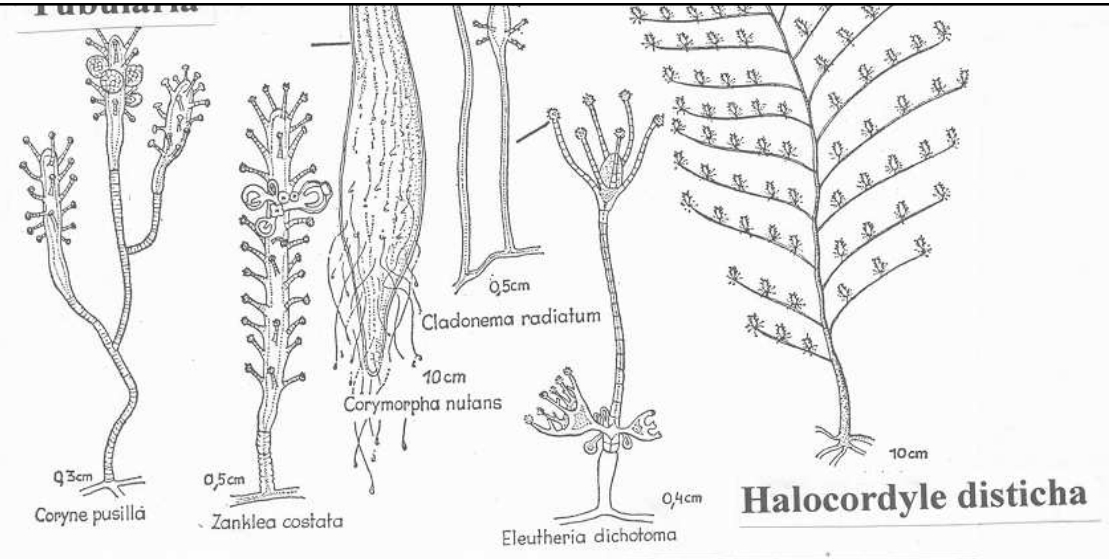
Tubularia



Aglaura

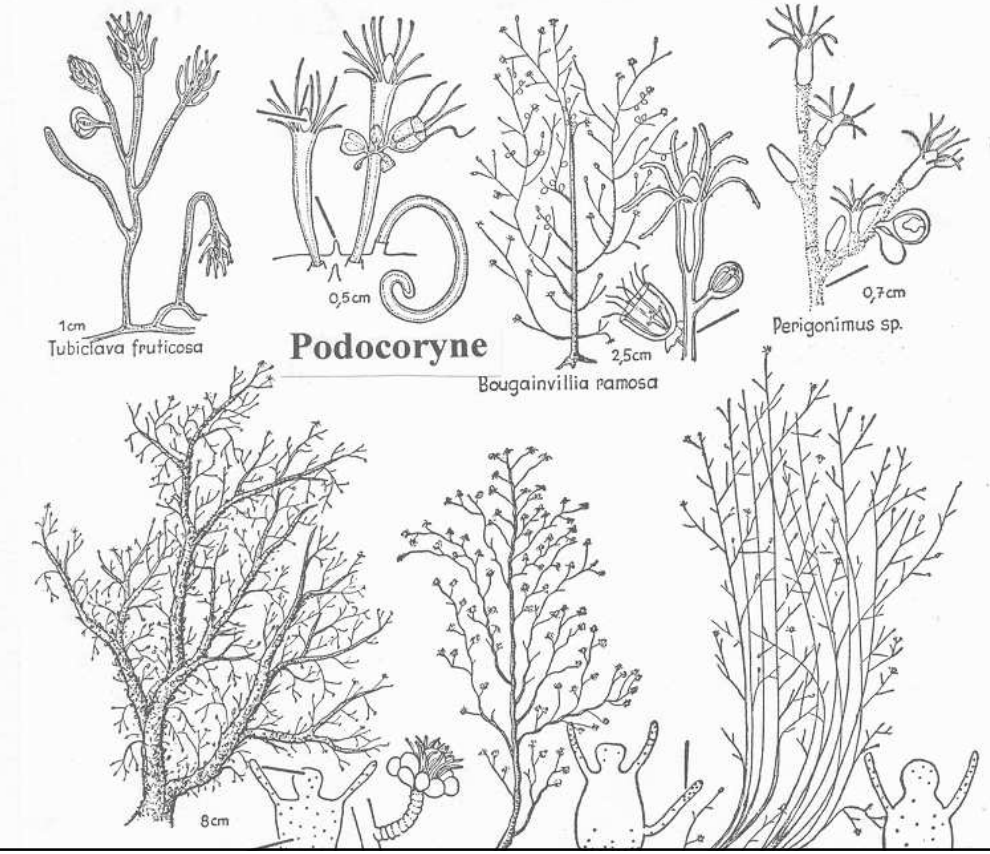
Sarsia

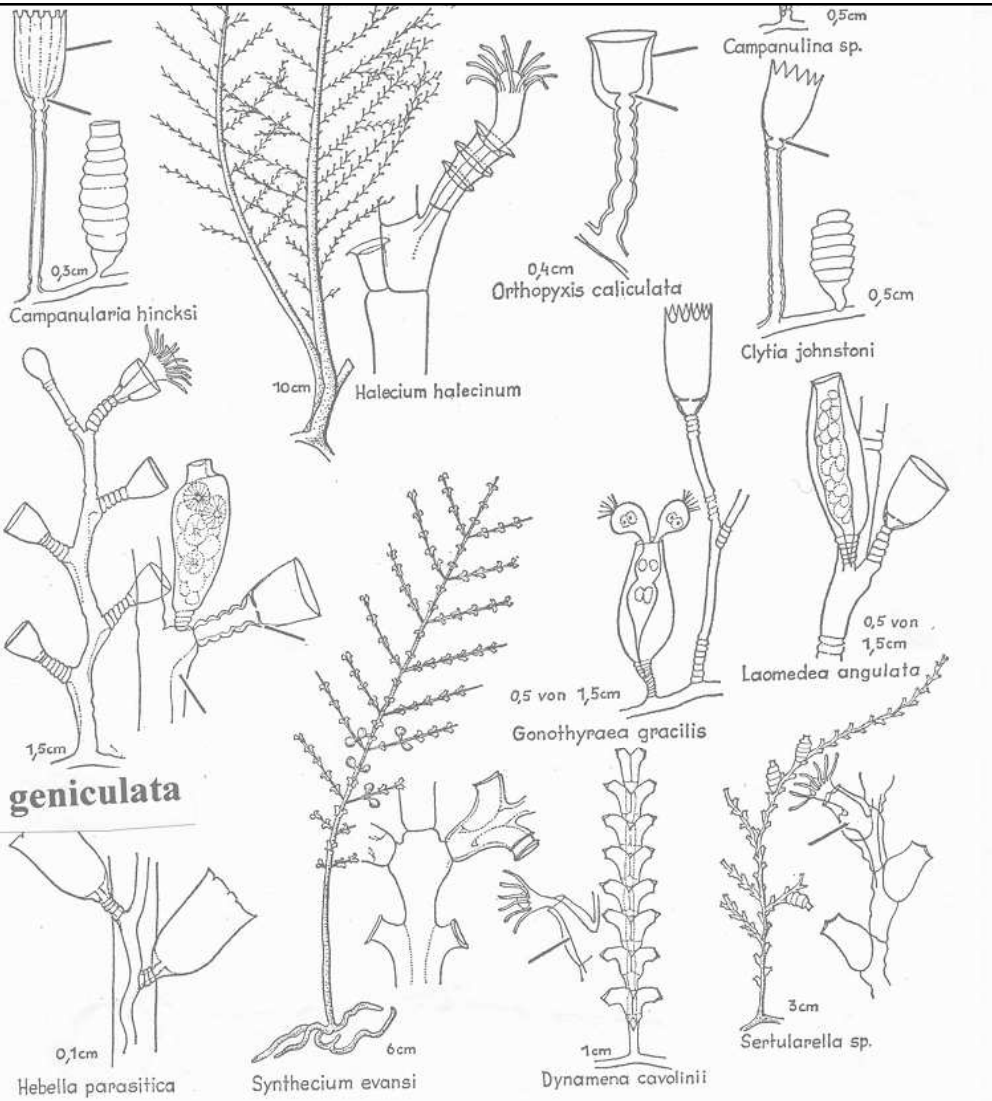


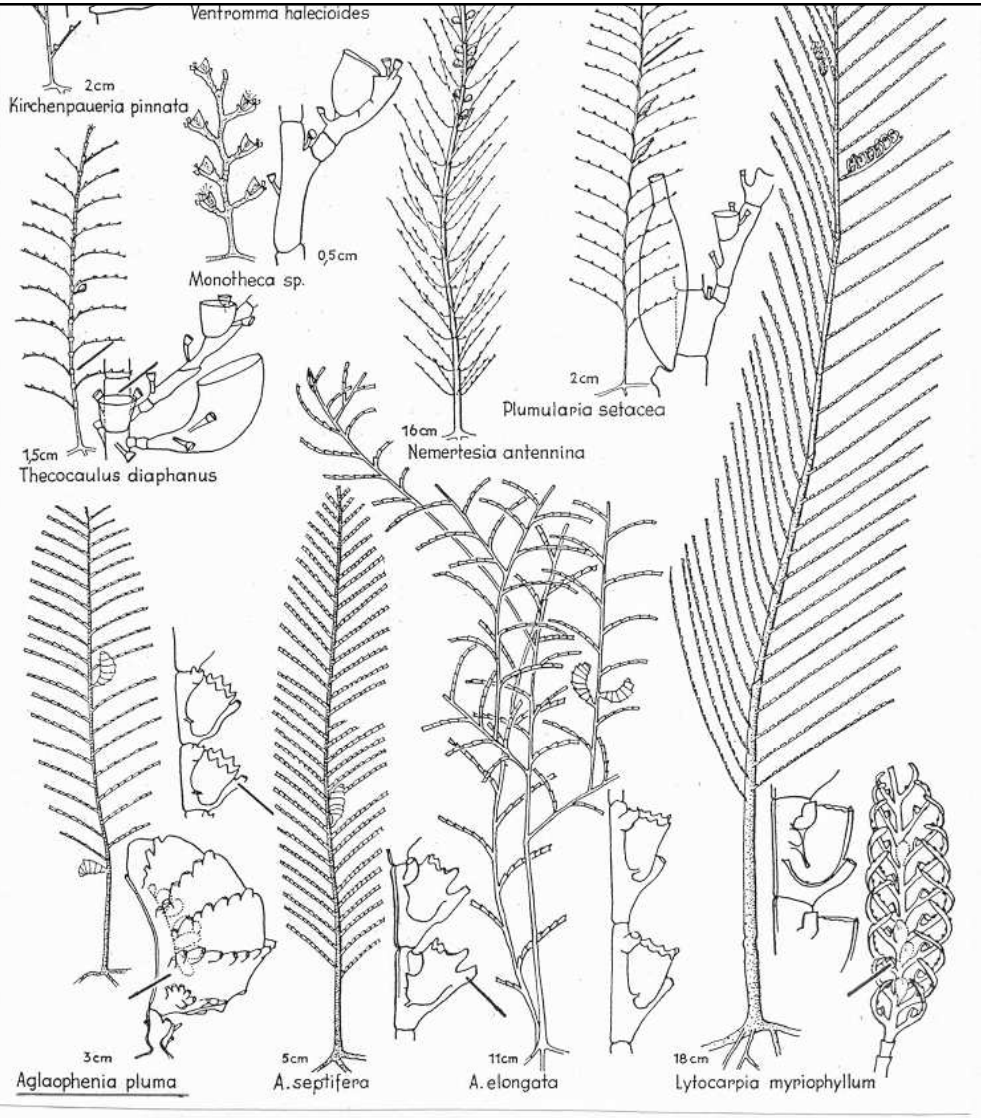


Tafel 40 **Clavidae-Eudendriidae** (Athecate Hydropolypen II)

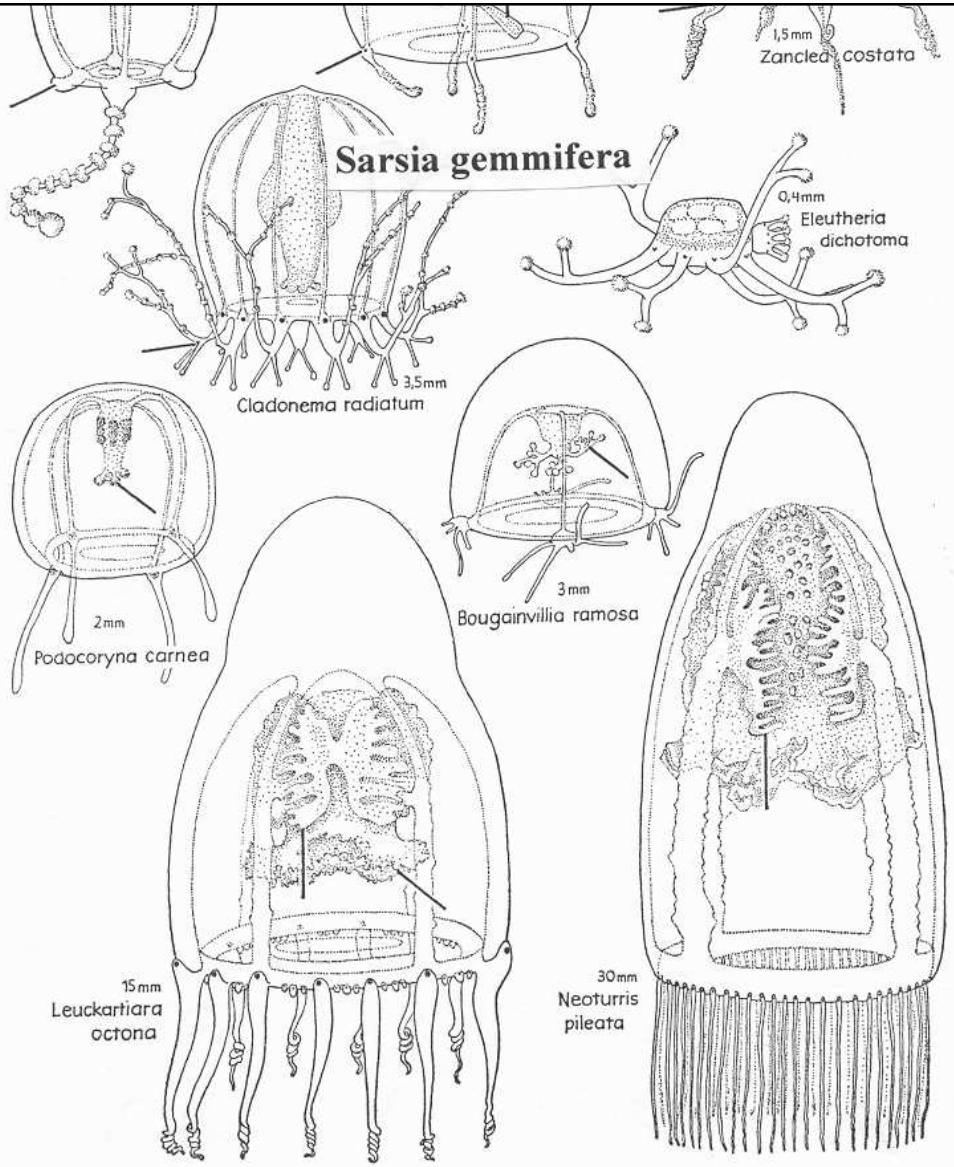
16B

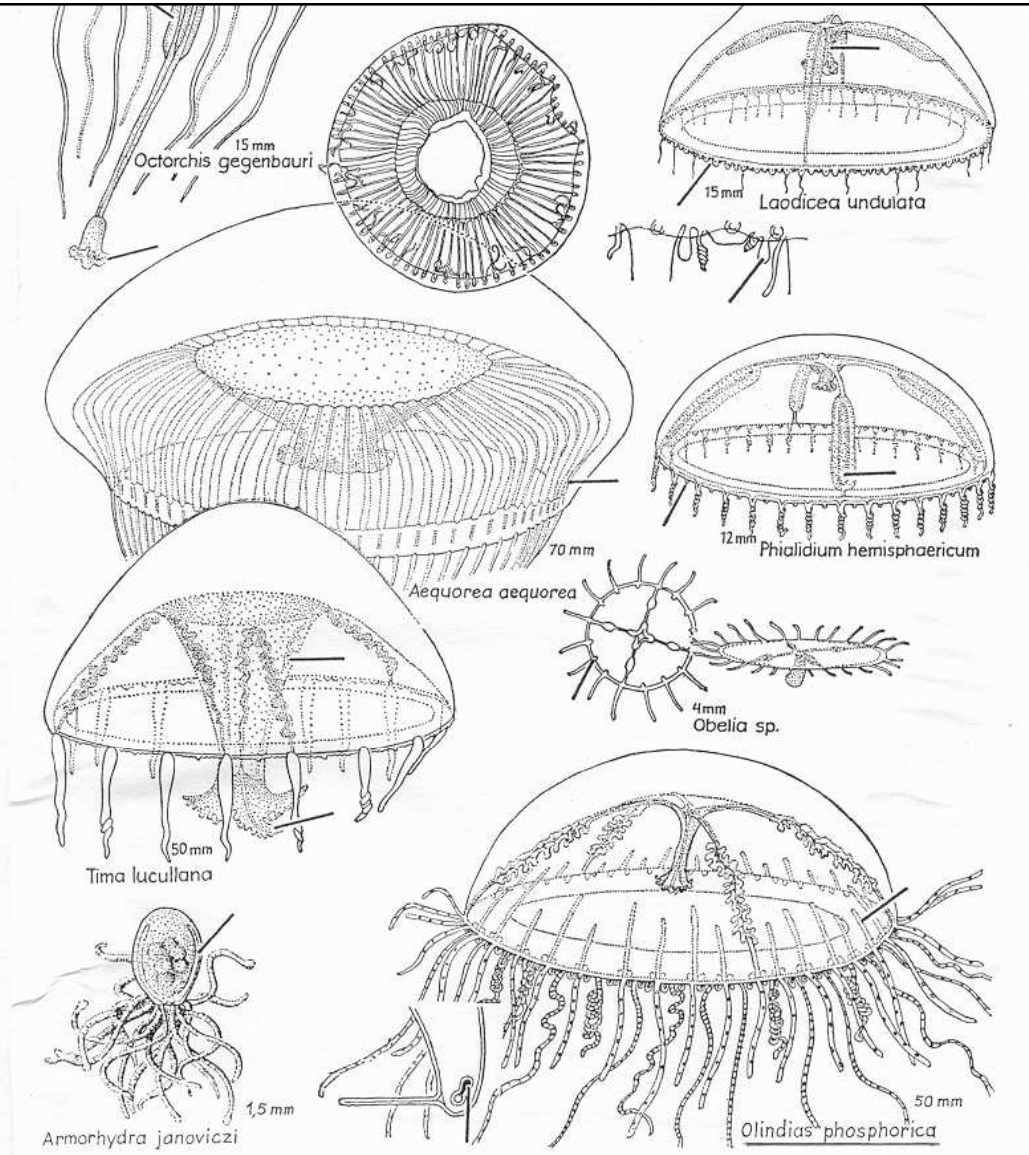



0,5cm
Campanulina sp.
0,3cm
Campanularia hincksi
10cm
Halecium halecinum
0,4cm
Orthopyxis caliculata
0,5cm
Clytia johnstoni
1,5cm
0,5 von 1,5cm
Gonothyraea gracilis
0,5 von 1,5cm
Laomedea angulata
Obelia geniculata
0,1cm
Hebella parasitica
6cm
Synthecium evansi
1cm
Dynamena cavolinii
3cm
Sertularella sp.

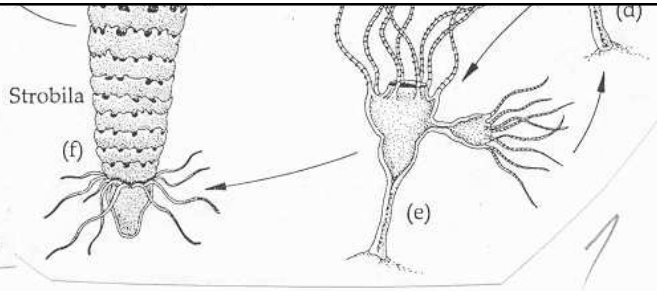


Aglaophenia pluma


1,5mm
Zanclea costata
Sarsia gemmifera
0,4mm
Eleutheria
dichotoma
3,5mm
Cladonema radiatum
2mm
Podocoryna carnea
3mm
Bougainvillia ramosa
15mm
Leuckartiara
octona
30mm
Neoturris
pileata

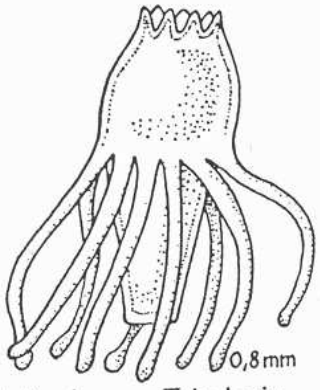


Olindias phosphorica



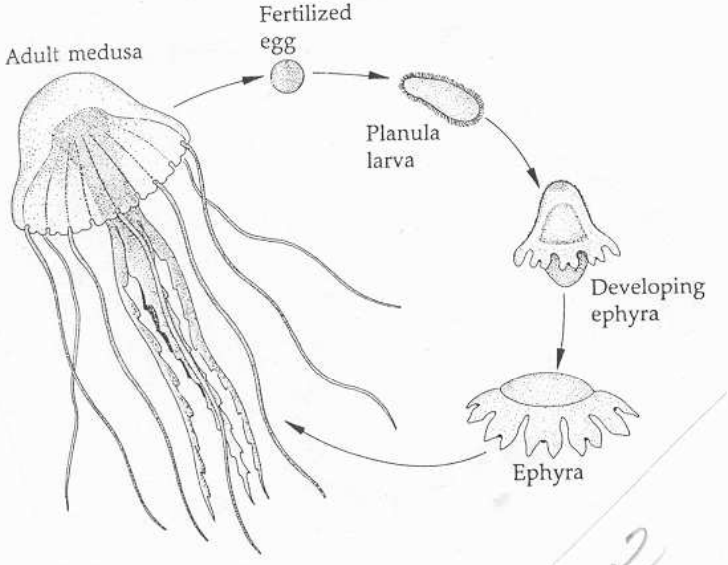
Aurelia aurita

1



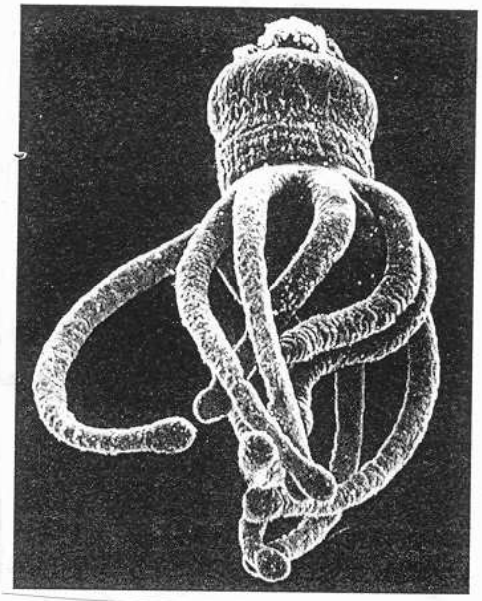
Actinula von Tubularia

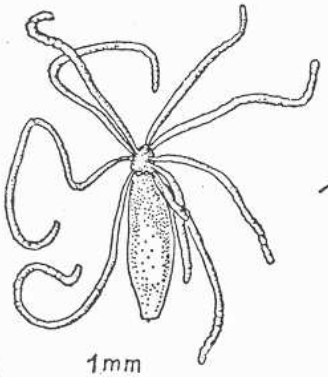
3



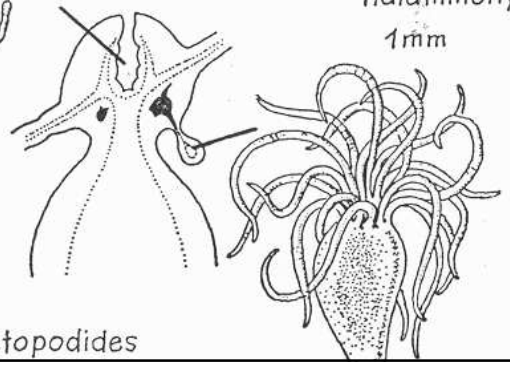
2

Pelagia noctiluca



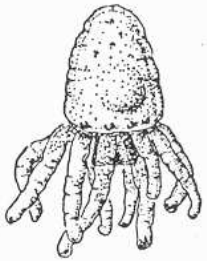


Halammohydra octopodides



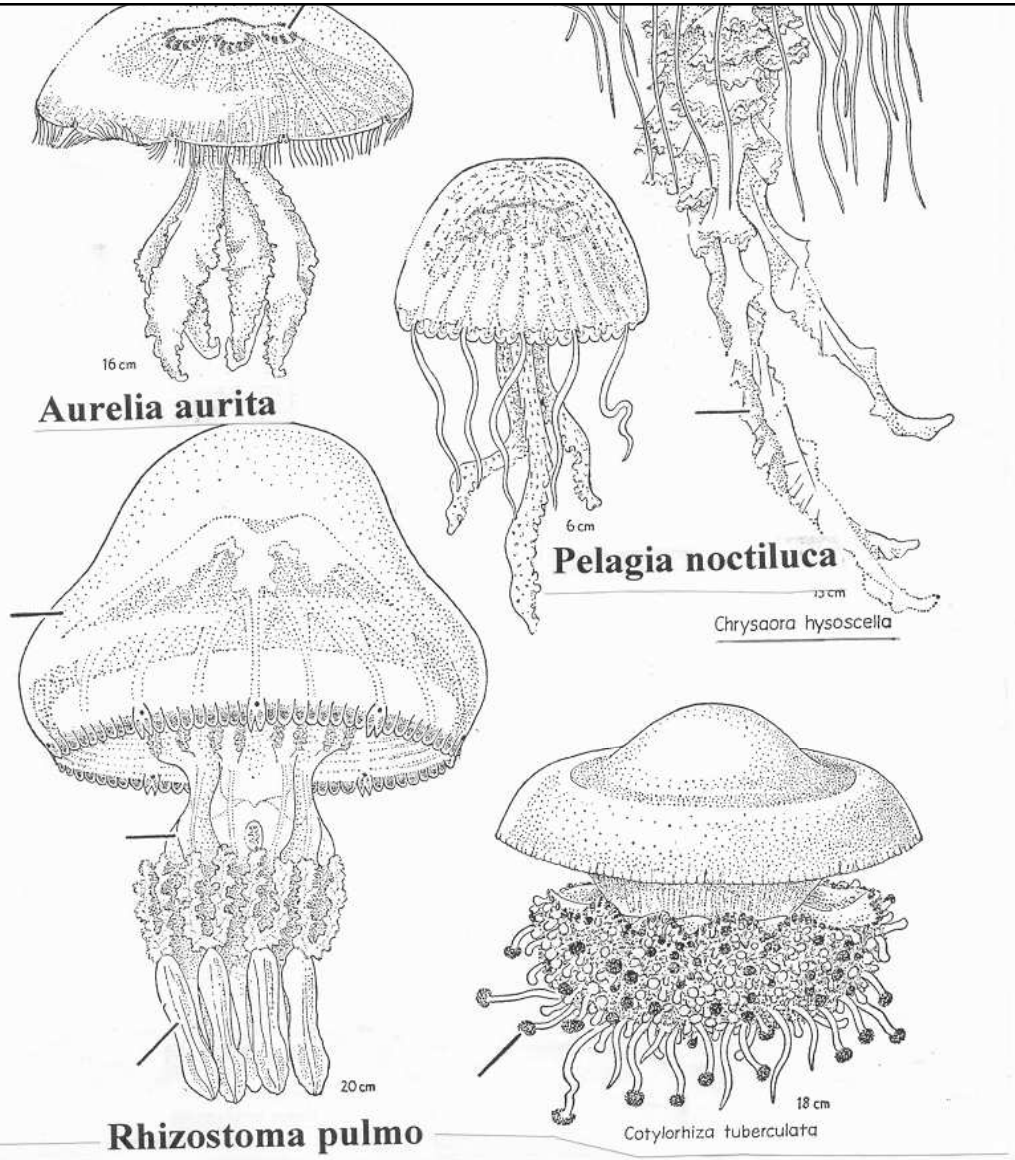
Halammohydra schulzei

1mm

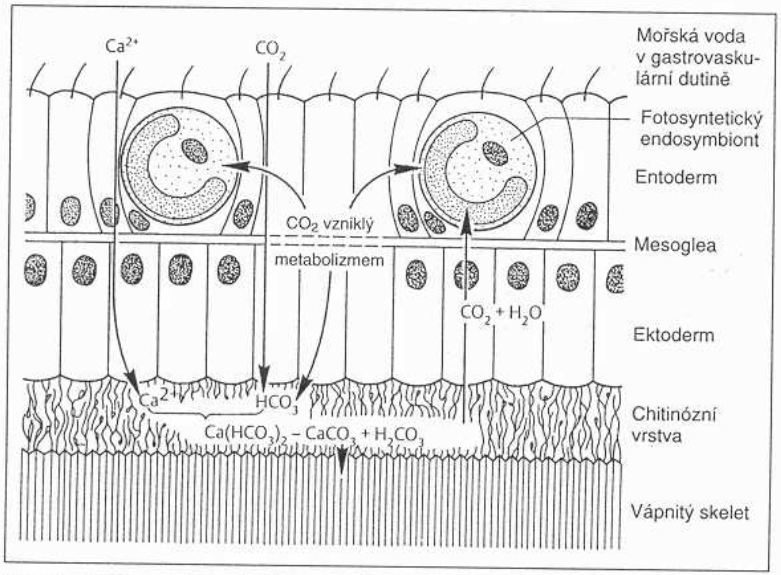


0,5 mm

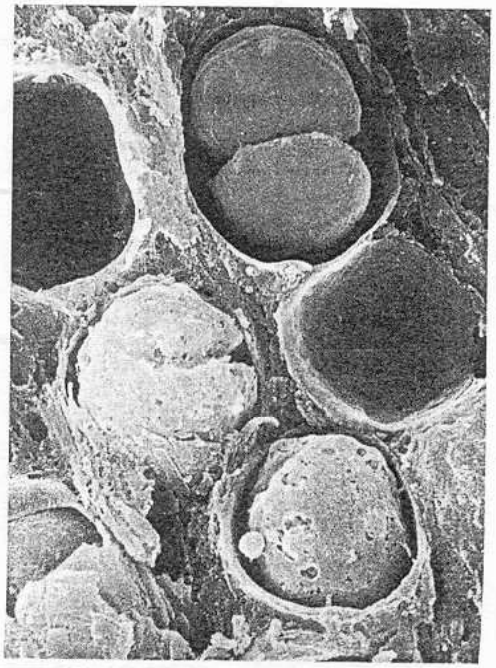
Otohydra vagans


16 cm
Aurelia aurita
6 cm
Pelagia noctiluca
Chrysaora hysoscella
20 cm
Rhizostoma pulmo
18 cm
Cotylorhiza tuberculata

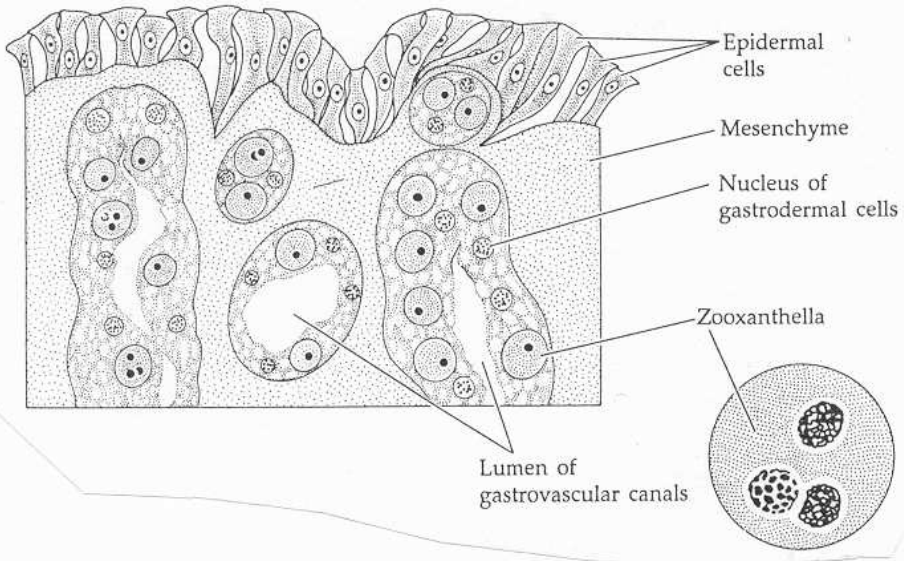
Arachnitis

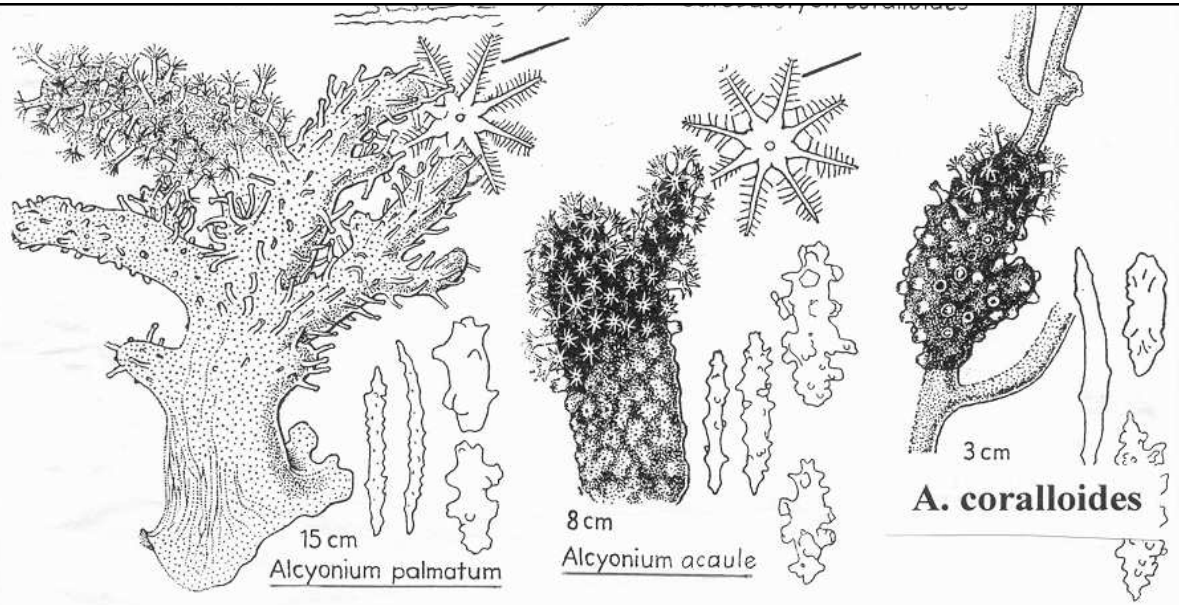


Obr. **327** Schéma fyziologických interakcí mezi korály a jejich endobiotickými zooxantelami (podle Remaneho et al.).

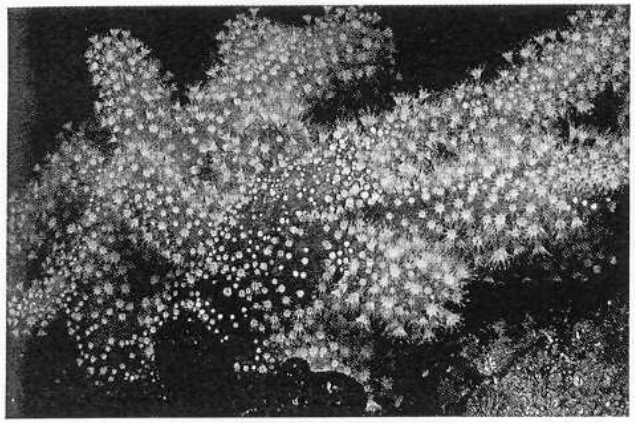


2

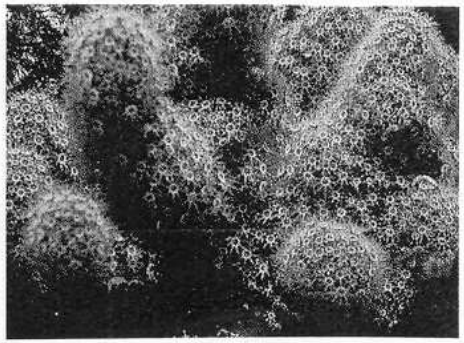




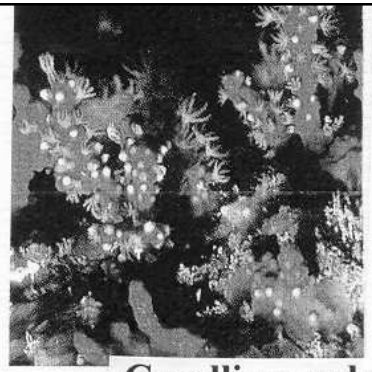
A. coralloides



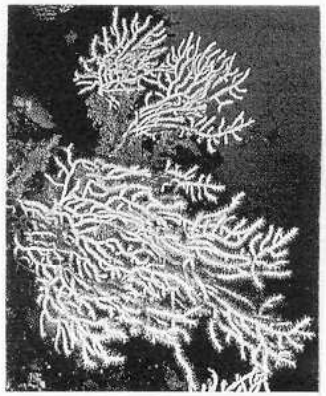
Alcyonium palmatum



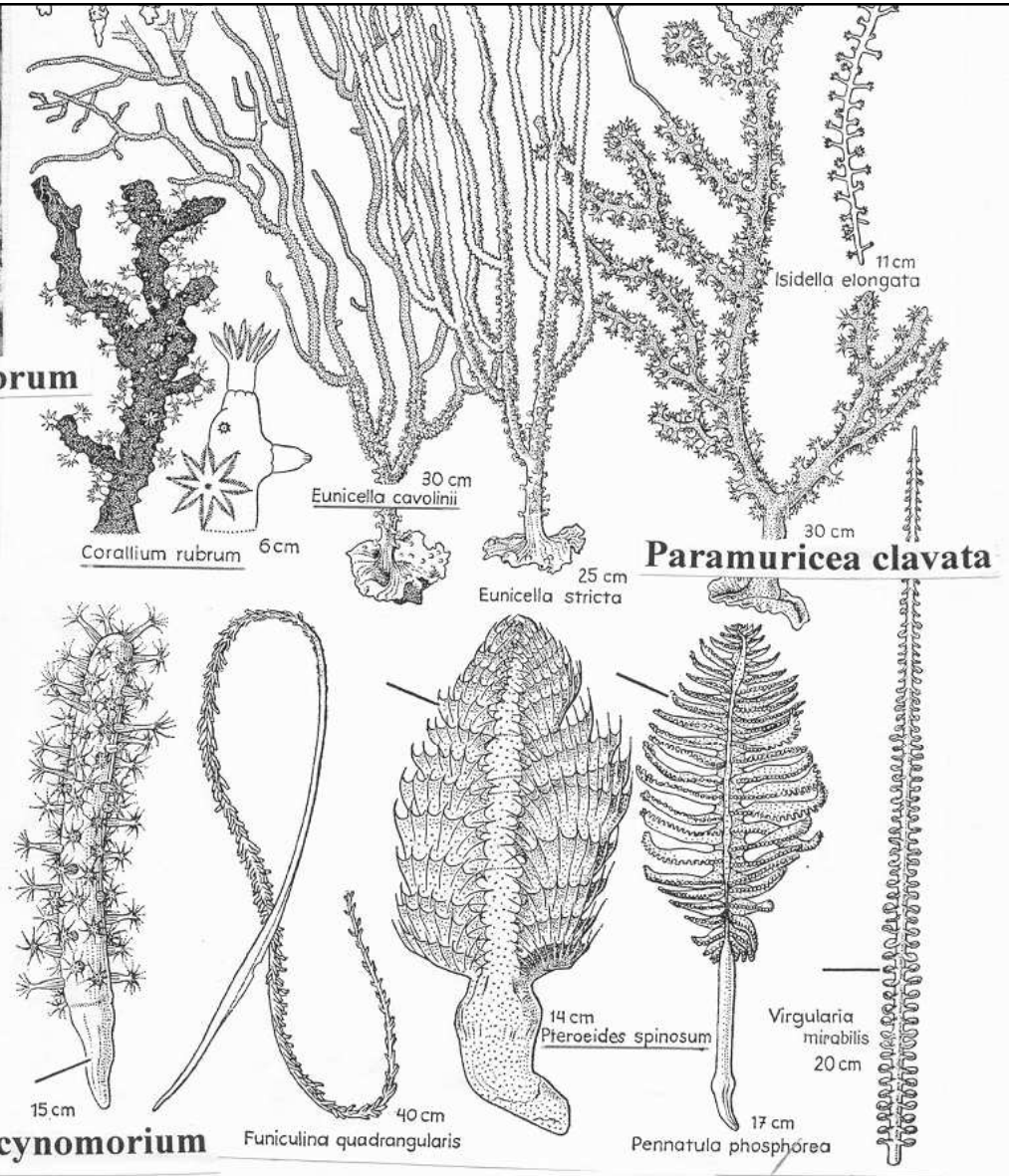
A. acaule

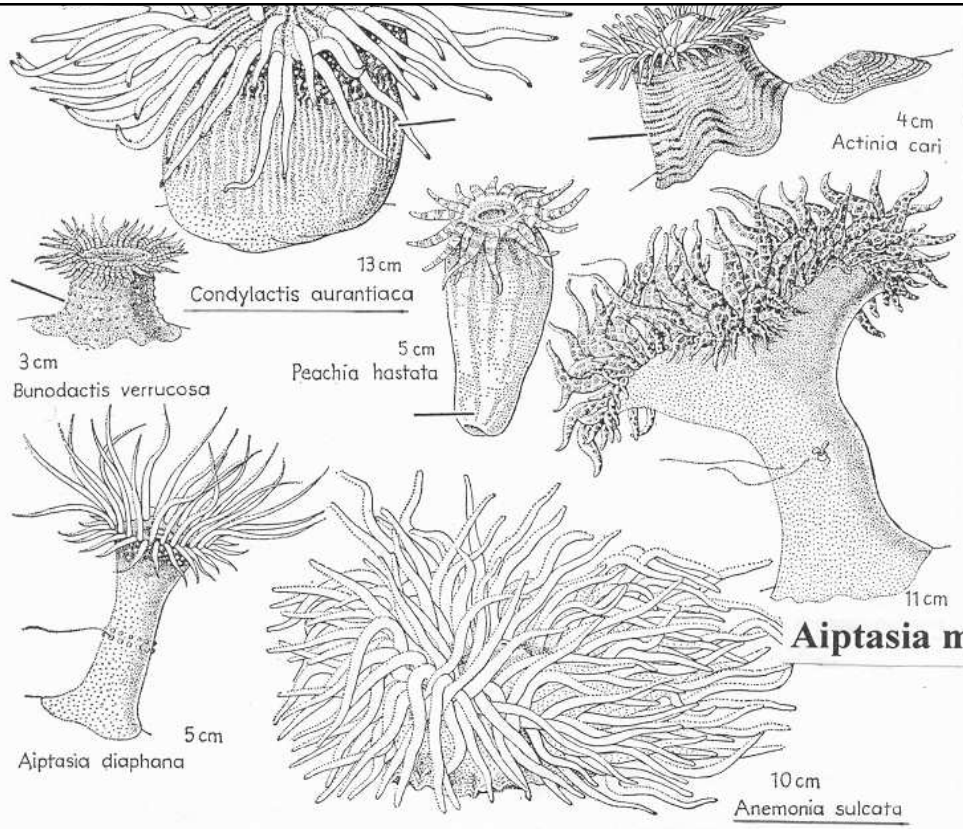


Corallium rubrum



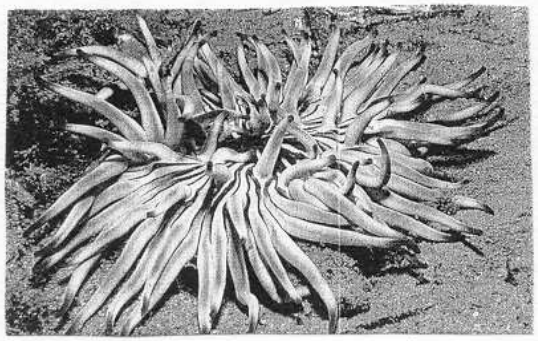
Eunicella cavolinii



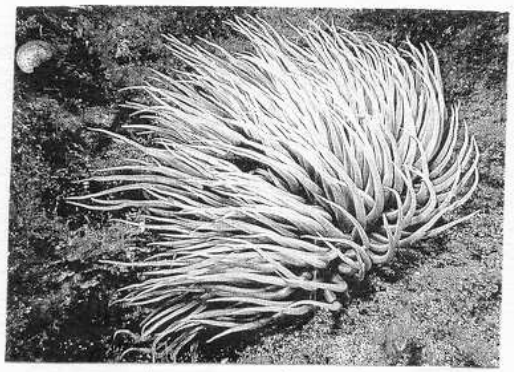


Actinia equina

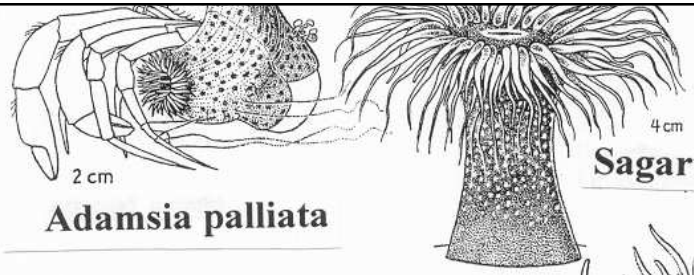
Aiptasia mutabilis



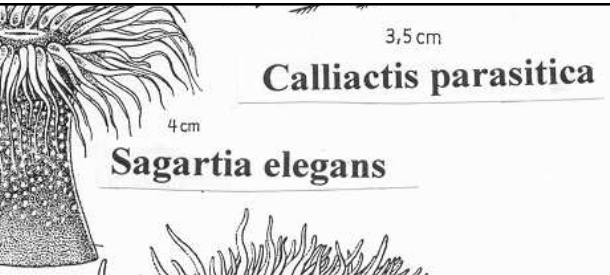
Condylactis aurantiaca



Anemonia sulcata

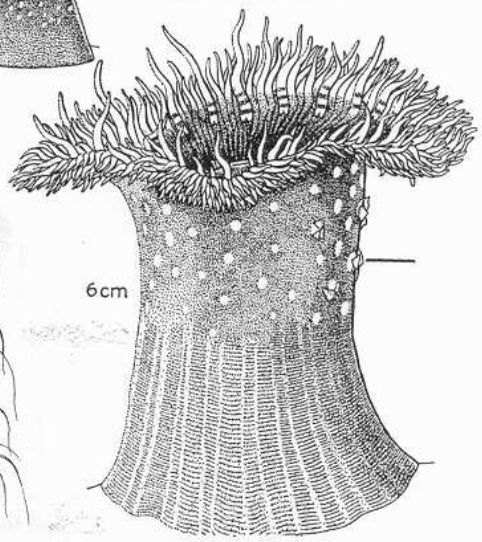


Adamsia palliata



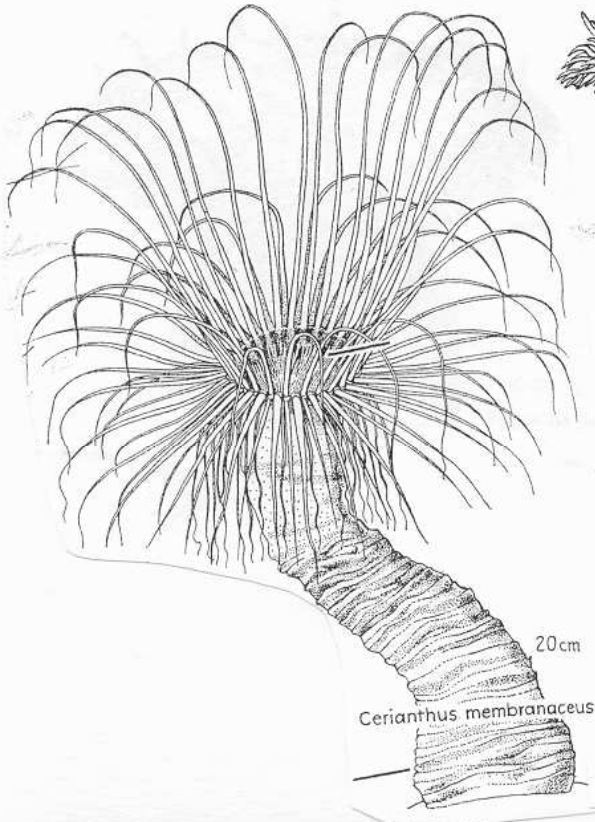
Sagartia elegans

Calliactis parasitica

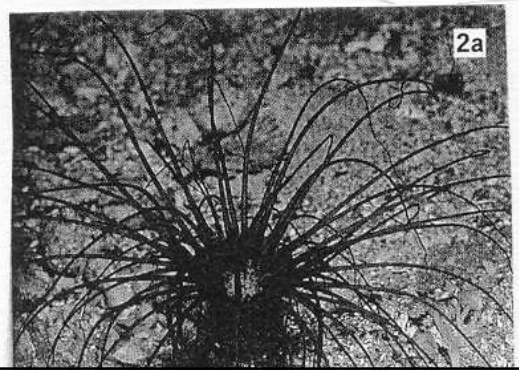


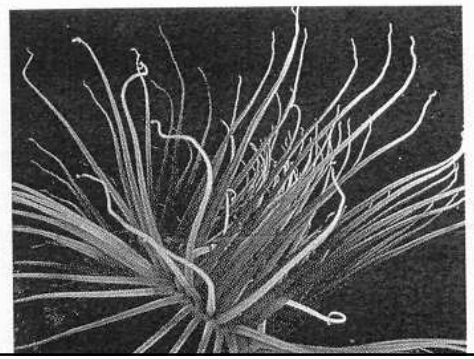
Cereus pedunculatus

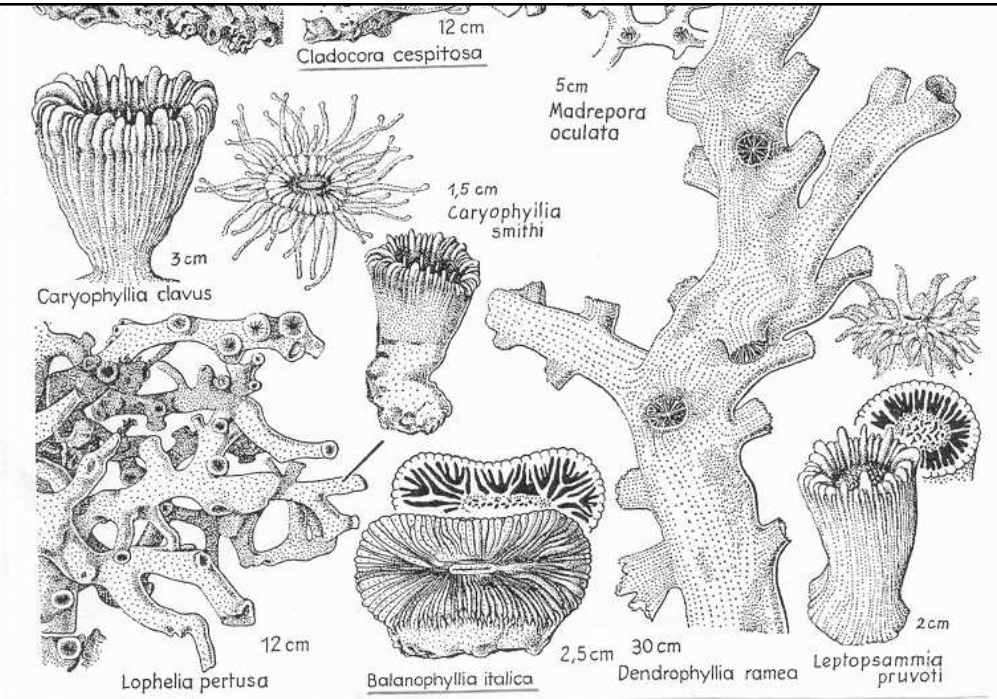
18E

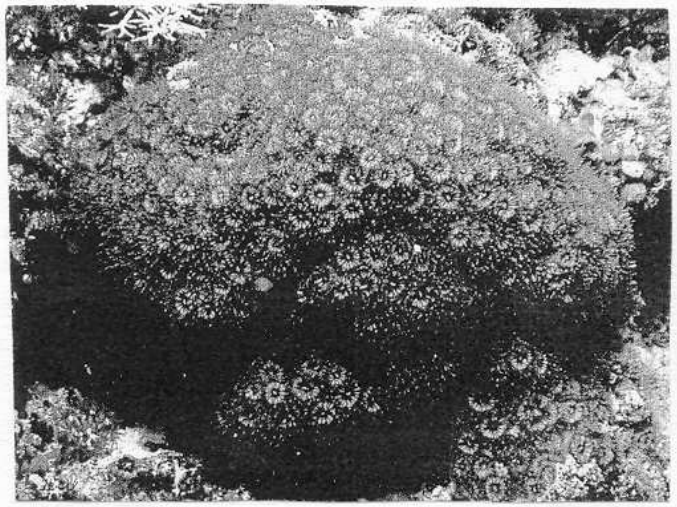


Cerianthus membranaceus

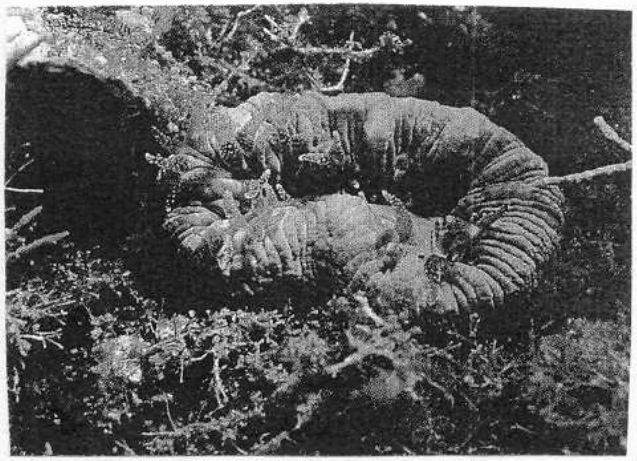




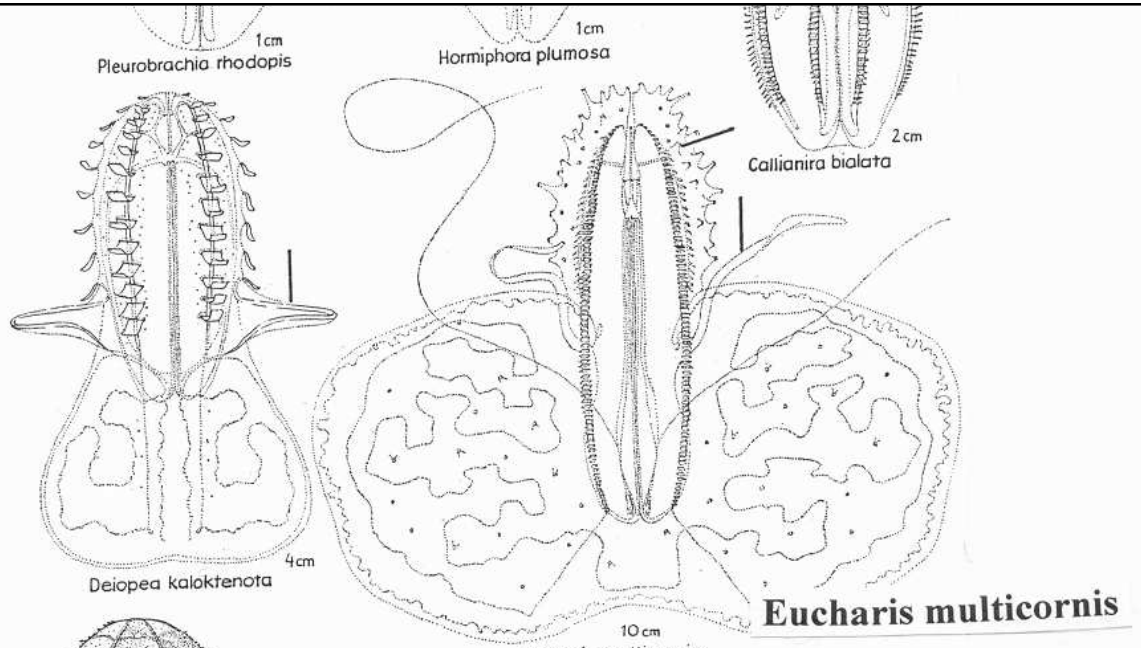




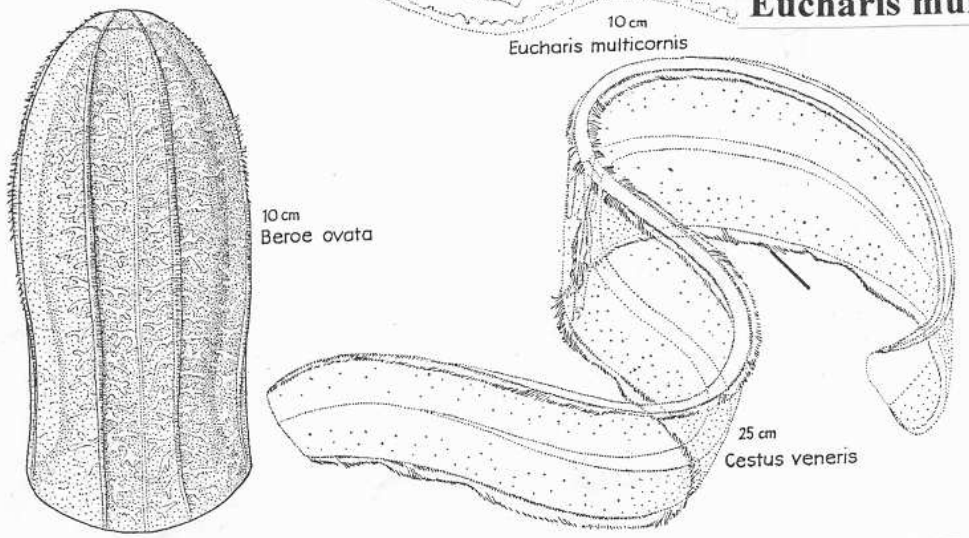
Cladocora cespitosa



Balanophyllia europaea



Eucharis multicornis

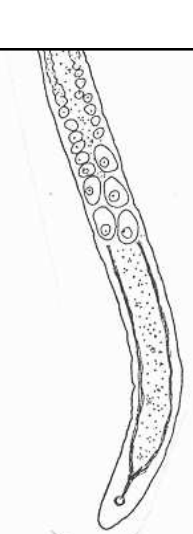


Beroe ovata

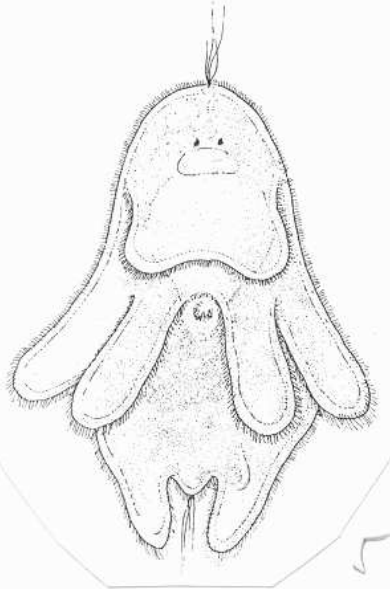
Cestus veneris

Convoluta convoluta

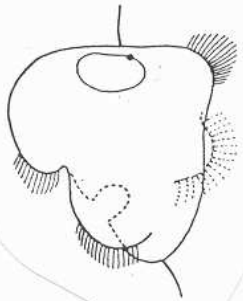
Paraproporus rubescens



Microstomum rubromaculatum

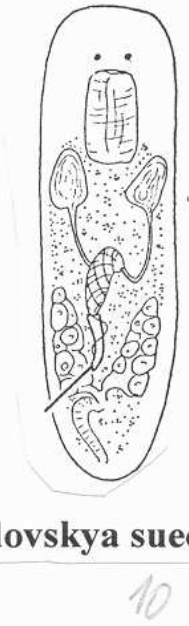


Müllerova larva

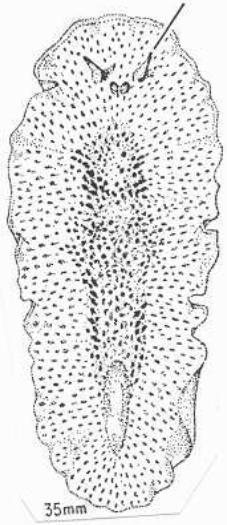


Goetteho larva

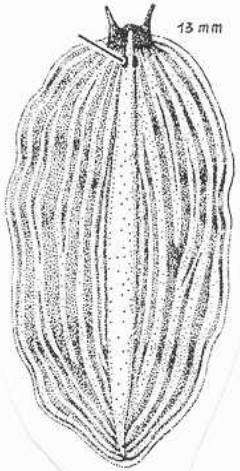
Nemertoderma psammicola



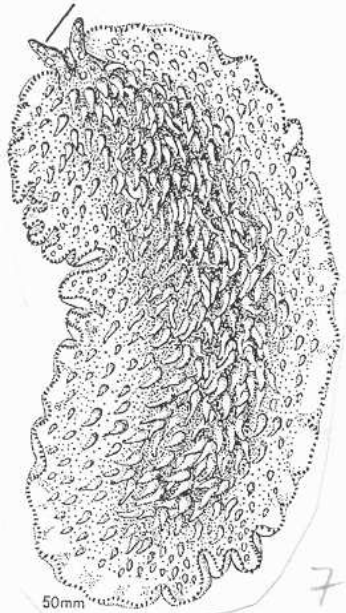
Vejdovskya suecica

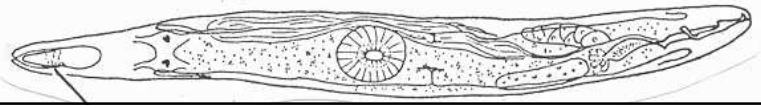


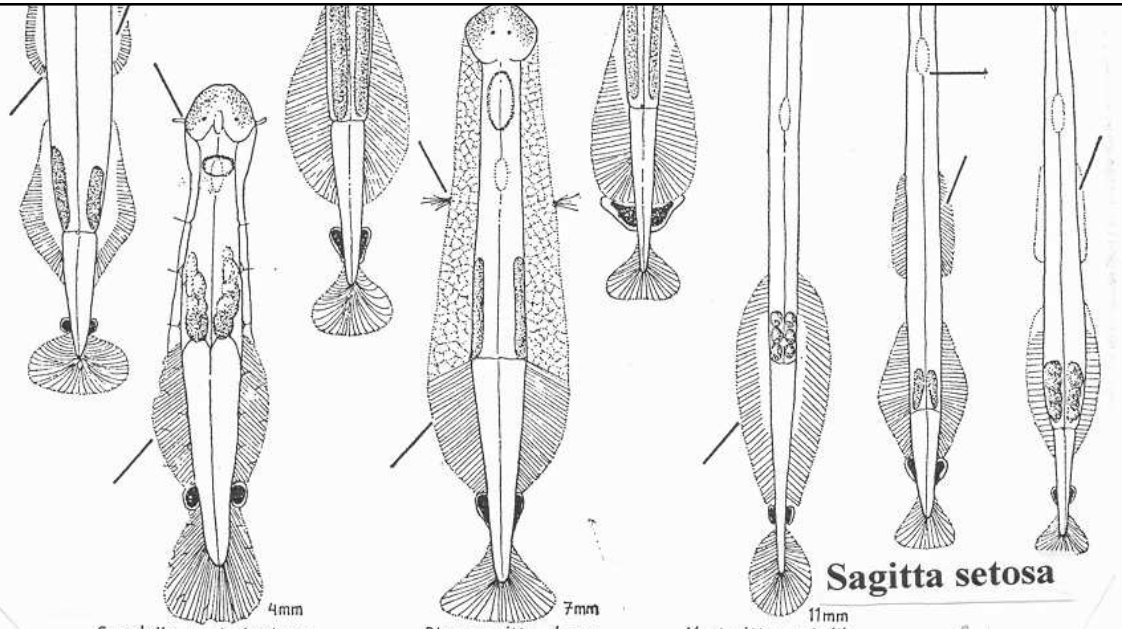
Stylochus pilidium



Prosthecereus giesbrechtii

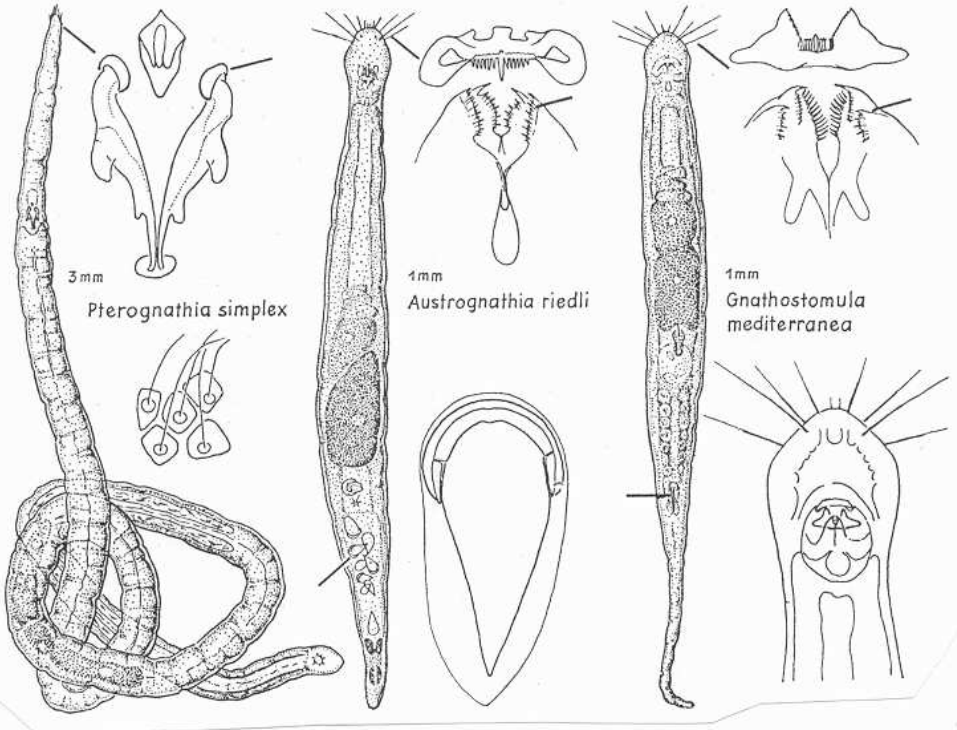


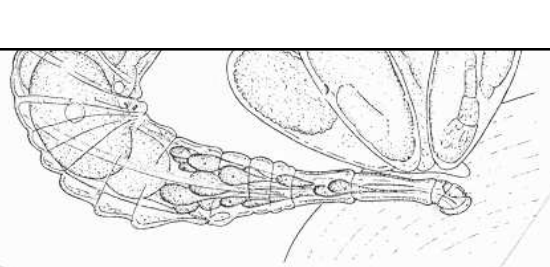




1 **Spadella cephaloptera**

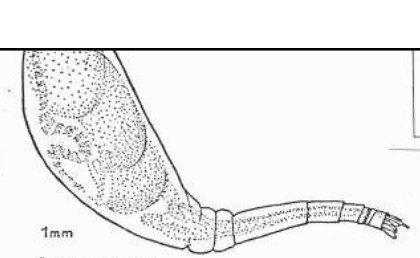
Sagitta setosa 2





1

Seison annulatus



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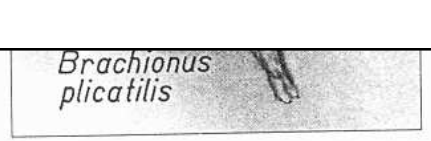
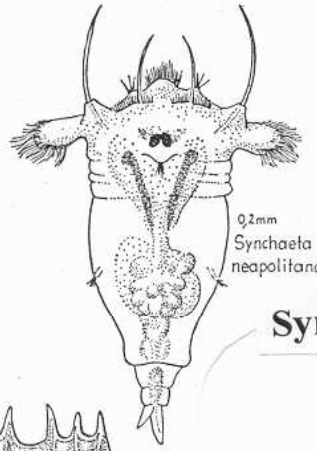


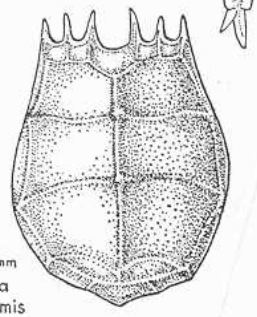
3

Brachionus plicatilis

Proales

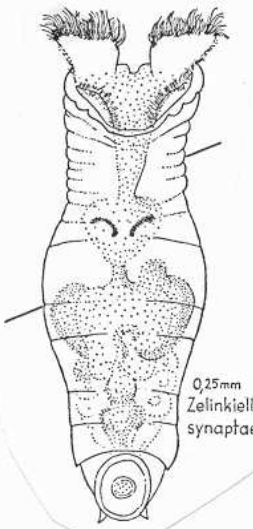


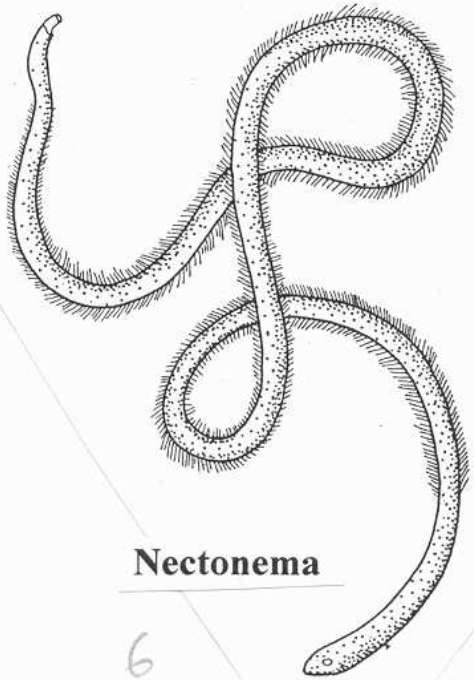
Synchaeta



Keratella

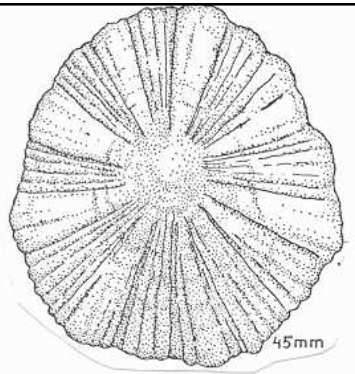
4



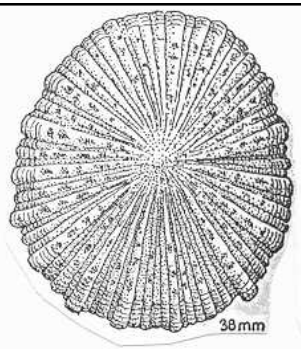


Nectonema

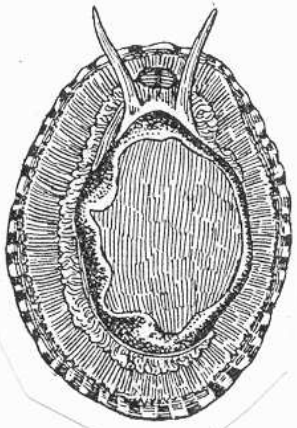
6

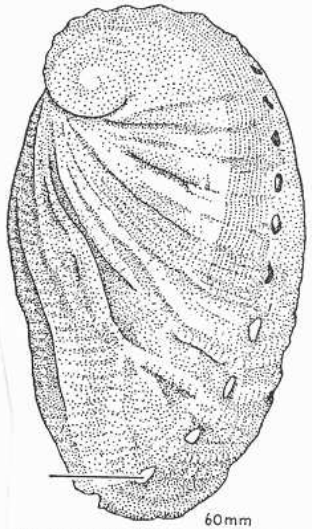


Patella coerulea

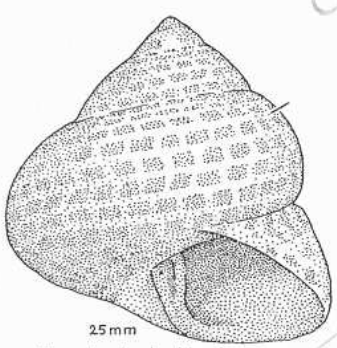


Patella lusitanica

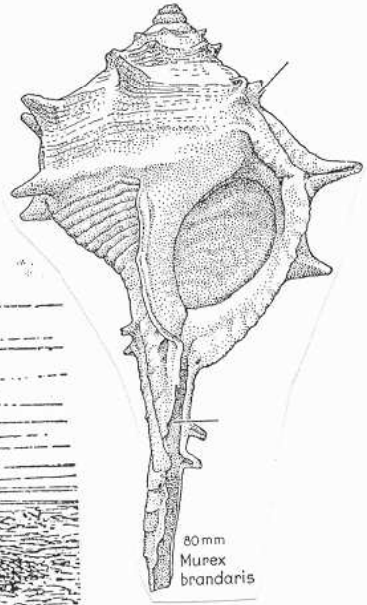


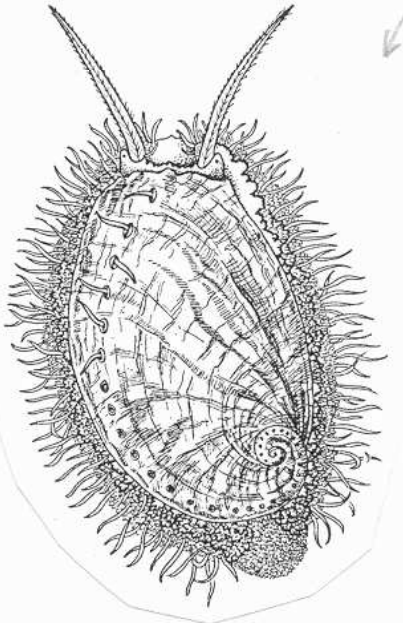


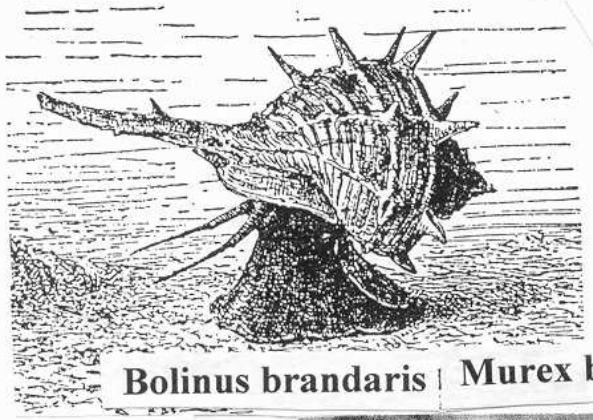
Haliotis tuberculata



Monodonta

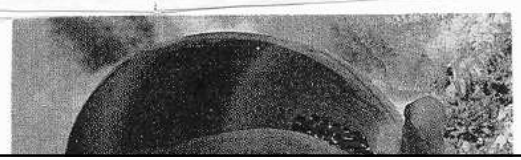


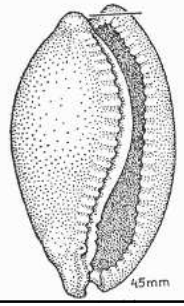




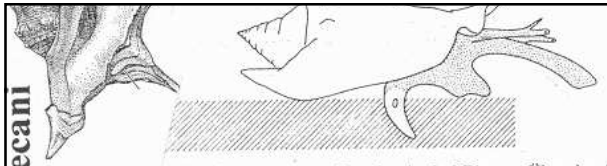
Bolinus brandaris | **Murex brandaris**

Truncolariopis runculus



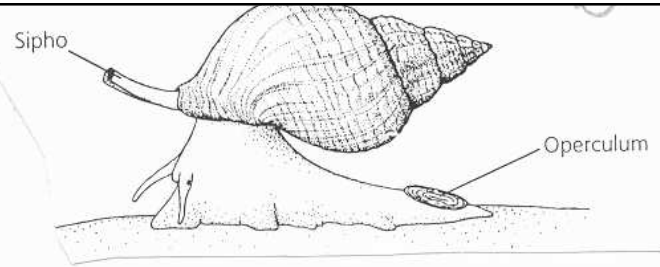


Aporrhais pespelecani

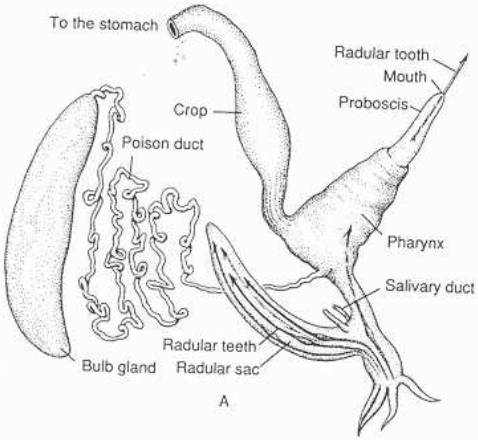


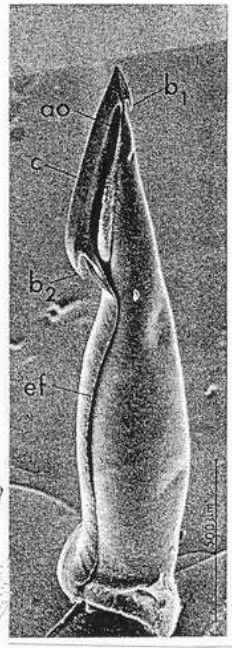
Strombus

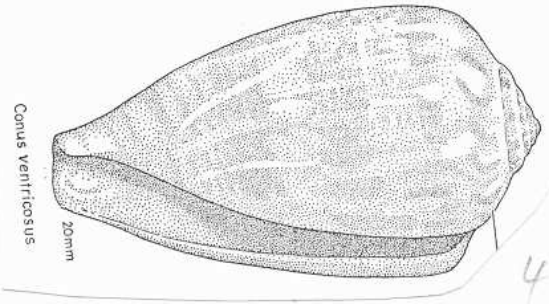
Die Fortbewegung von *Strombus* in drei Phasen. Über den in den Untergrund
den Hinterfuß mit dem messerförmigen Deckel kantet sich das Tier „Schritt um
nach vorn. — Nach Solem 1974.



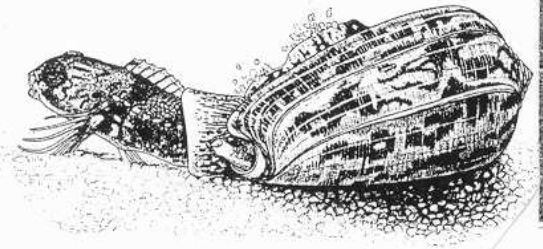
Buccinium



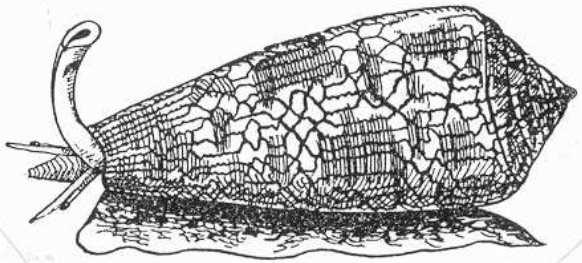




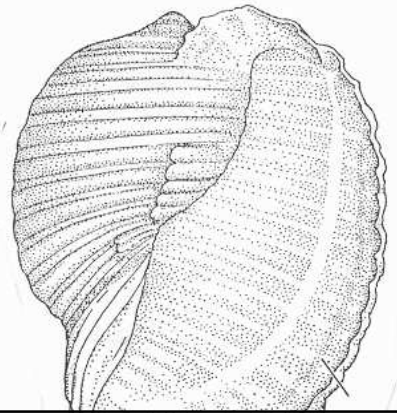
C. ventricosus

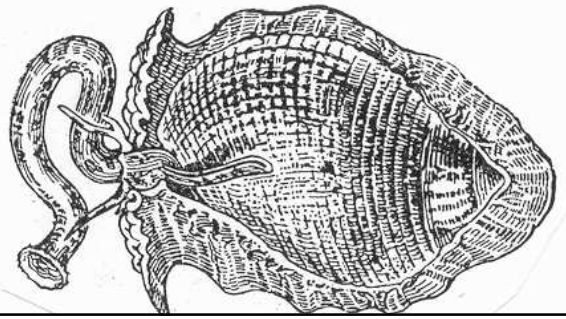


Conus

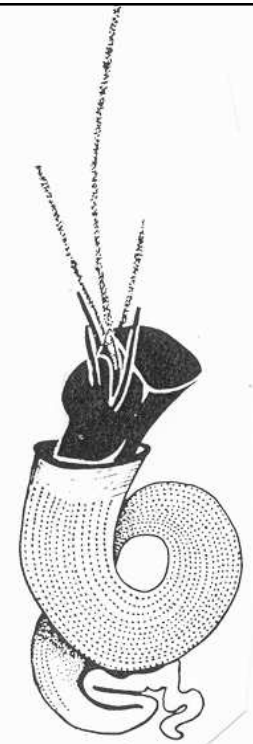


C. textile

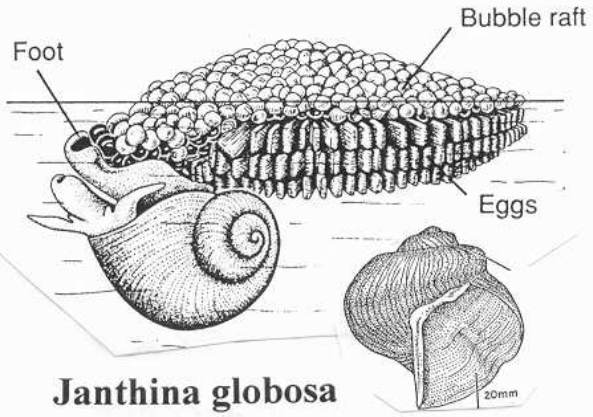




trieren; mit Aktinie. Länge des Gehäuses etwa 4 cm. Aus Ankel



Vermetus arenarius



Janthina globosa

4

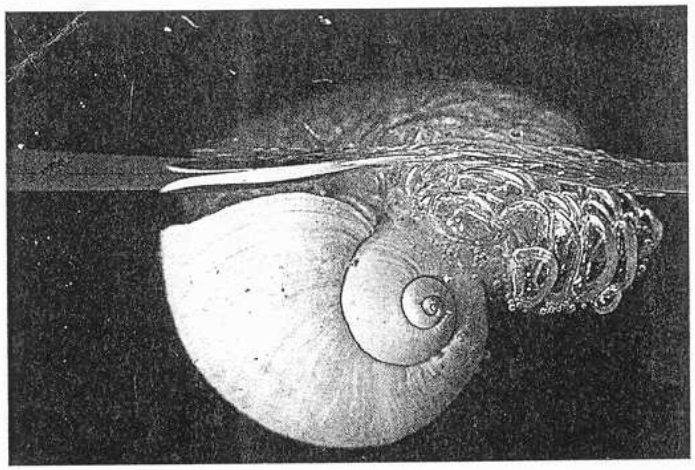
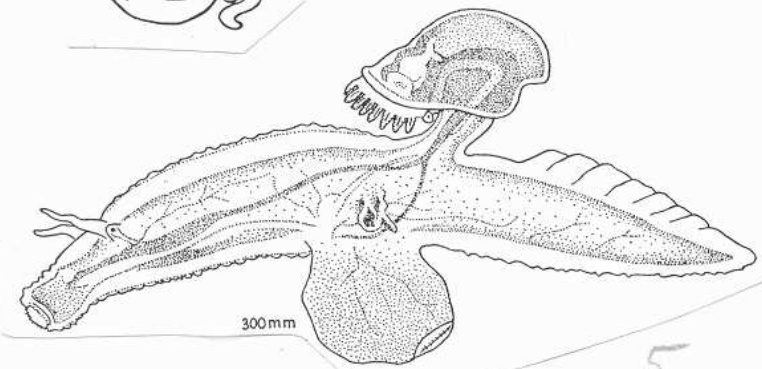
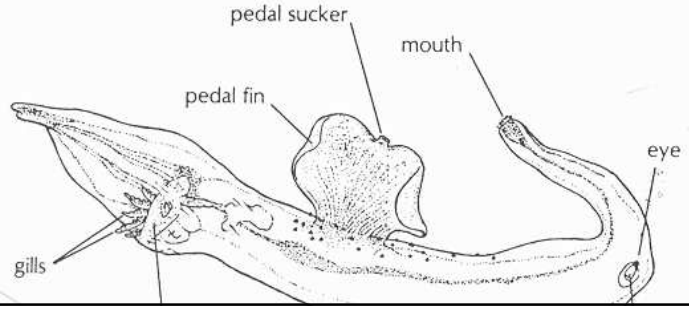


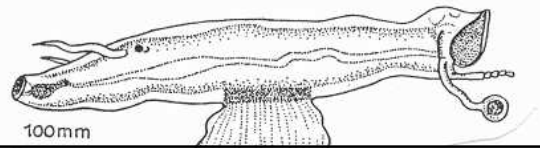
Abb. 423: *Janthina janthina,* Veilchenschnecke (Mesogastropoda). Gehäuse 4 cm Durchmesser. Baut an der Meeresoberfläche ein Floß aus erhärtenden Sekretblasen und treibt zeitlebens als Teil des Pleustons an diesem Floß, an das sie auch ihre Eikapseln heftet. Kosmopolit in allen wärmeren Meeren, der sich vor allem von Segelquallen ernährt, mit denen dieser Lebensraum geteilt wird. Der Name „Veilchenschnecke" geht auf das violette Sekret der Hypobranchialdrüse zurück. Nach Yonge und Thompson (1976).

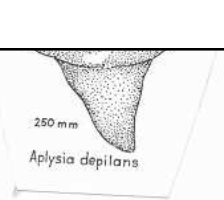


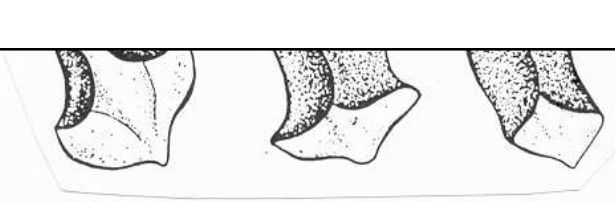
5

Carinaria mediterranea

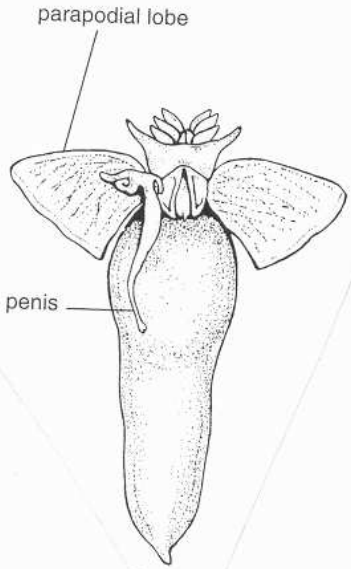






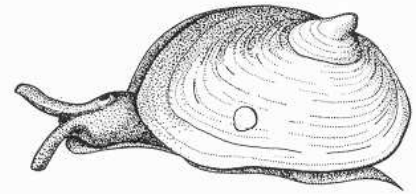


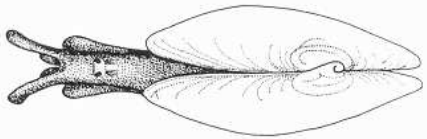
Aplysia depilans 1

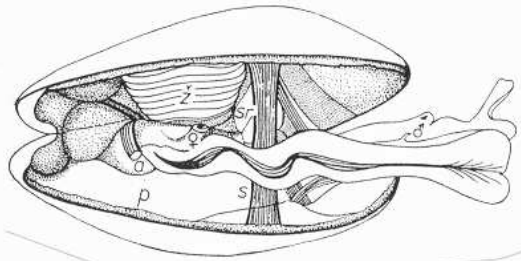


Clione limacina

2

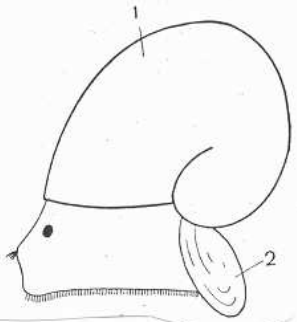


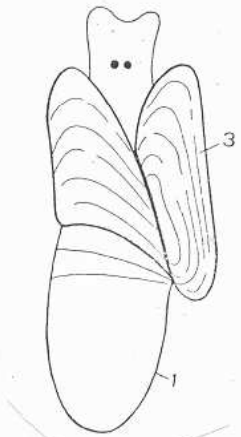


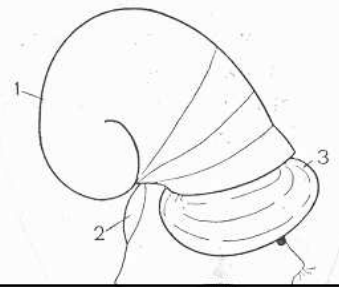


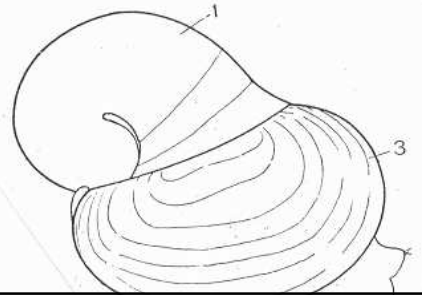
Berhelinia limax

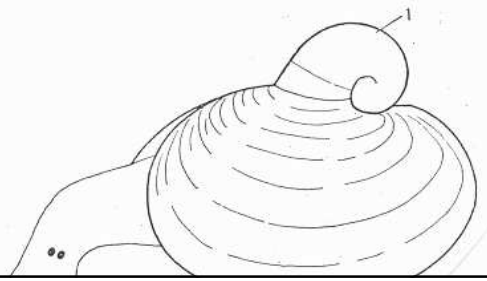
3

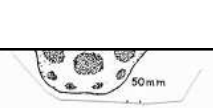






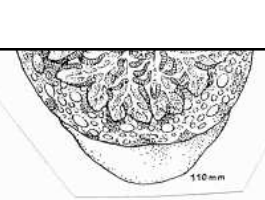






Peltodoris atromaculata

1



Archidoris tuberculata

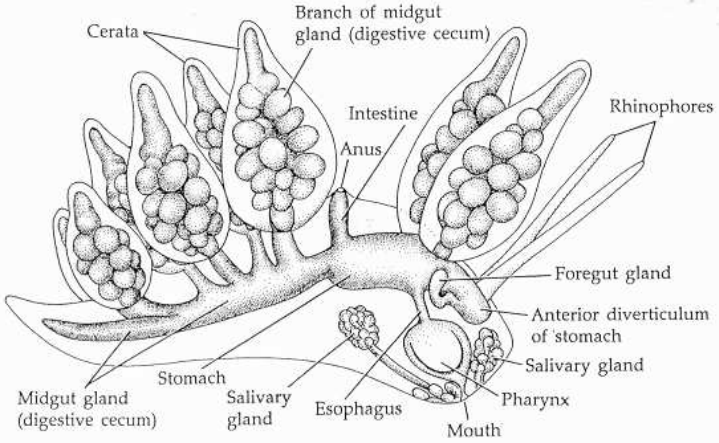
2

Dendrodoris limbata

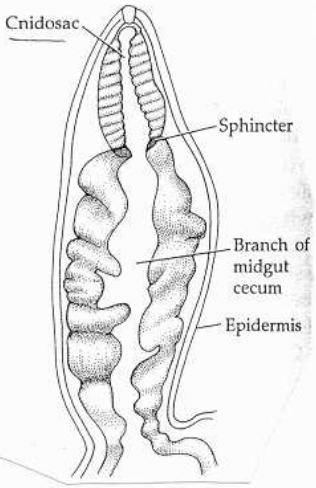
3

Flabellina affinis

4

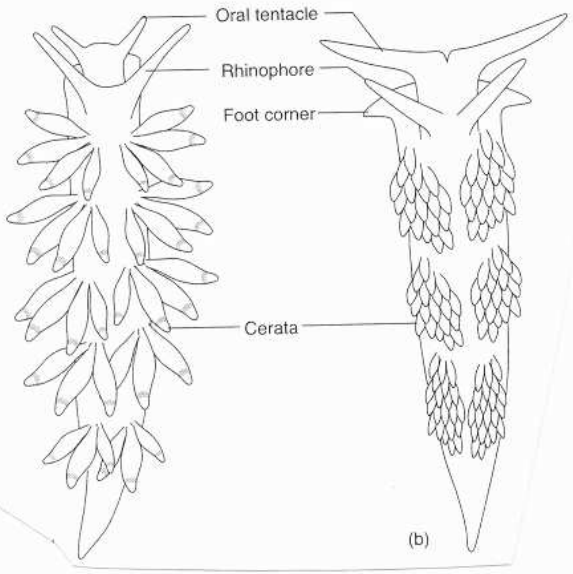


5

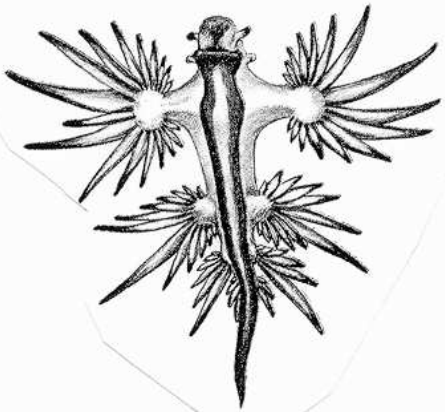


Facelina auriculata

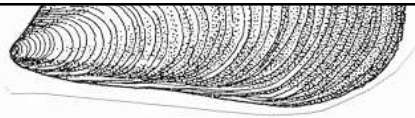
6



7



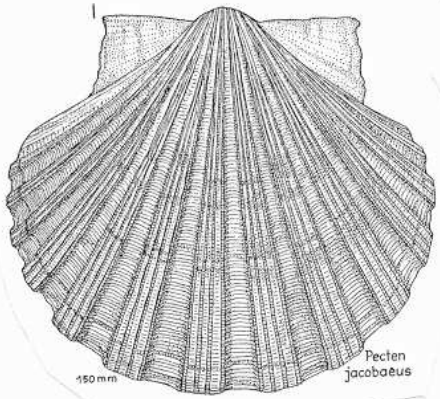
Glaucus atlanticus

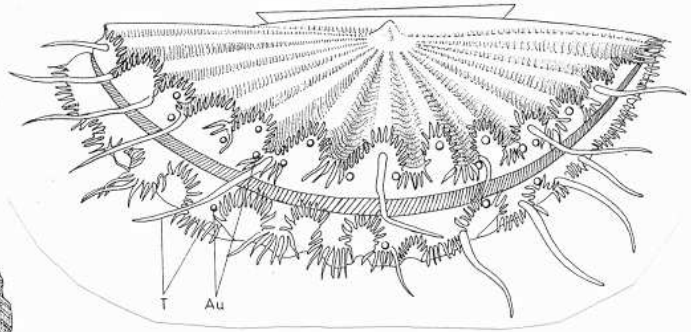


M. galloprovincialis

Pinna nobilis

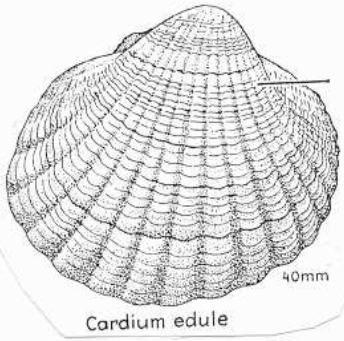
4

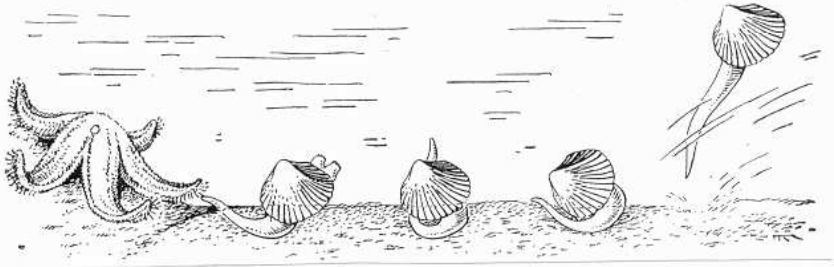




Pecten jacobaeus

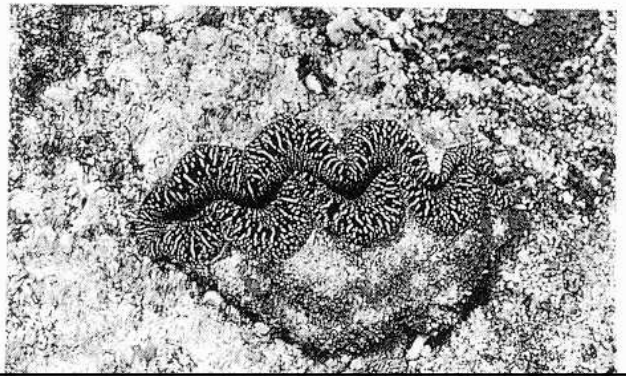
5





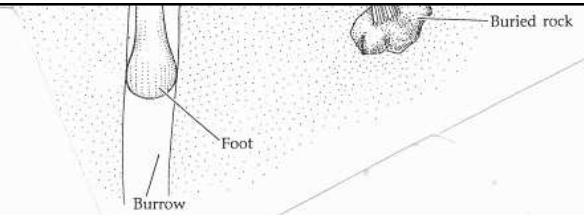
Cardium

7

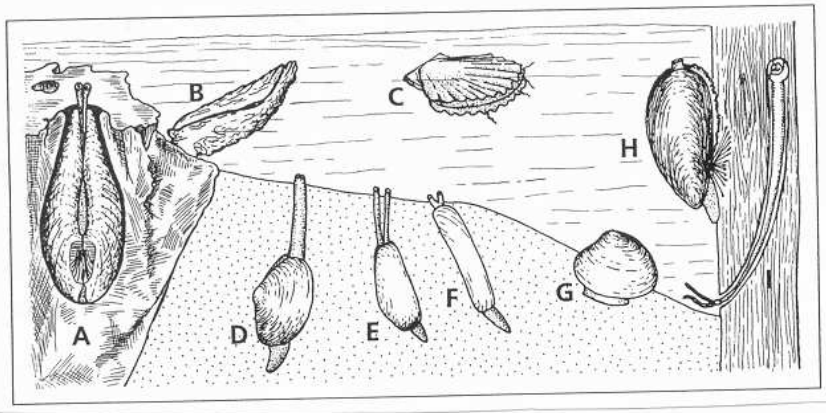


Lithophaga

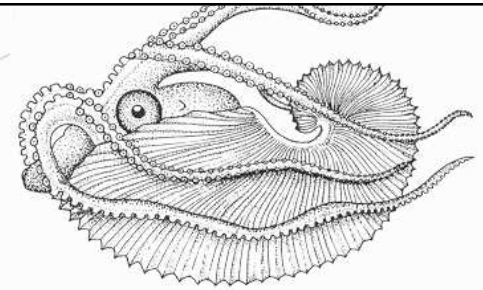
8

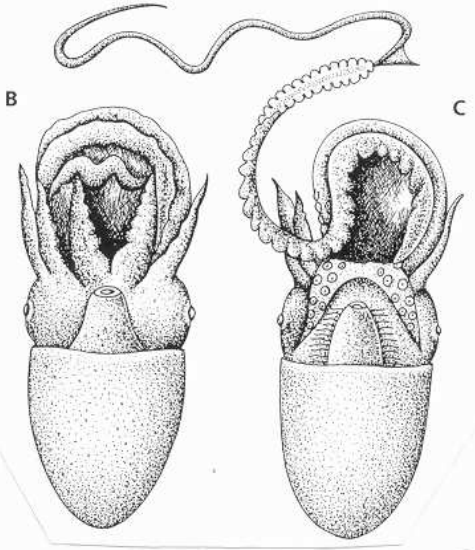


1



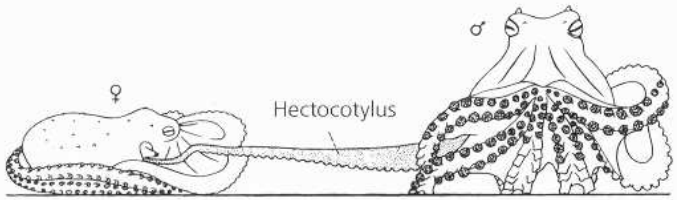
2

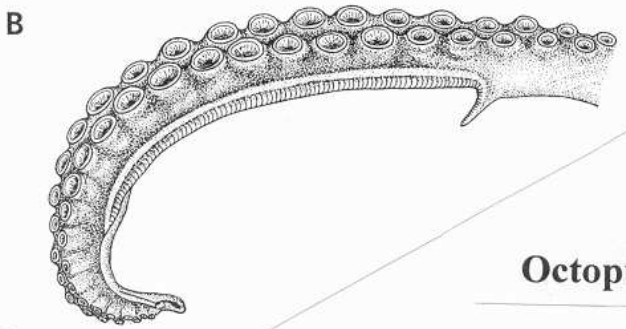




3

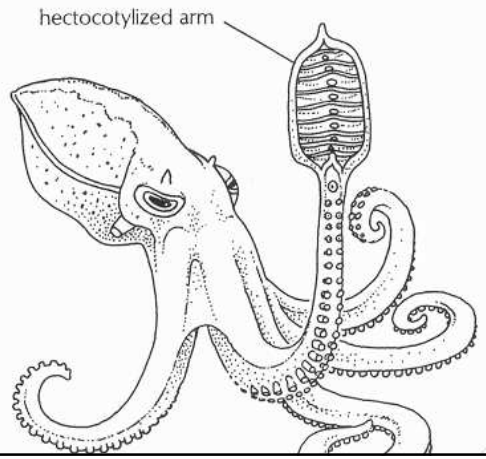
Argonauta argo

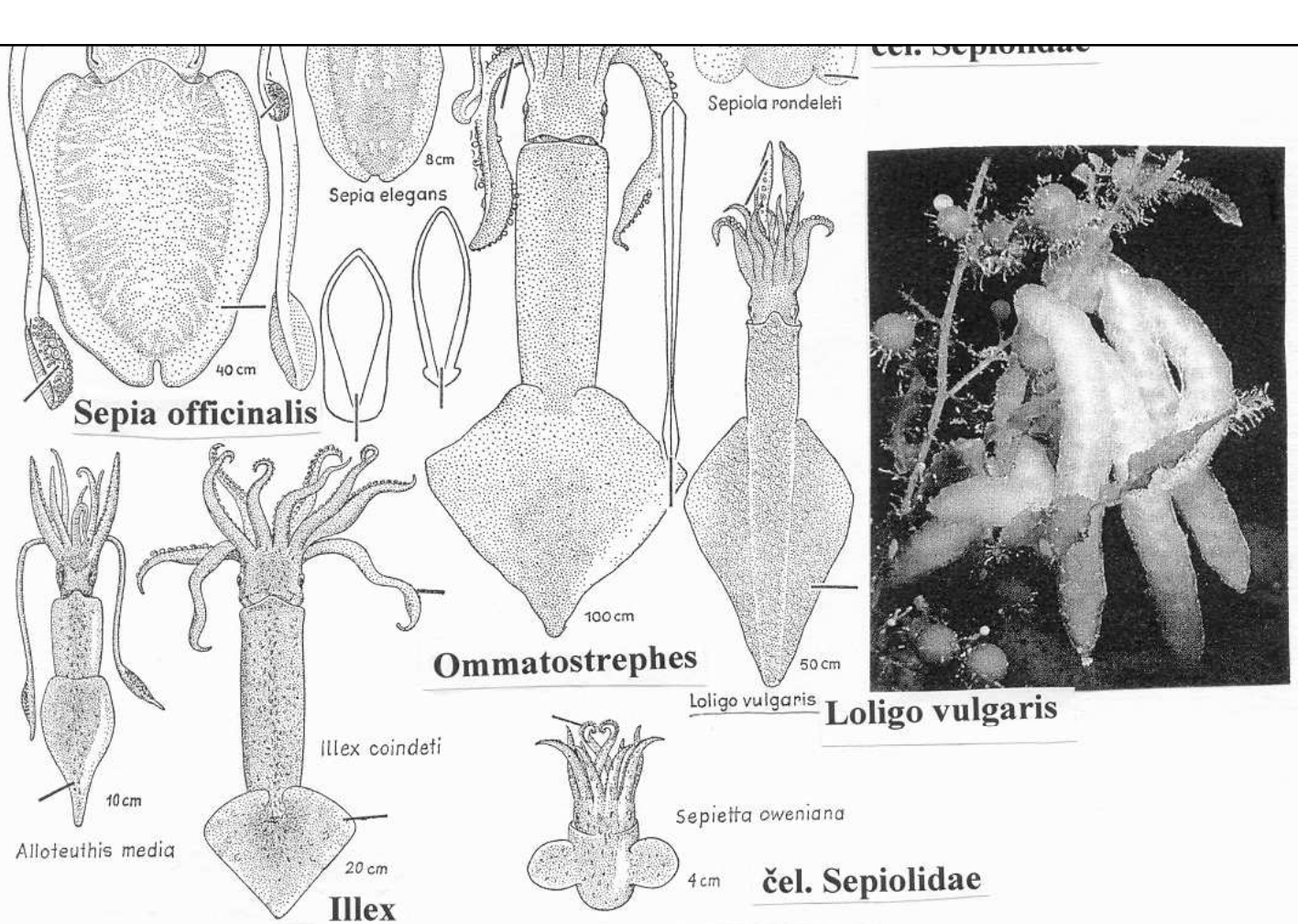




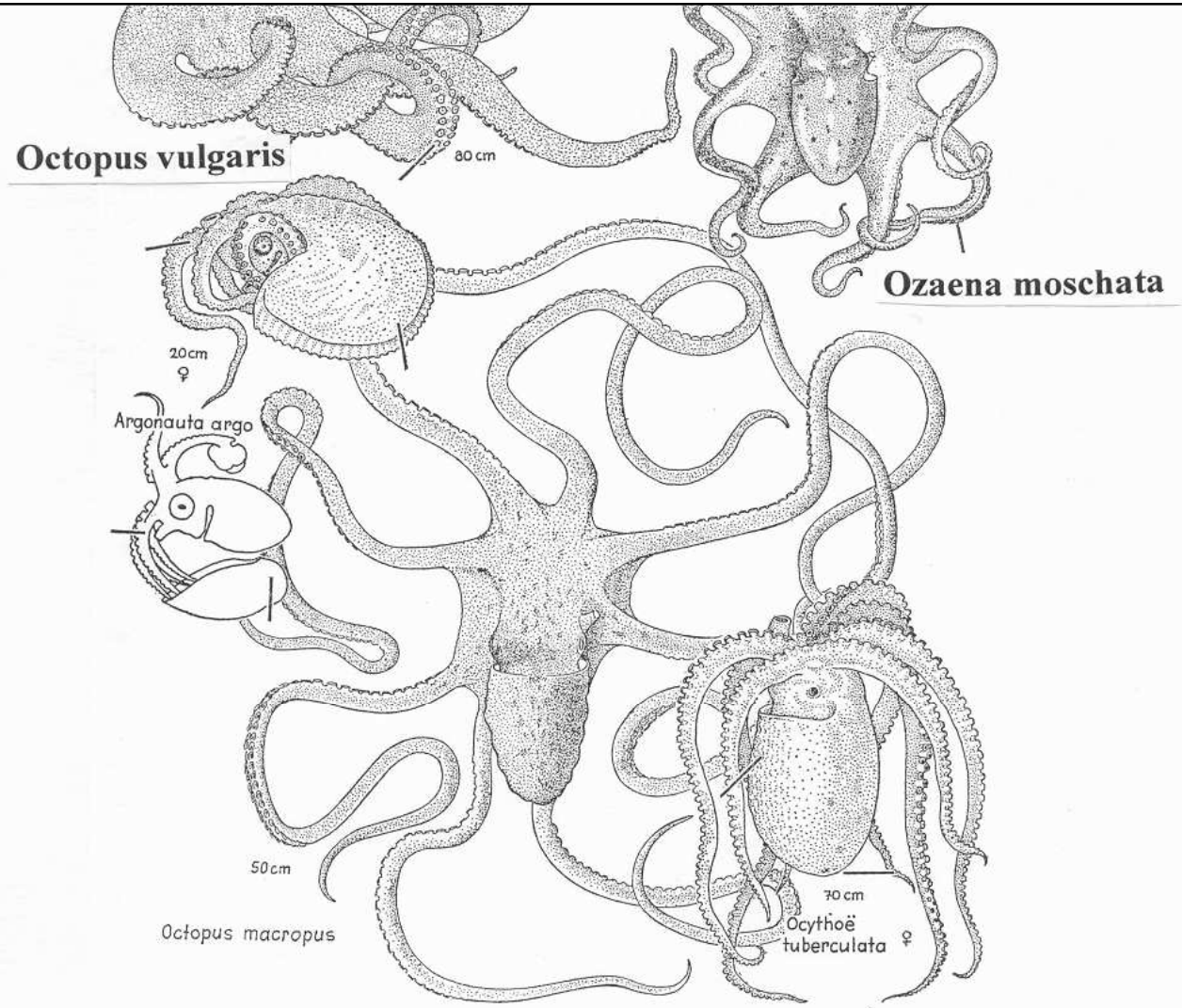
Octopus

4

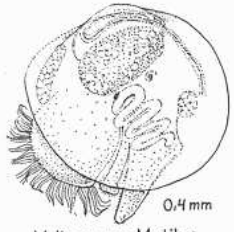




S. orbignyana

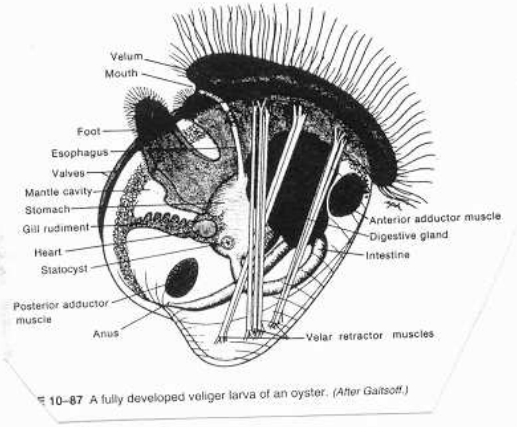


Octopus macropus



Veliger von Mytilus

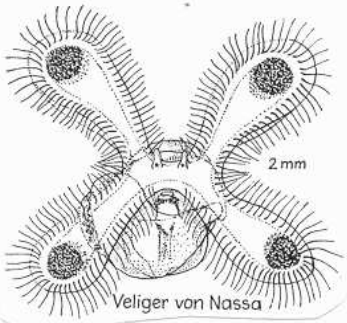
Mytilus



10–87 A fully developed veliger larva of an oyster. *(After Galtsoff.)*

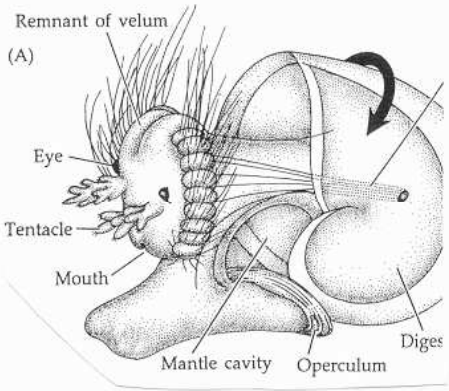
Ostrea

Crepidula

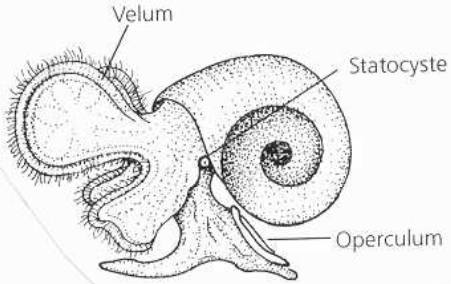


Veliger von Nassa

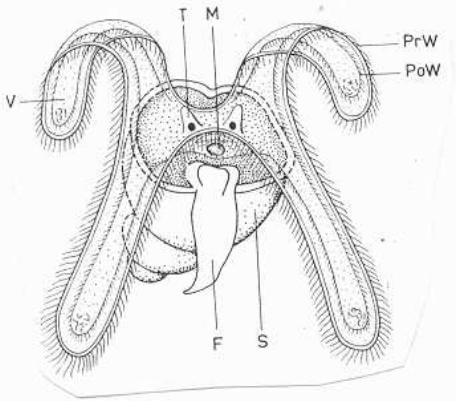
Nassa

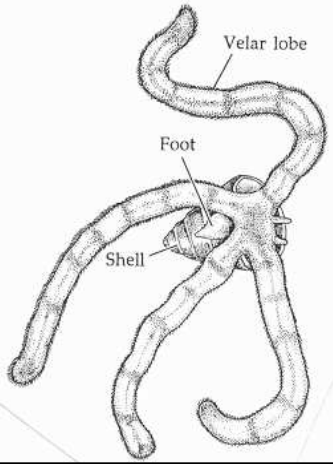


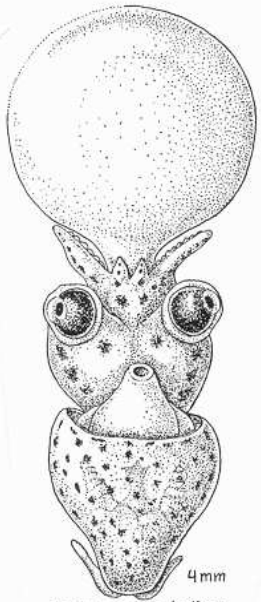
Haliotis



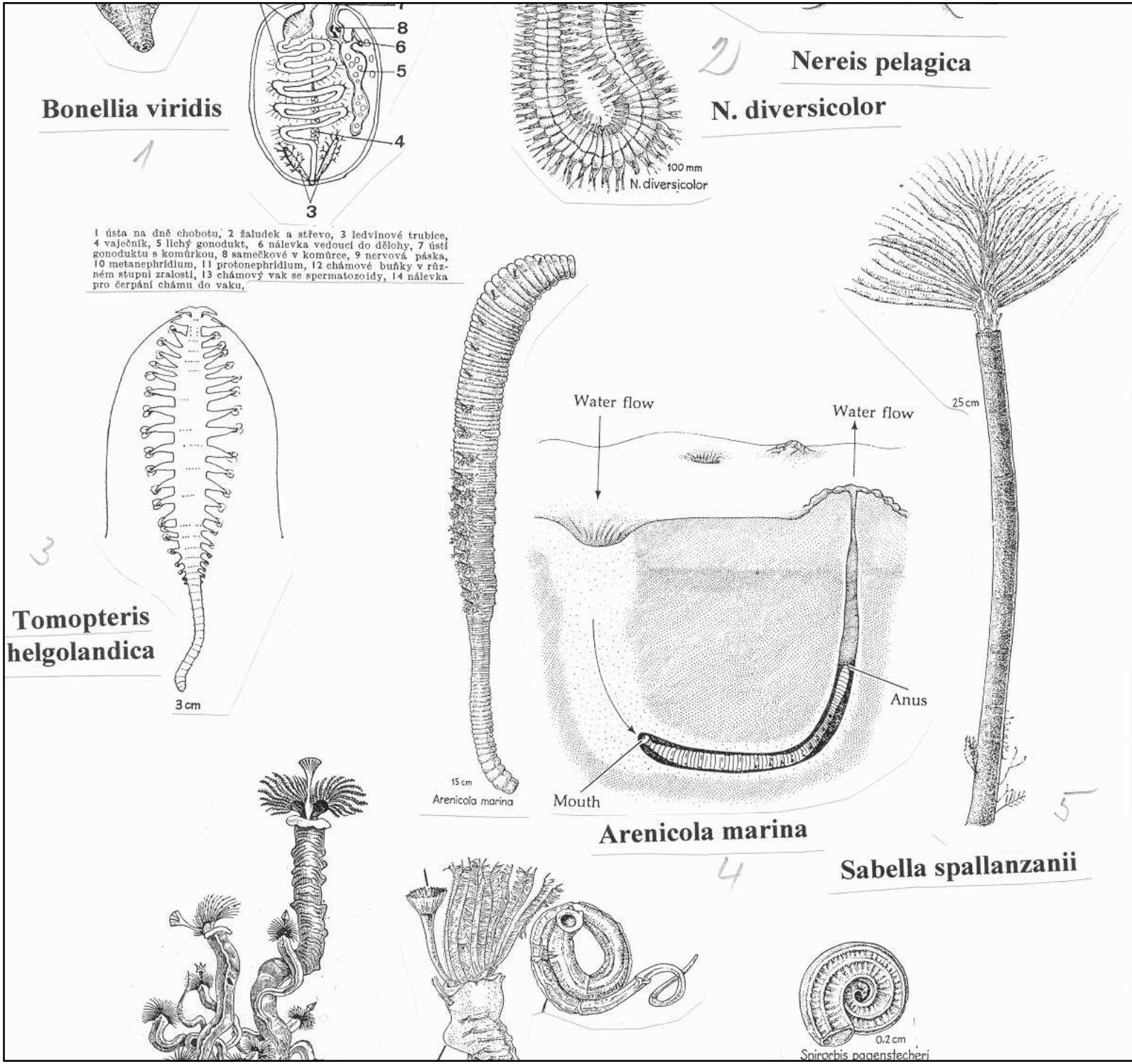
Nassarius







Embryo von Loligo


Bonellia viridis
1
8
6
5
4
3
1 ústa na dně chobotu, 2 žaludek a střevo, 3 ledvinové trubice, 4 vaječník, 5 lichý gonodukt, 6 nálevka vedoucí do dělohy, 7 ústí gonoduktu s komůrkou, 8 samečkové v komůrce, 9 nervová páska, 10 metanephridium, 11 protonephridium, 12 chámové buňky v různém stupni zralosti, 13 chámový vak se spermatozoidy, 14 nálevka pro čerpání chámu do vaku,
Nereis pelagica
N. diversicolor
2
100 mm
N. diversicolor
Tomopteris helgolandica
3
3 cm
15 cm
Arenicola marina
Water flow
Water flow
Anus
Mouth
Arenicola marina
4
25 cm
Sabella spallanzanii
5
0.2 cm
Spirorbis pagenstecheri