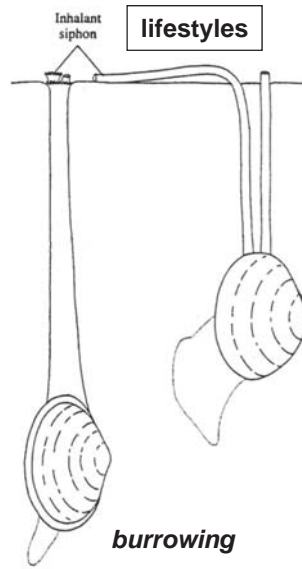
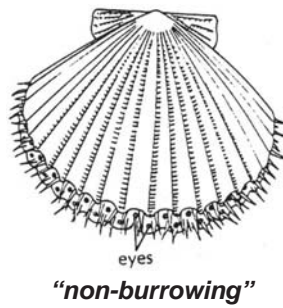
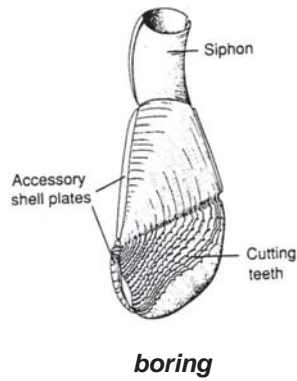
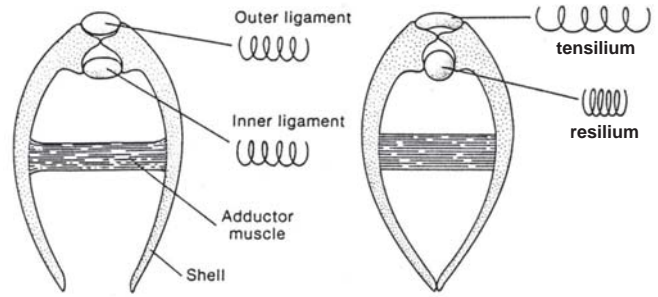
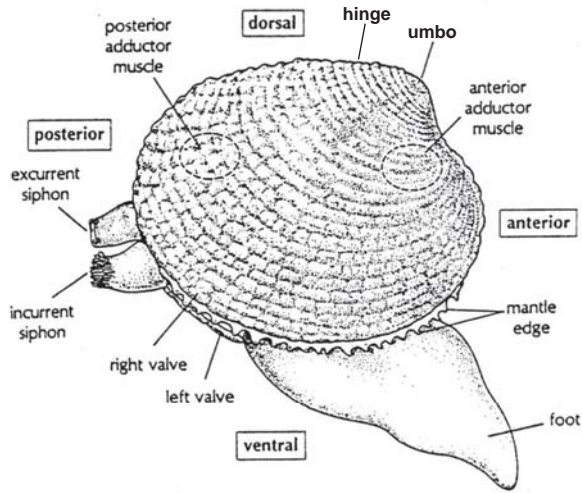
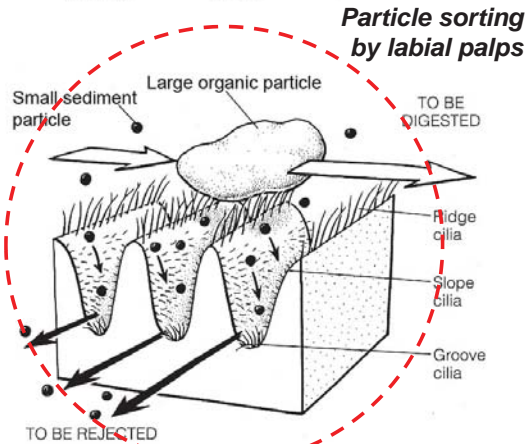
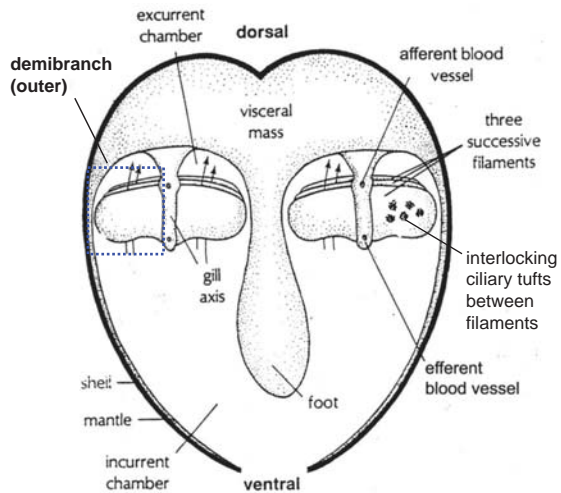
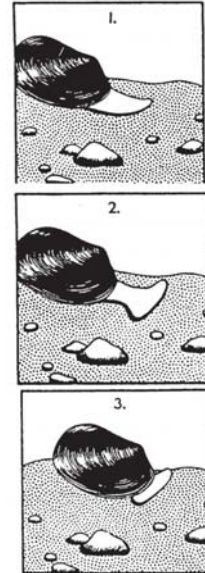


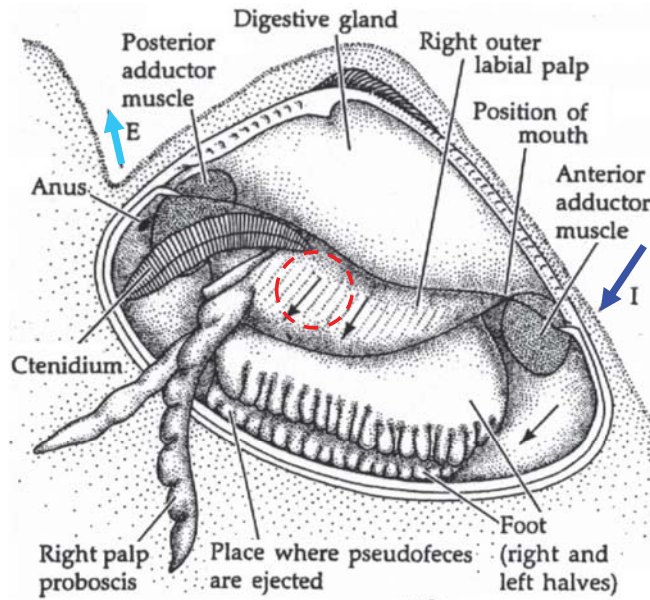
Cl. Bivalvia: body orientation



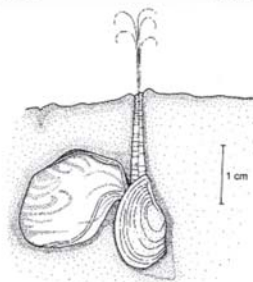
Use of an anchor in bivalve burrowing



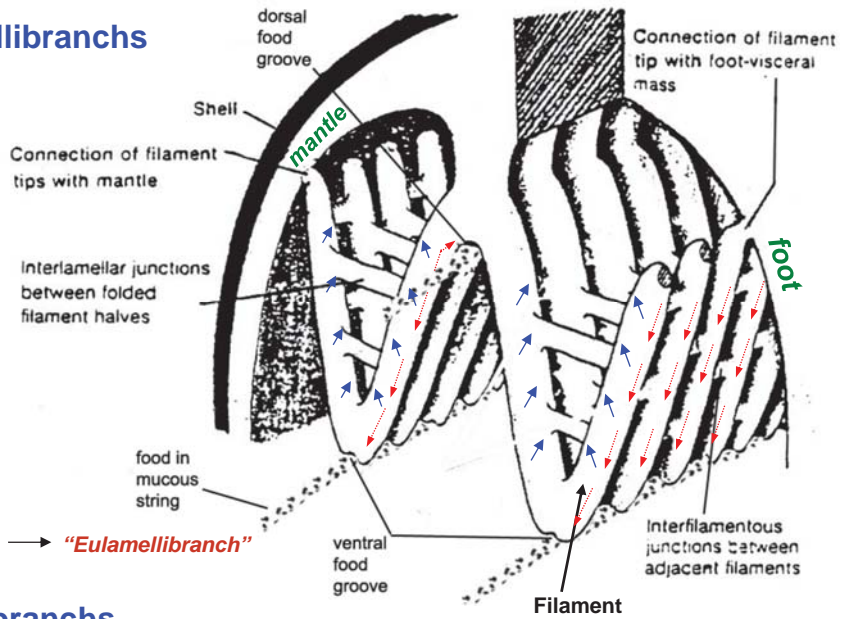
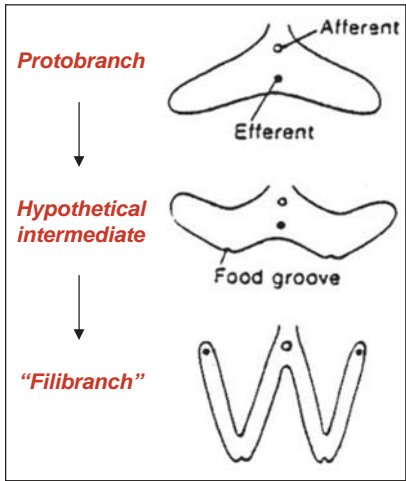
Bivalve "subclasses": Protobranchs



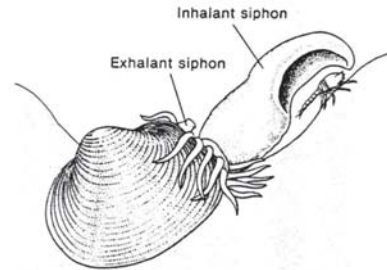
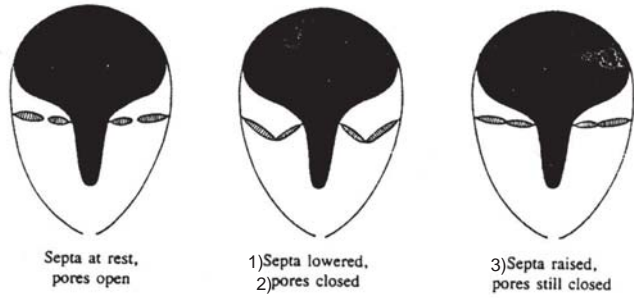
Separate feeding and respiratory functions



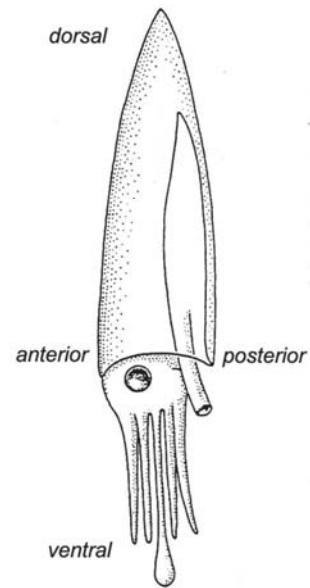
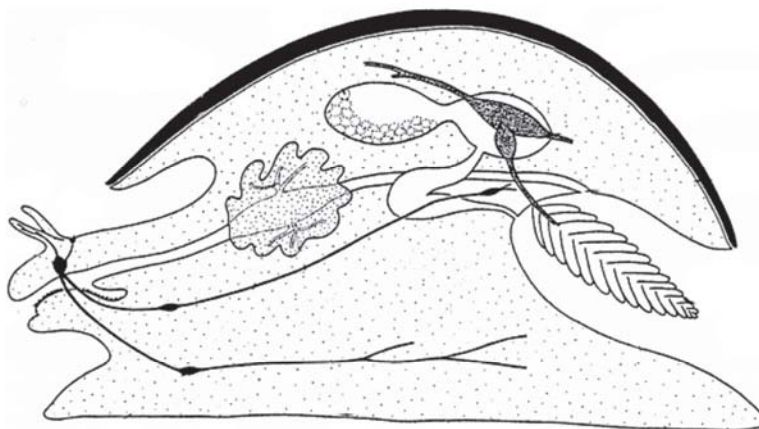
Bivalve "subclasses": Lamellibranchs



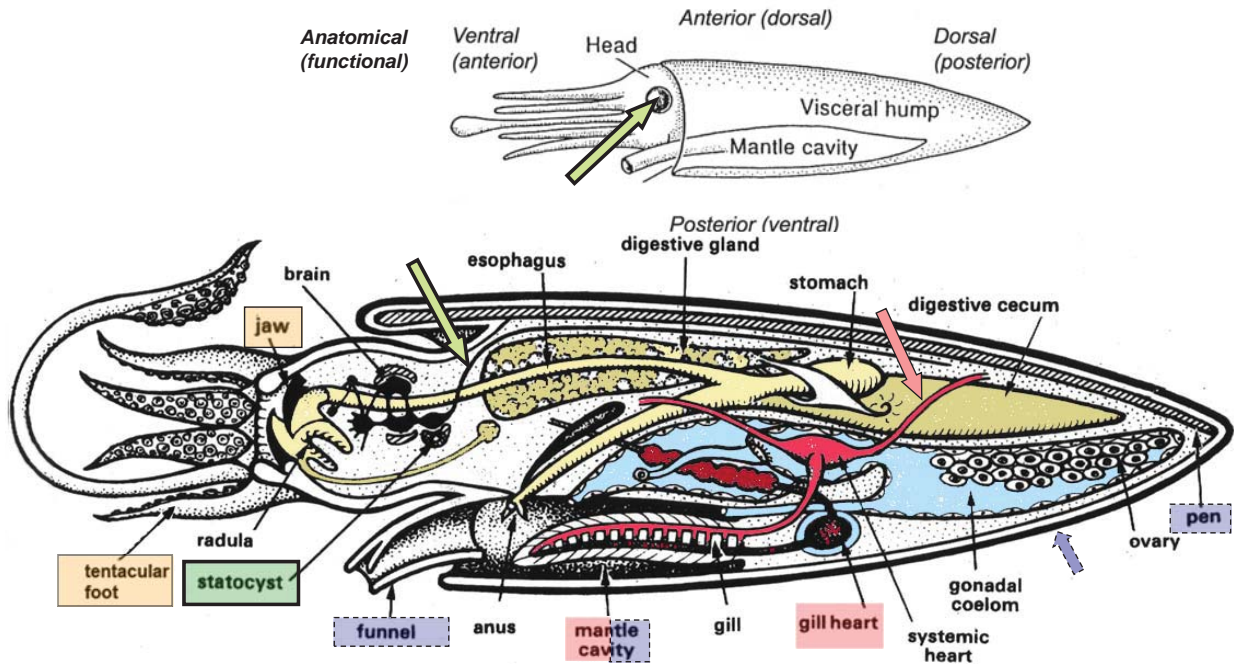
Bivalve "subclasses": Septibranchs



Ci. Cephalopoda



Cl. Cephalopoda



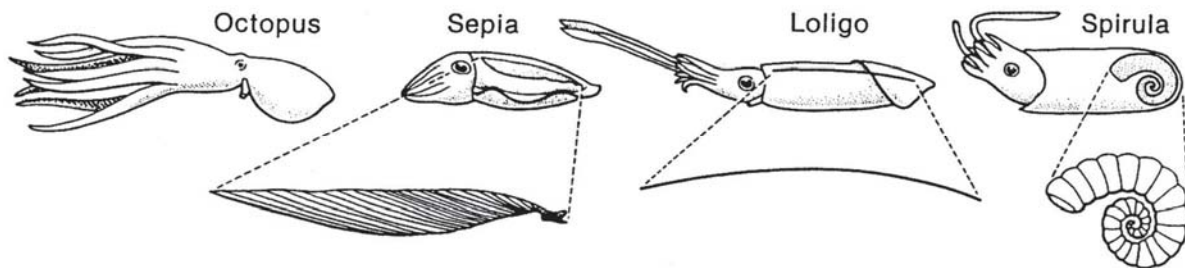
Circulatory/Respiratory: closed circulation, branchial hearts, muscular ventilation

Locomotory: shell reduction, fusiform shape, mantle fusion, funnel, (mantle fins)

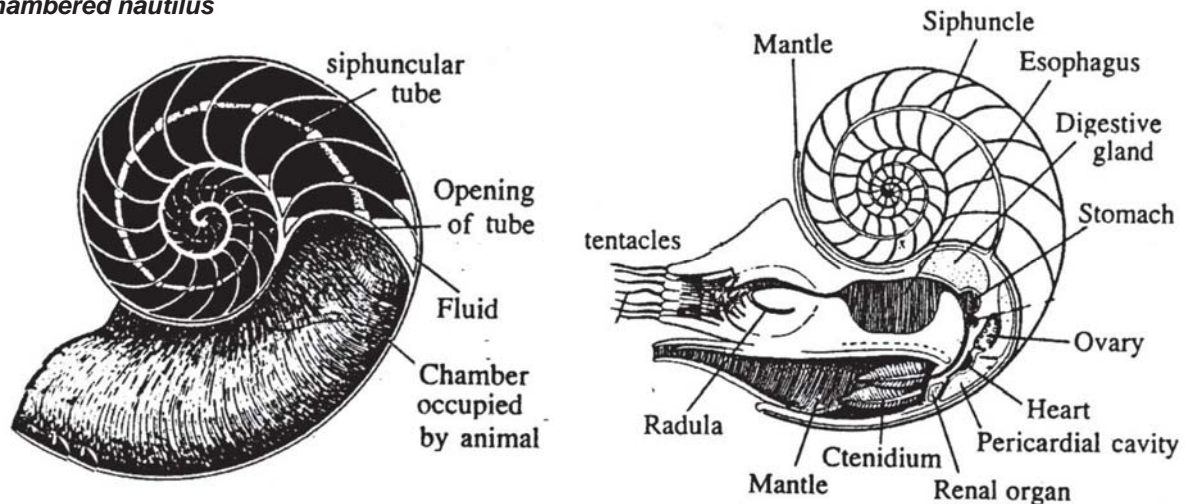
Feeding: beak, tentacular foot

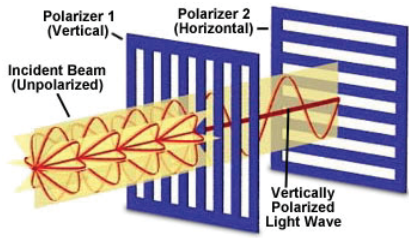
Nervous: giant axons, statocyst, (camera eye)

Internalization and reduction of the cephalopod shell

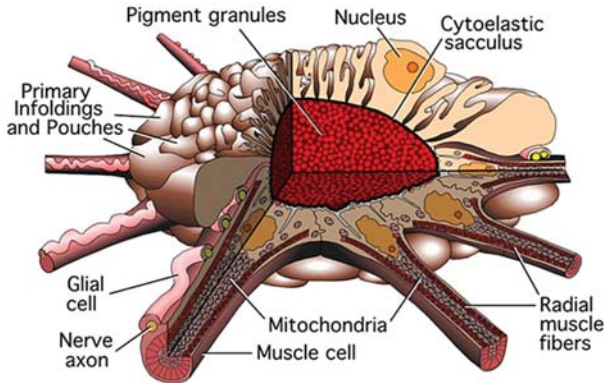


Chambered nautilus

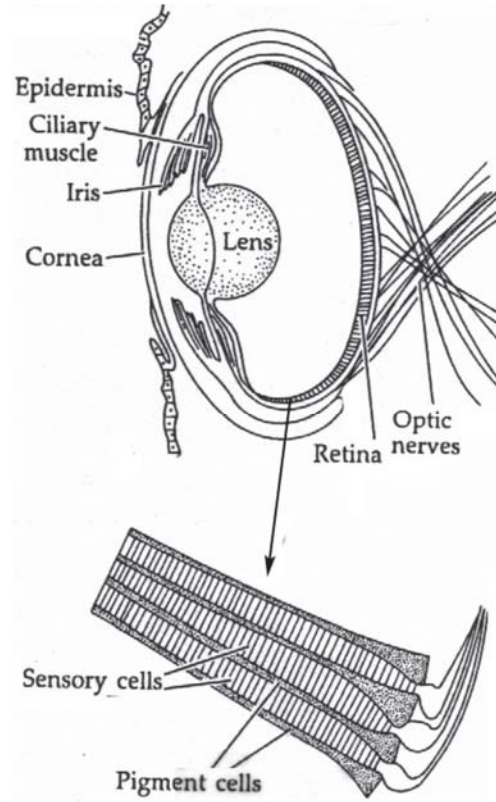




light polarization



chromatophore



cephalopod eye

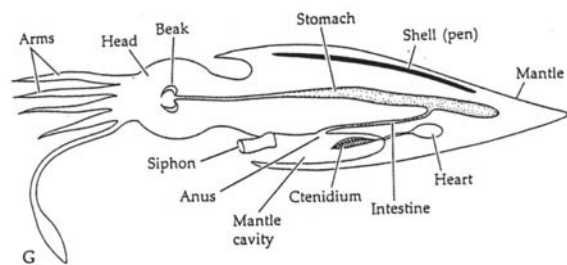
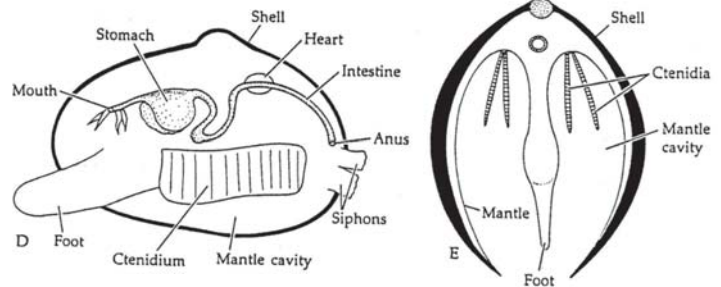
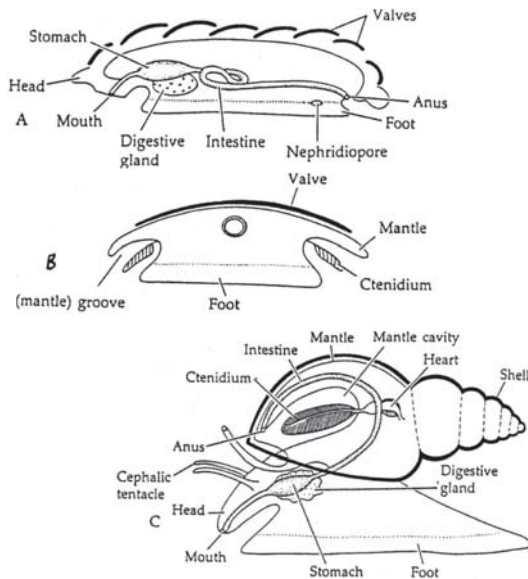


Figure 13

Modifications of the shell, foot, gut, ctenidia, and mantle cavity in five classes of molluscs. A-B, Lateral and cross sections of a chiton (class Polyplacophora). C, Side view of a snail (class Gastropoda). D-E, Cutaway side view and cross section of a clam (class Bivalvia). F, Lateral view of a tusk shell (class Scaphopoda). G, Lateral view of a squid (class Cephalopoda). In cephalopods the foot is modified to form the siphon and at least parts of the arms.

Bivalve subclasses (=grades of construction): (A) Protobranch, (B) Lamellibranch, (C) Septibranch.

