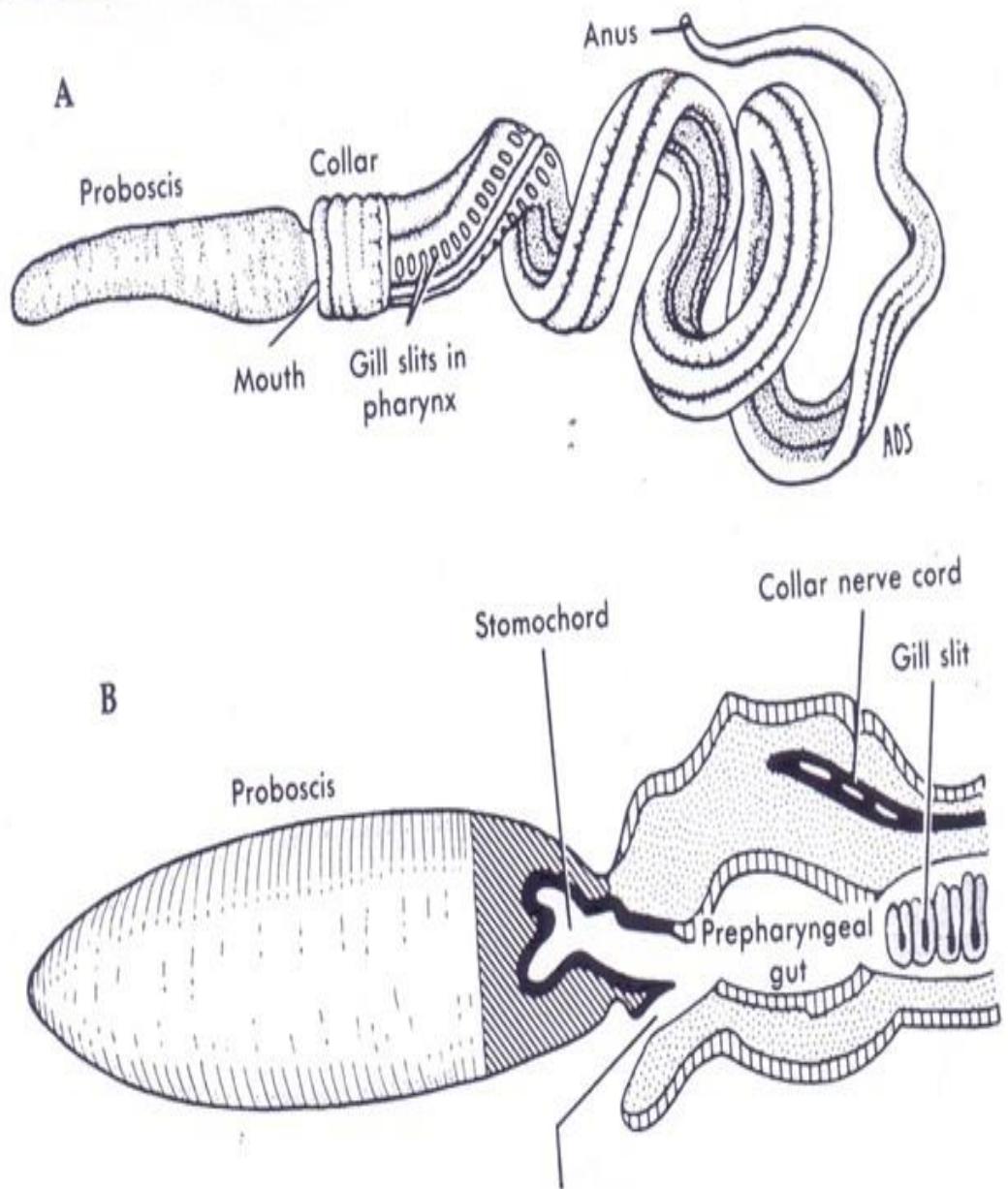


FIGURE 3-12

An acorn worm, *Saccoglossus*.
A, Entire worm. B, Head, sagittal section (except proboscis).



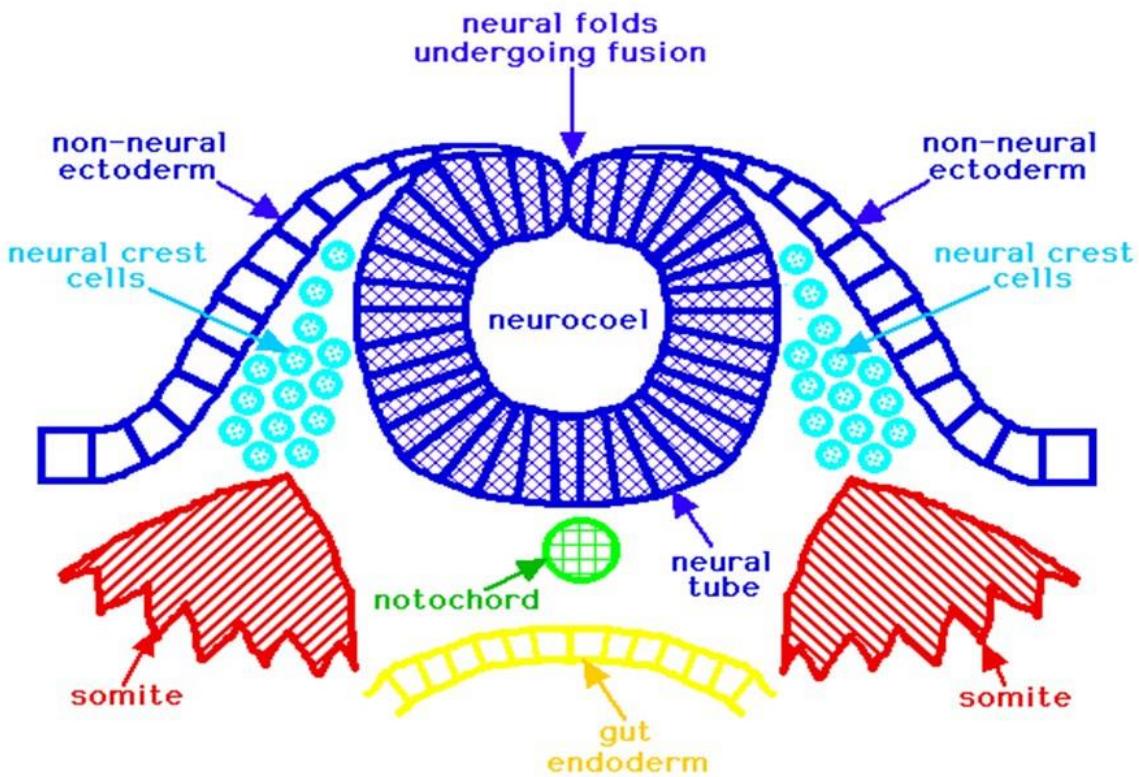
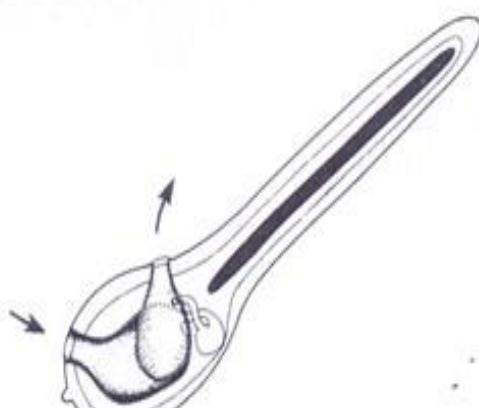
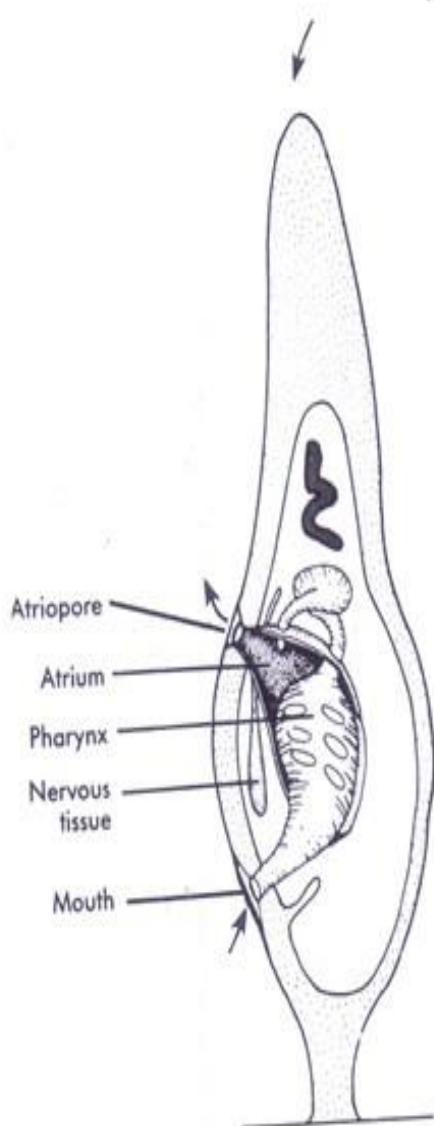
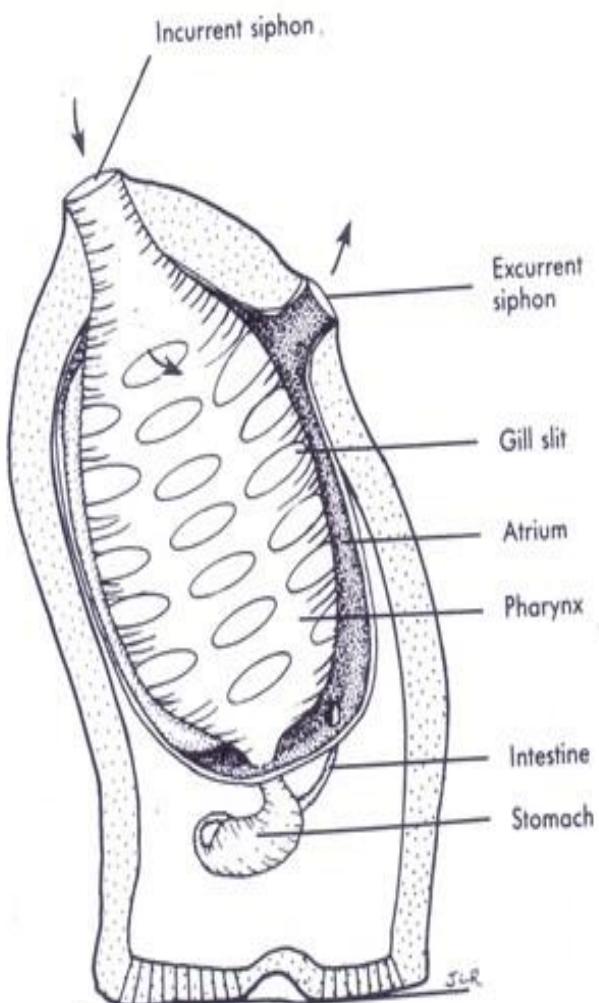


FIGURE 3-3

Metamorphosis in a sea squirt. In B and C, the atrial wall has been removed to show pharyngeal slits opening into atrium. Arrows indicate direction of water flow. The notochord (red) disappears during metamorphosis.

**A. FREE-SWIMMING LARVA****B. METAMORPHOSIS****C. SESSILE ADULT**

Nature, Origin, and Classification of Vertebrates

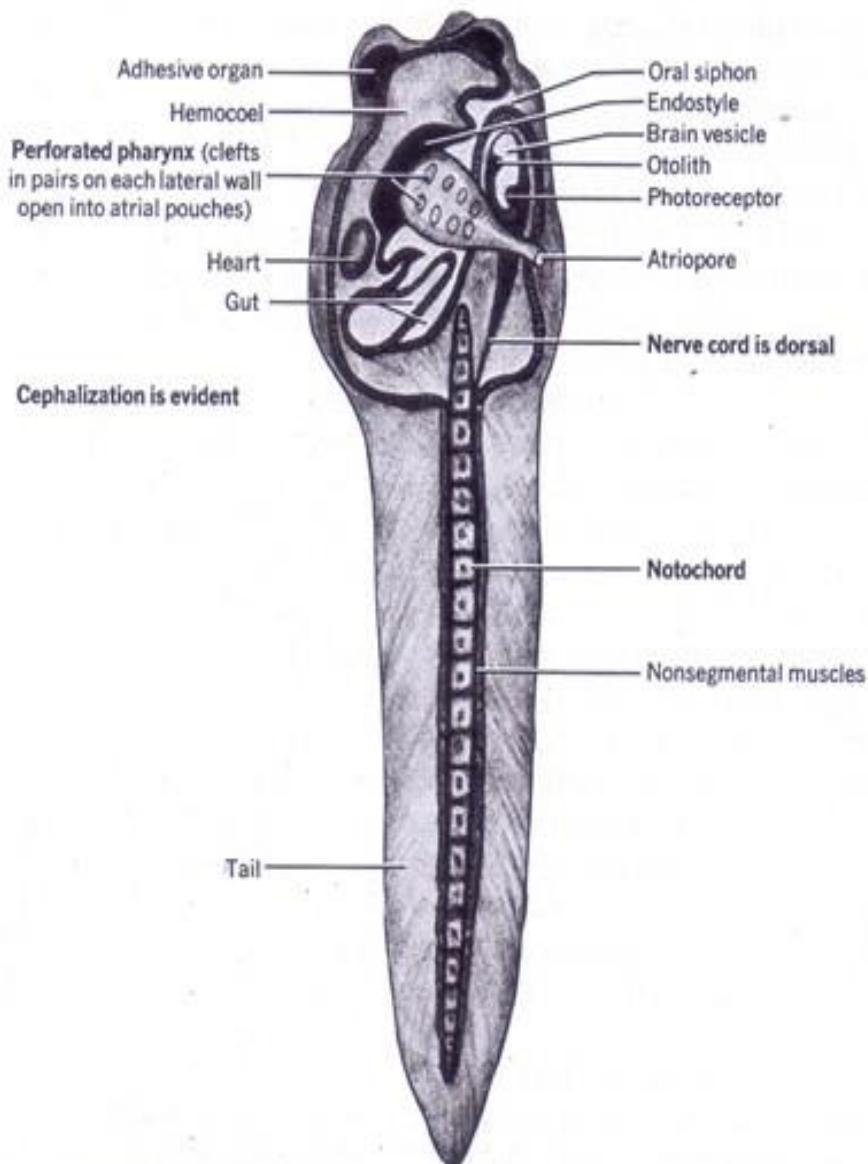


FIGURE 2-1

Stylized LARVAL UROCHORDATE drawn to illustrate internal structure. Characters of the phylum Chordata are shown by boldface labels; characters of the subphylum are shown by standard labels.

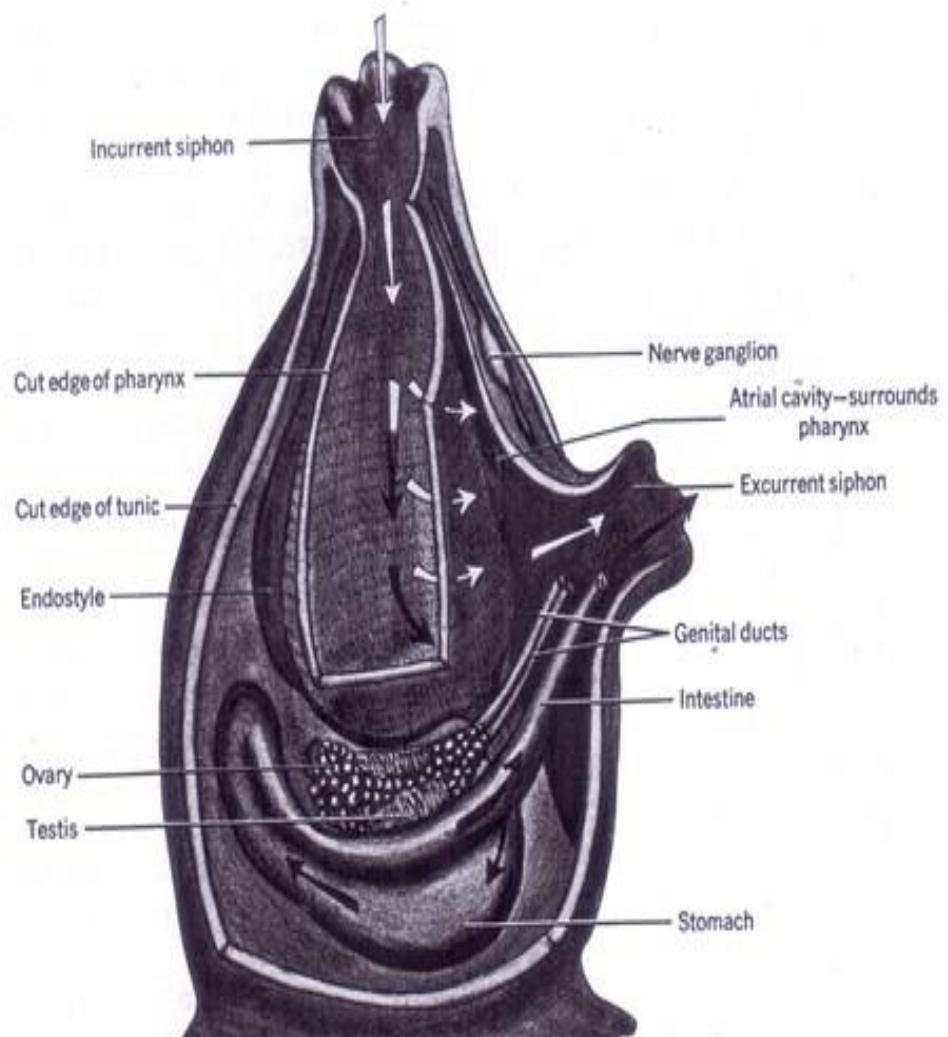


FIGURE 2-2

Stylized ADULT UROCHORDATE with part of tunic and pharynx removed to show internal structure. Light arrows show path of respiratory current; dark arrows show path of food particles trapped on pharynx.

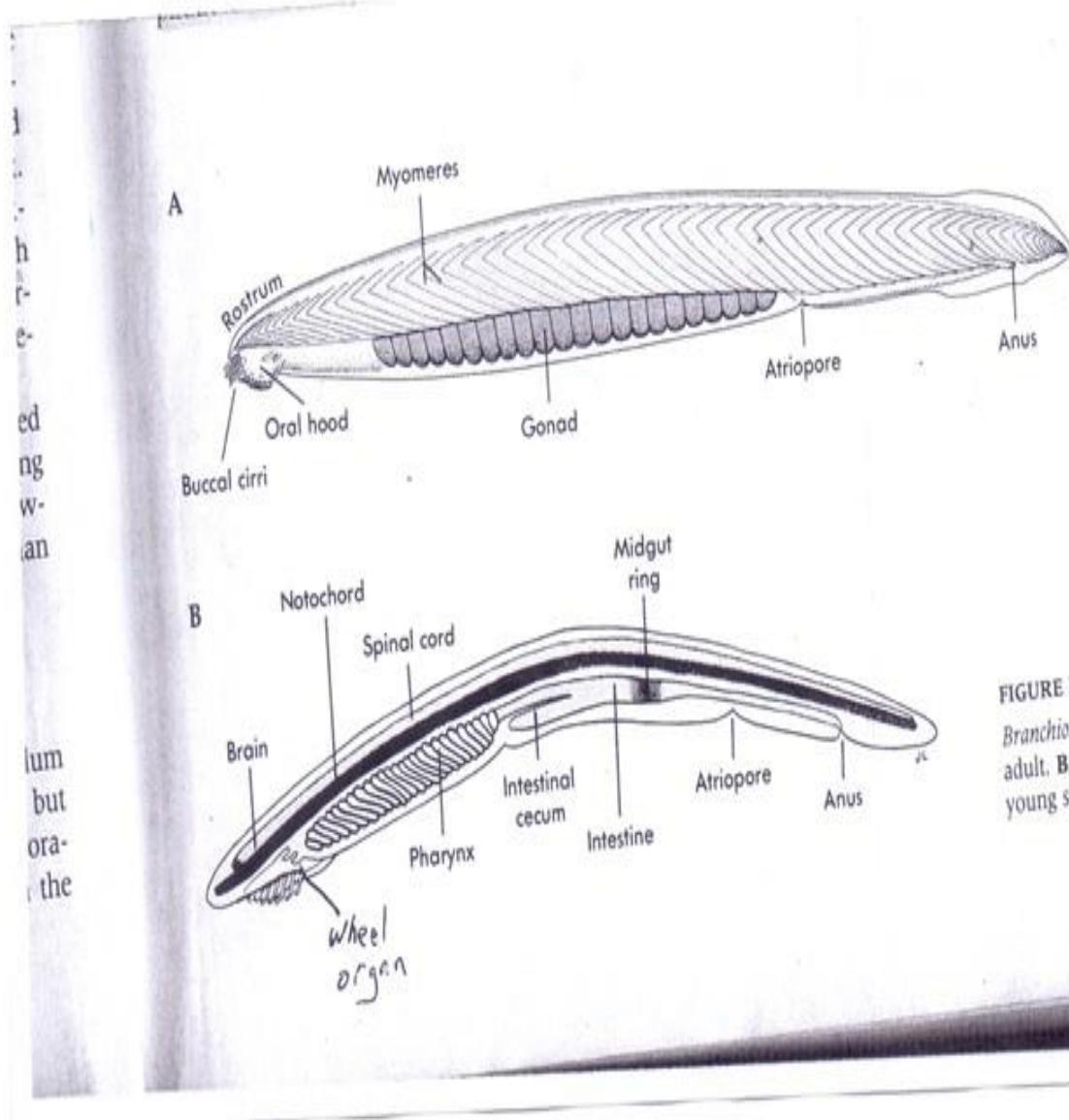
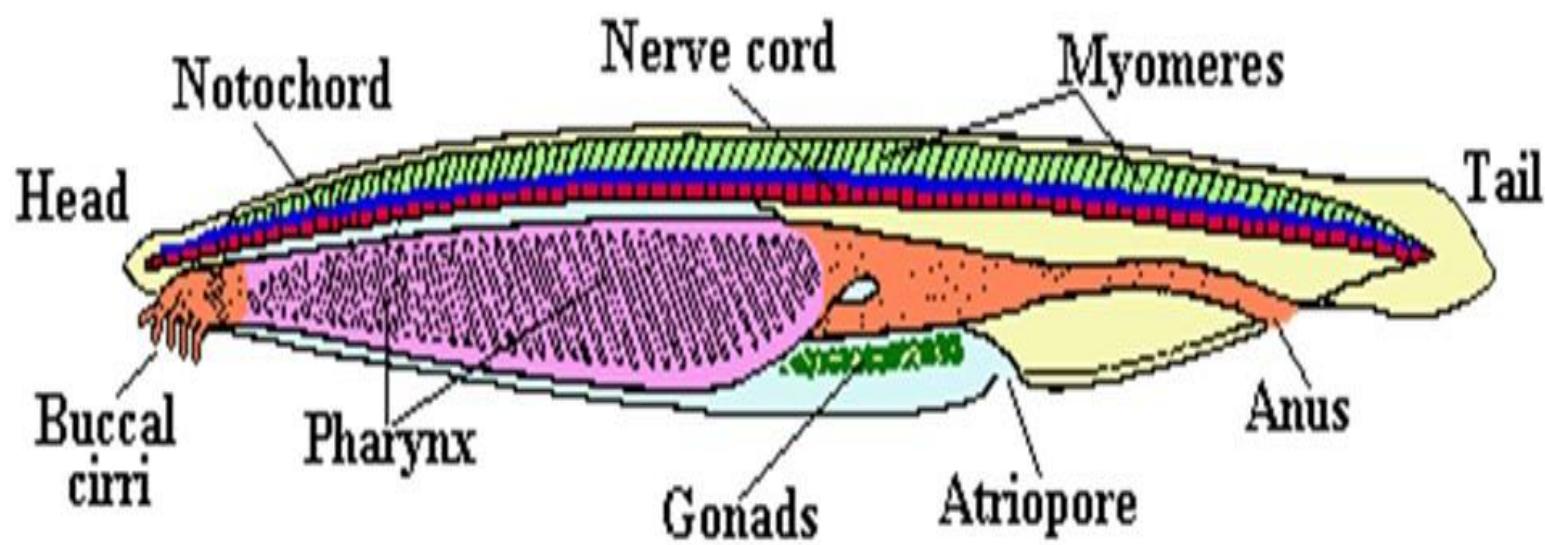
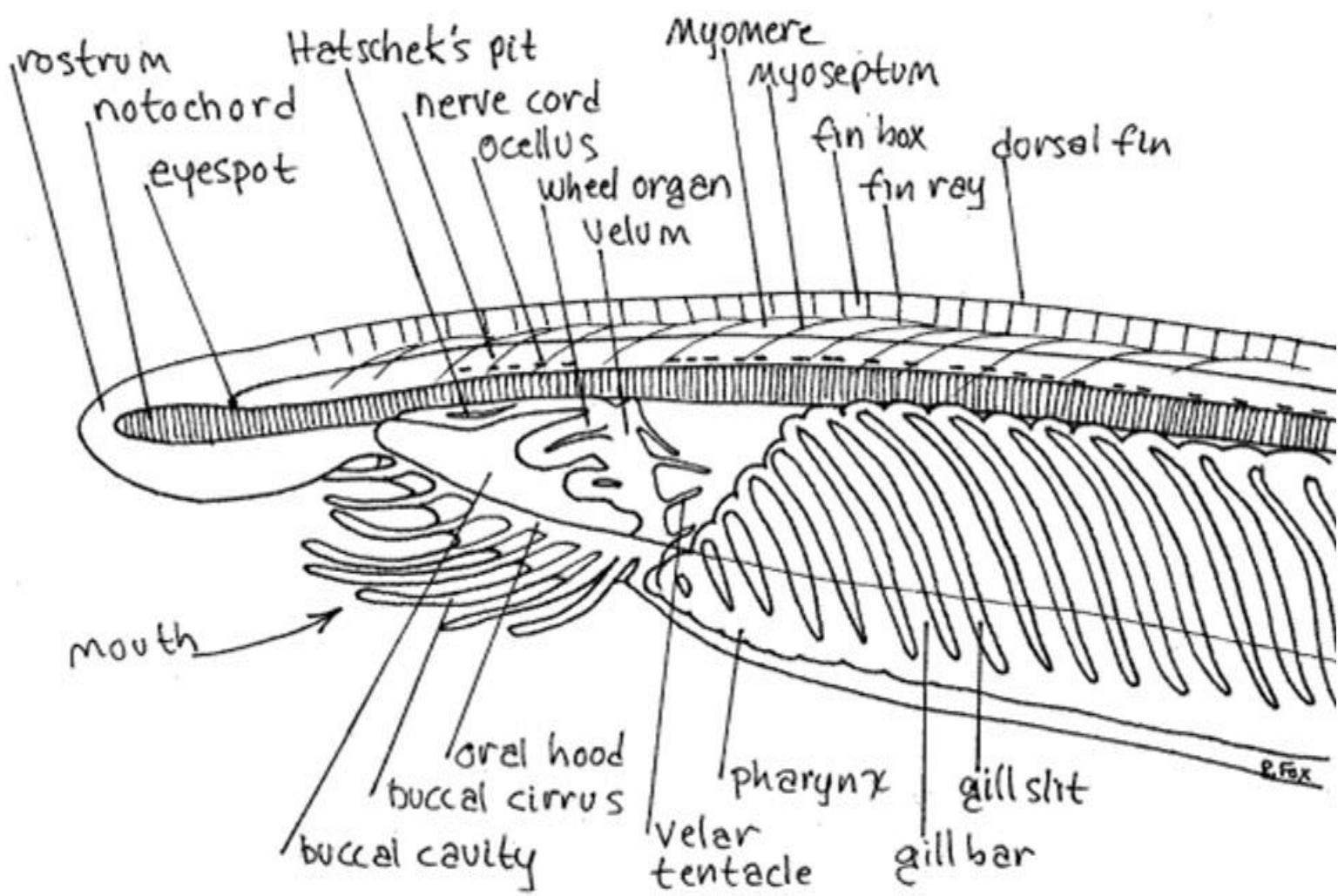
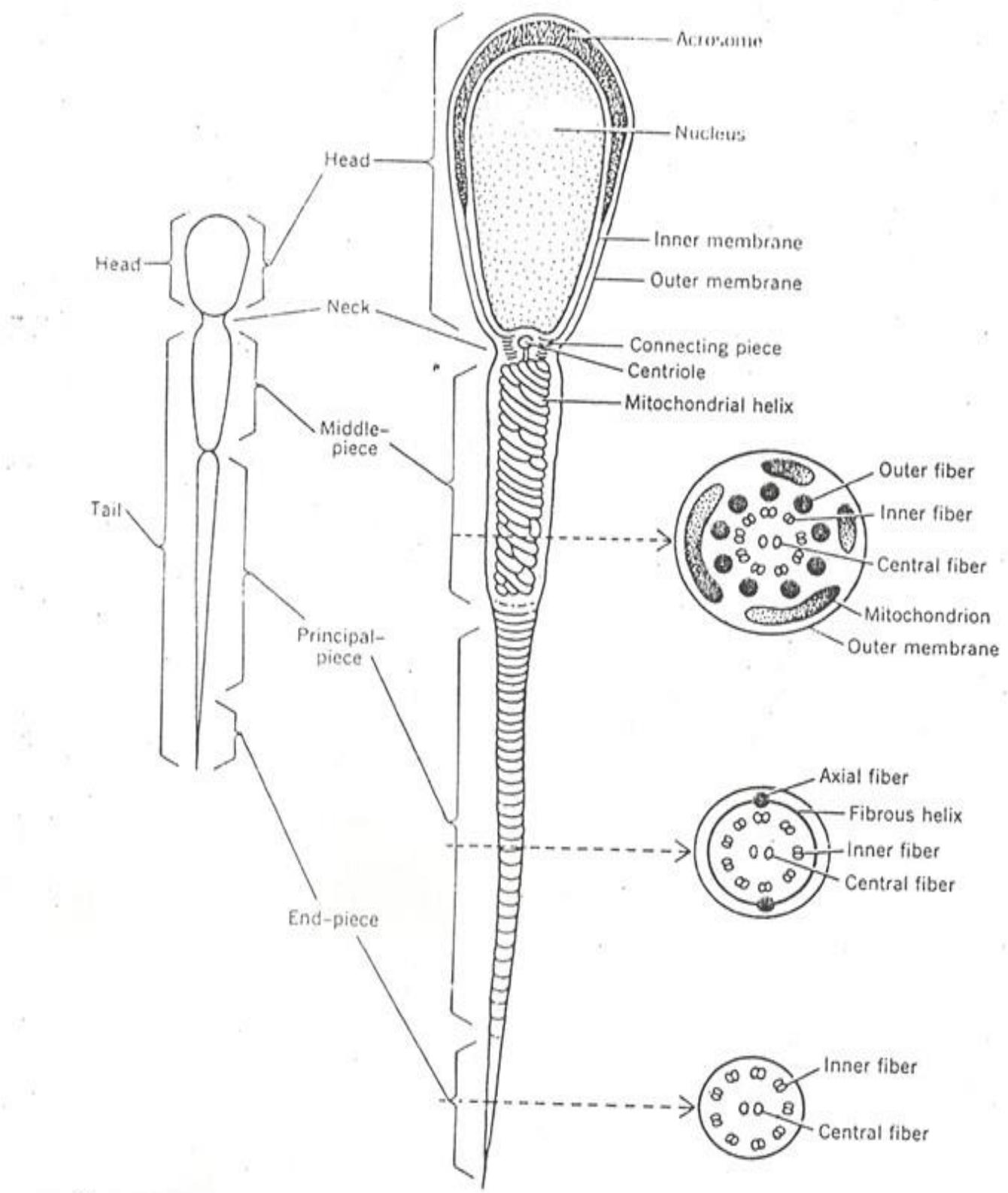


FIGURE 3-5
Branchiostoma. A, Mature adult. B, Internal structure of young specimen.

Diagrammatic representation of Amphioxus







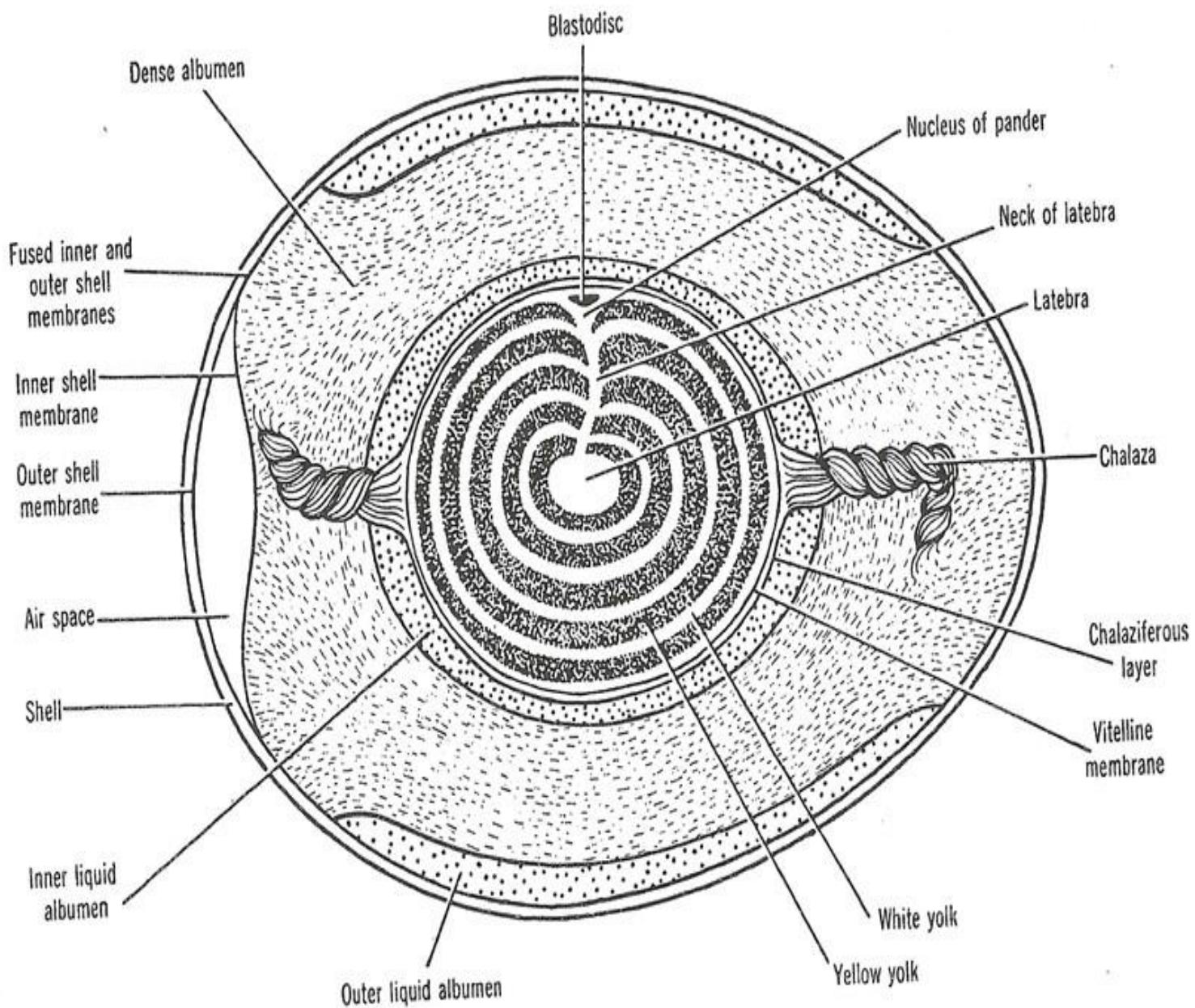
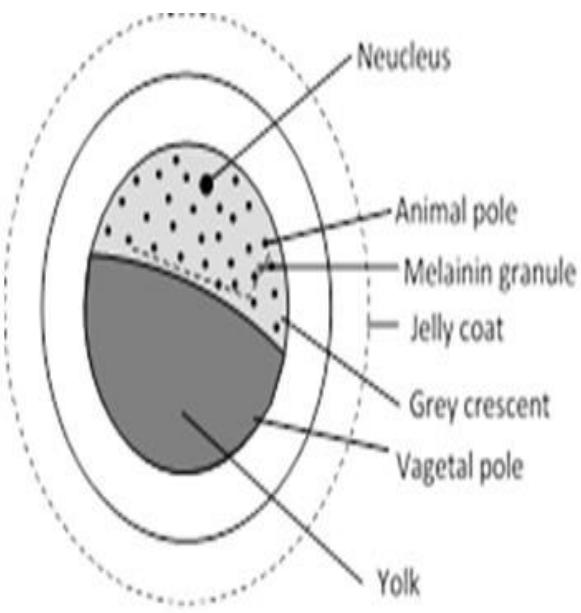
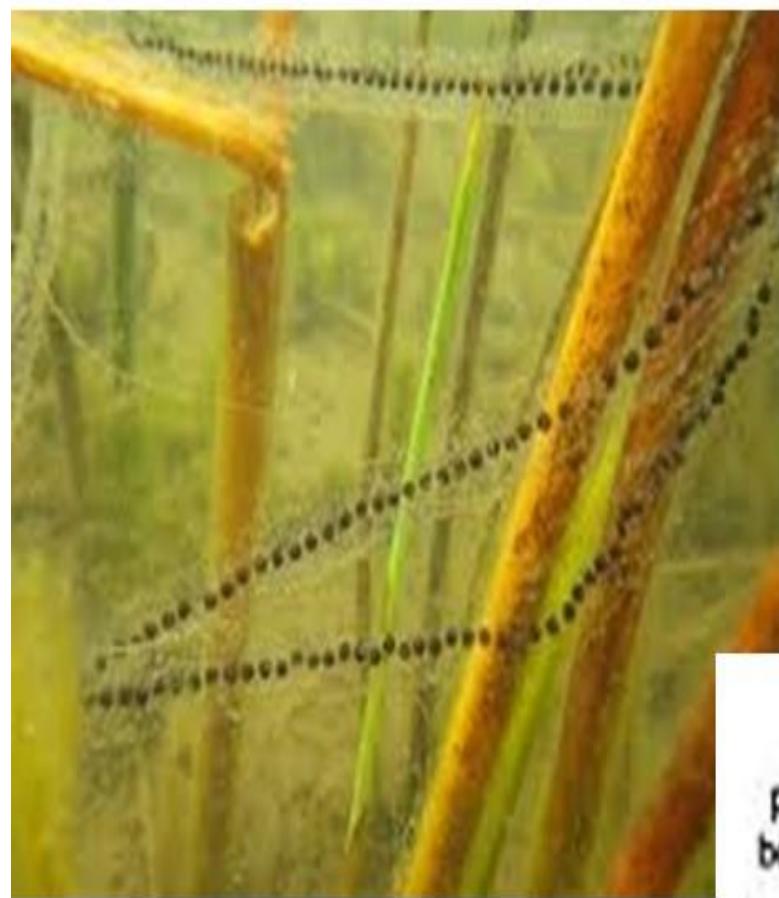


Figure 4-15 Diagrammatic longitudinal section of a hen's egg.



Frog's egg

