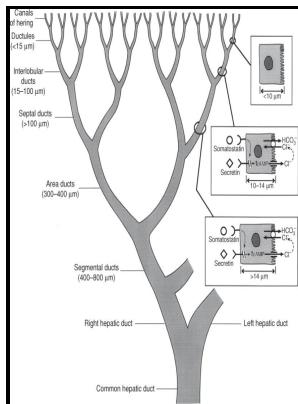


## Origin of the segmental duct in Elasmobranchs

# Gustav Fischer - What are Head Cavities? — A History of Studies on Vertebrate Head Segmentation



Description: -

Curie, Marie, -- 1867-1934.  
Law -- Study and teaching -- United States.  
Antitrust law -- United States.  
United States. -- Dept. of Justice. -- Antitrust Division.  
Chondrichthyes -- Anatomy.  
origin of the segmental duct in Elasmobranchs  
-origin of the segmental duct in Elasmobranchs  
Notes: Caption title.  
This edition was published in 1887



Filesize: 38.75 MB

Tags: #Segmental #Duct

## CiteSeerX—NEW SEGMENTAL DUCT COUPLER FOR

## **Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy**

In addition, Sewertzoff explained that these animals have different numbers of occipital somites in the posterior part of the head three in *Pristurus*, four in *Acanthias*, and two in *Torpedo*.

## **Vertebrate Kidneys and Ducts (With Diagram)**

In front it appears in cross-sections as an epithelial ring with a considerable lumen; the further back we go the smaller the cross-section becomes.

## The pronephric duct in elasmobranchs, Journal of Morphology

AVlien first differentiated it always lies between the nephrotomes and the ectoilem, Fig. These septa, as is well known, bend at an angle, the apex of which points towards the head. Balfour Francis Balfour, a British comparative embryologist, was the first to report on the mesodermal coeloms in the vertebrate embryonic head.

## **origin of vertebrates: a hypothesis based on kidney development**

Kidney is differentiated into outer cortex having renal corpuscles, and inner medulla possessing collecting tubules and loops of Henle.

The Glomerular Development of the Vertebrate Kidney in Relation to Habitat on JSTOR

This embryo is approximately at the 2. Head cavities in amniote and bony fish embryos.

## **Comparative anatomy of the autonomic nervous system**

The vertebral plate thickens as the medullary plate rises and becomes triangular in cross-section ; the mesodermal cells, which up to this point have been of the anastomosing type, become elongated and radiating, and gradually assume an epithelioid character, which becomes most distinct on the ectodermal side; the cells gradually withdraw from the centre of the segment, leaving a cavity. Now as we see that in all vertebrates the Müllerian duct lies close to the Wolffian, and as the former is known to arise in part or wholly from the mesothelium, while the latter arises from the ectoderm, we must, I think, assume that the two ducts were primitively distinct and that their temporary union in elasmobranch embryos is a secondary modification, which recurs, perhaps, in no other vertebrate.

## **origin of vertebrates: a hypothesis based on kidney development**

The theory that the vertebrates stand in phylogenetic relations with the annelids and the consequent attempt to homologize the nephridial system of the two is, in a measure, responsible for the discussion and the resulting conflict of opinions.

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