

Cnidarios y Ctenóforos (antiguos celentéreos)

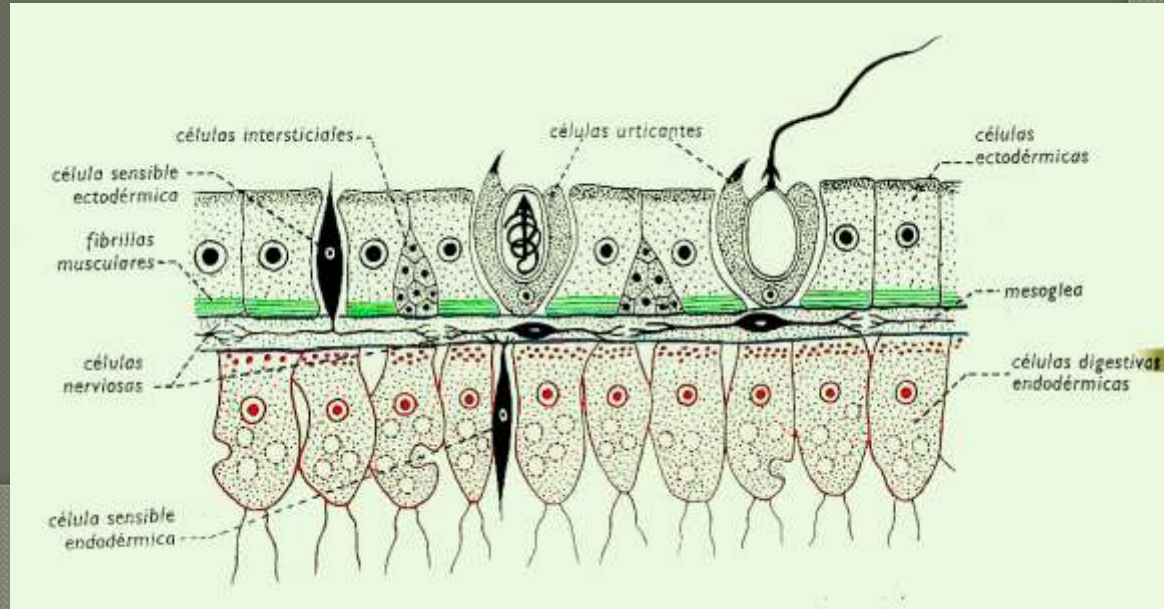
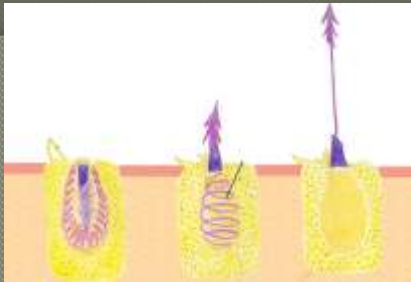


(Diblasticos)



CNIDARIOS

- Simetría radial
- Nivel tisular de organización (carecen de órganos)
- Acuáticos
- Formas pólipo y medusa
- Poseen cnidocitos (células urticantes)



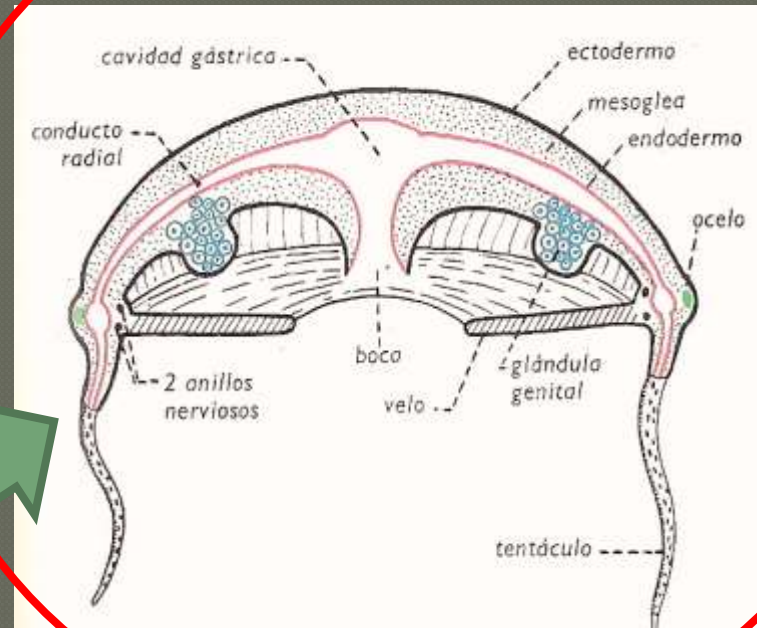
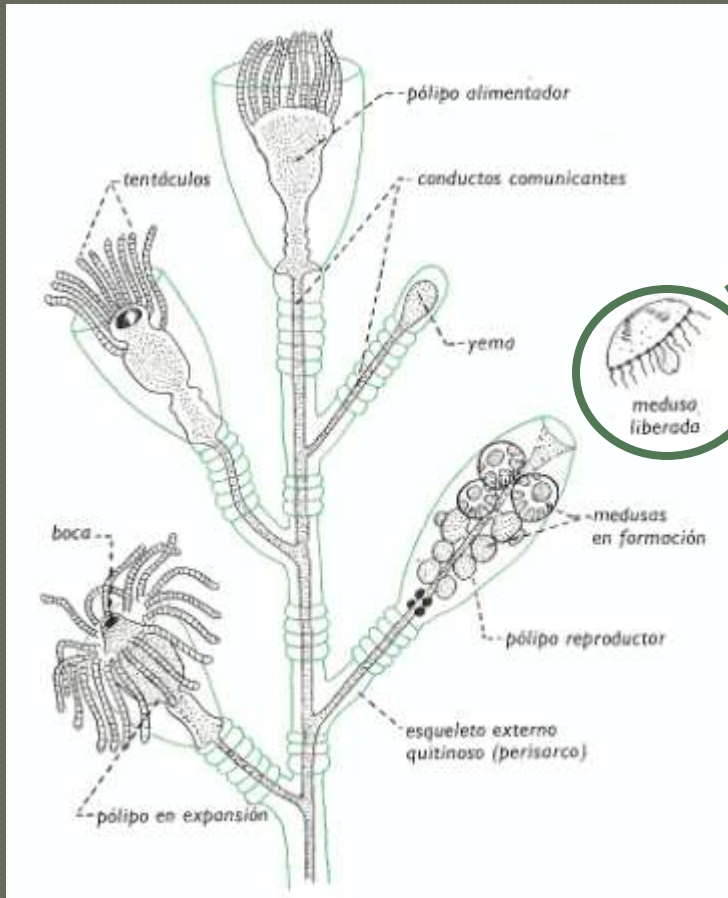
PÓLIPO



MEDUSA



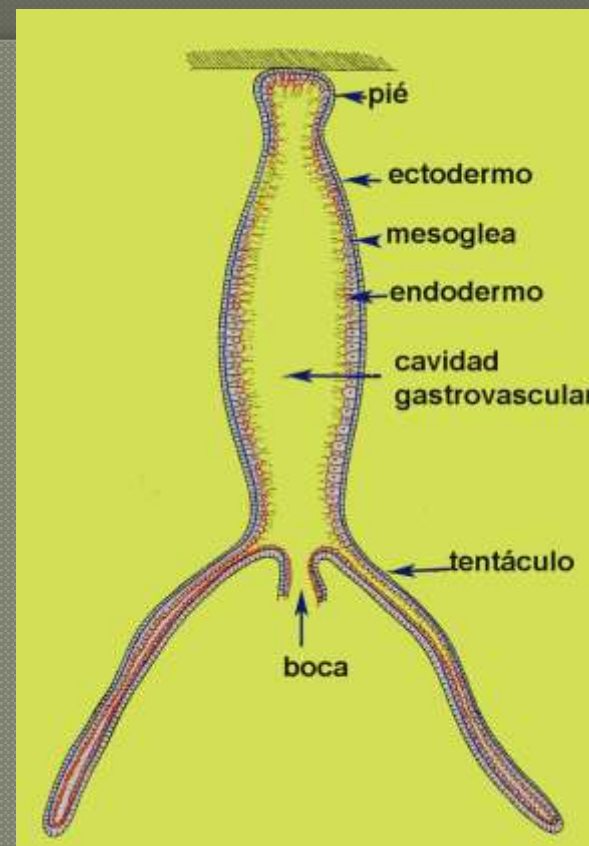
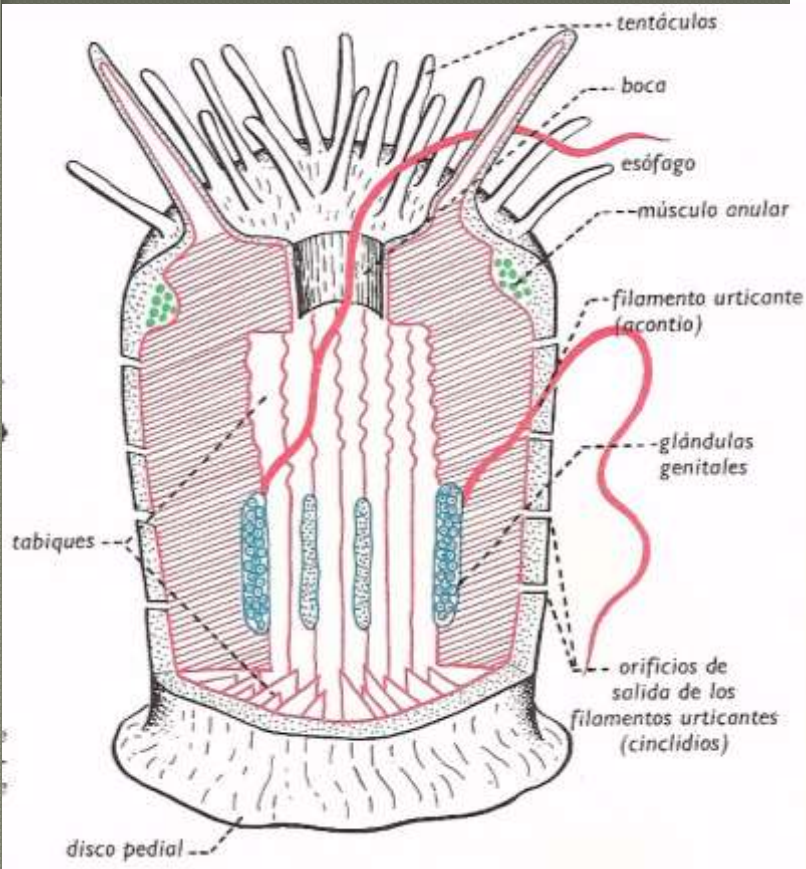
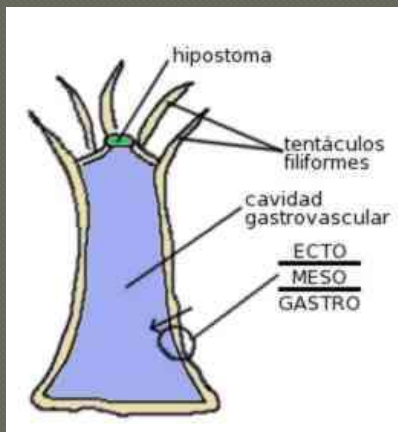
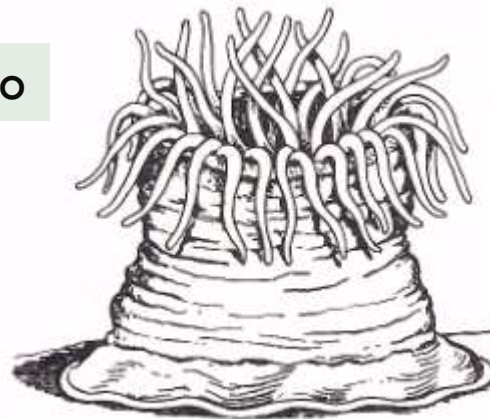
CNIDARIOS



Colonia (Obelia)

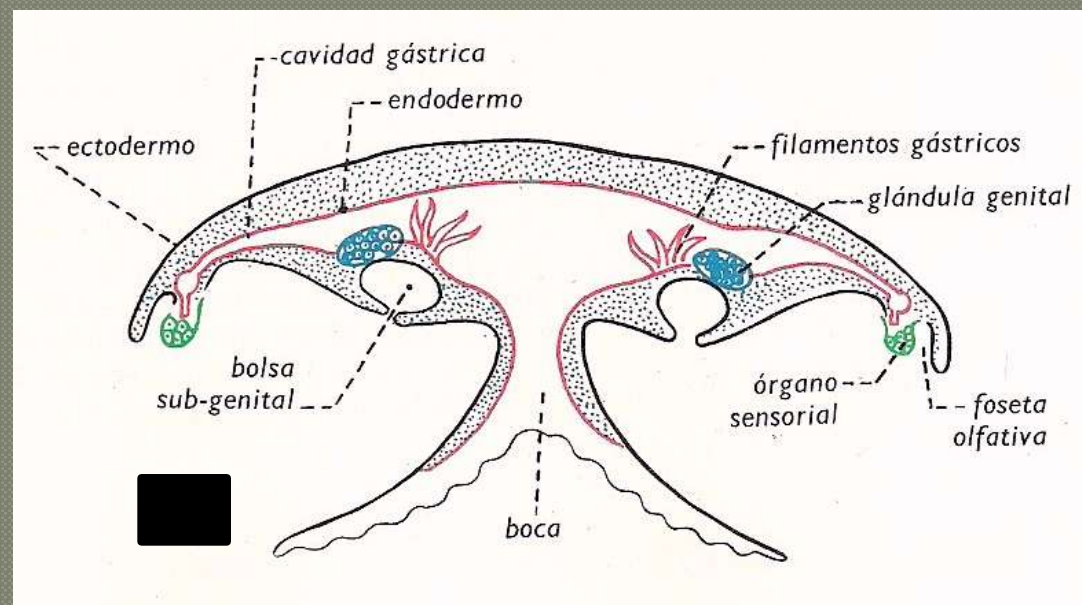
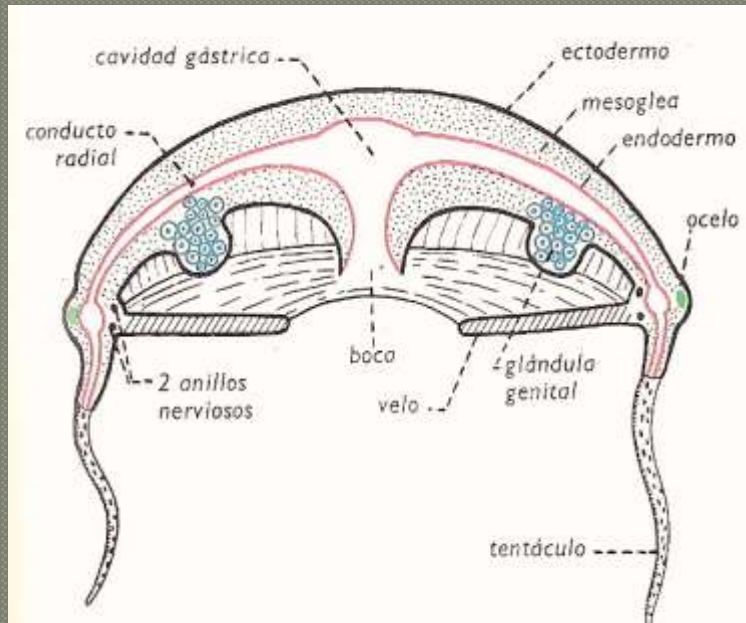
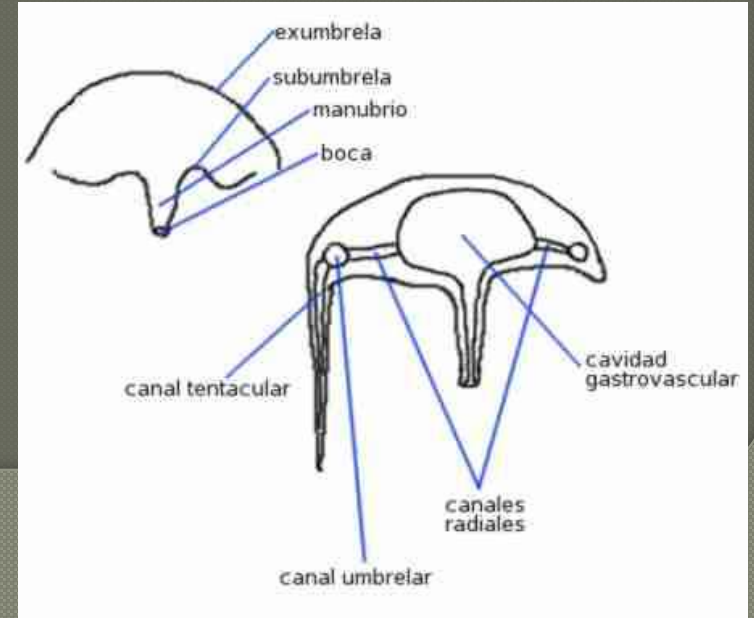
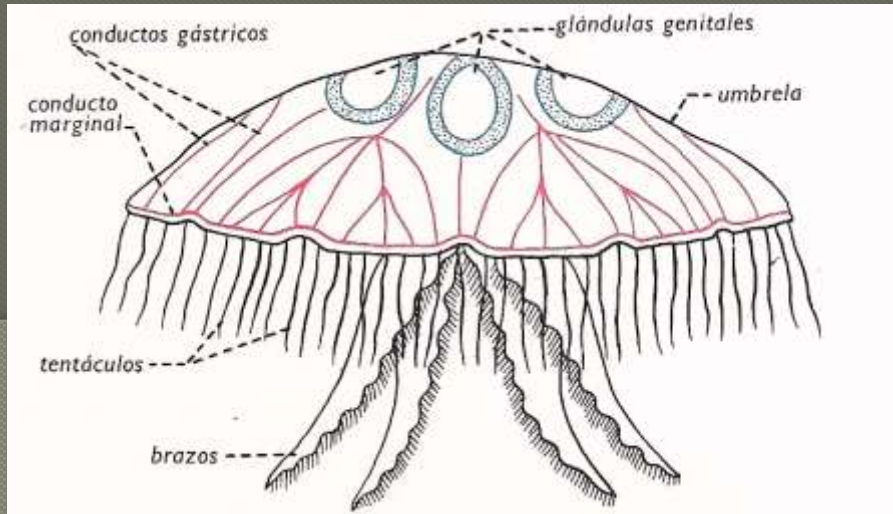
CNIDARIOS

Forma pólipo

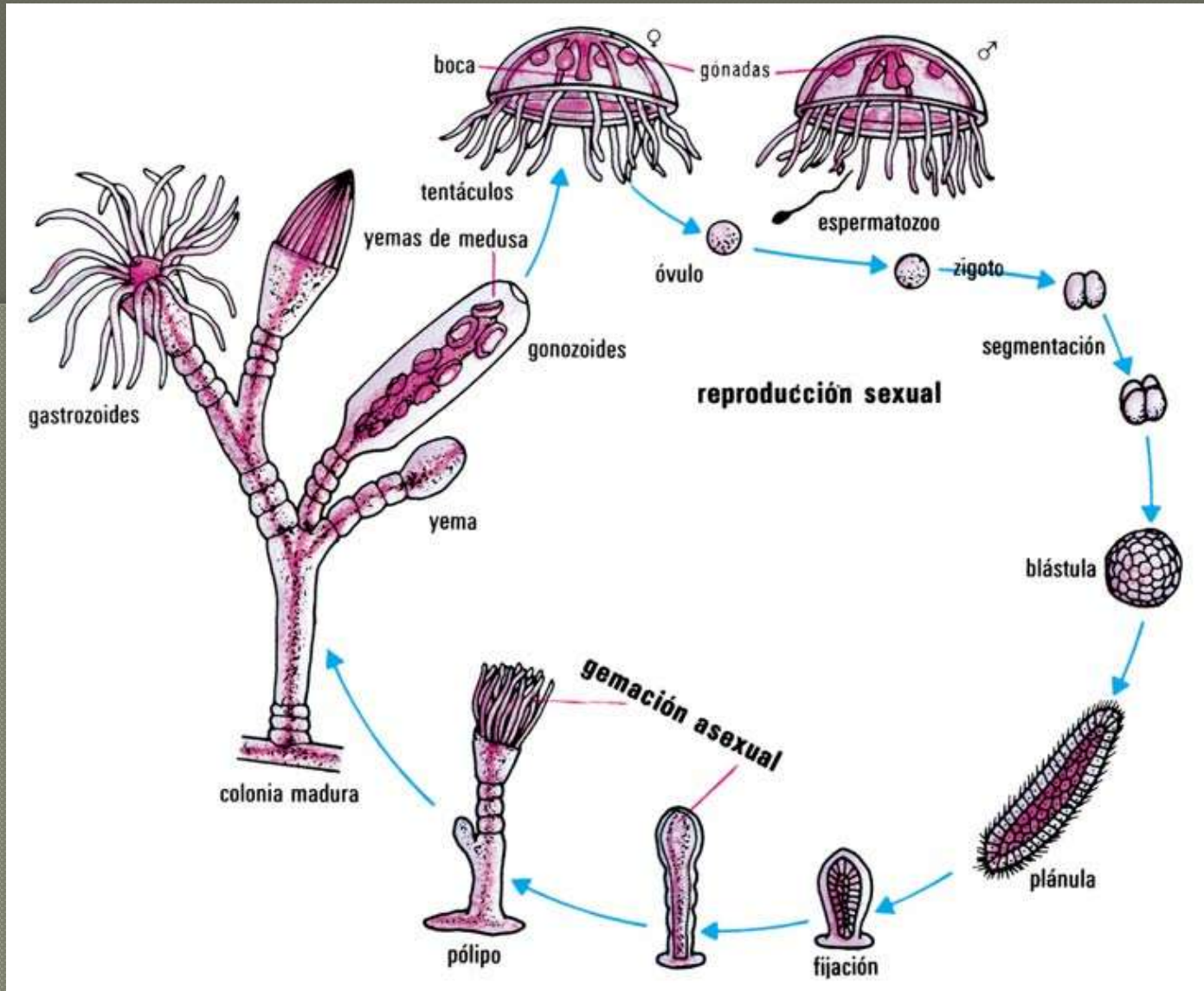


CNIDARIOS

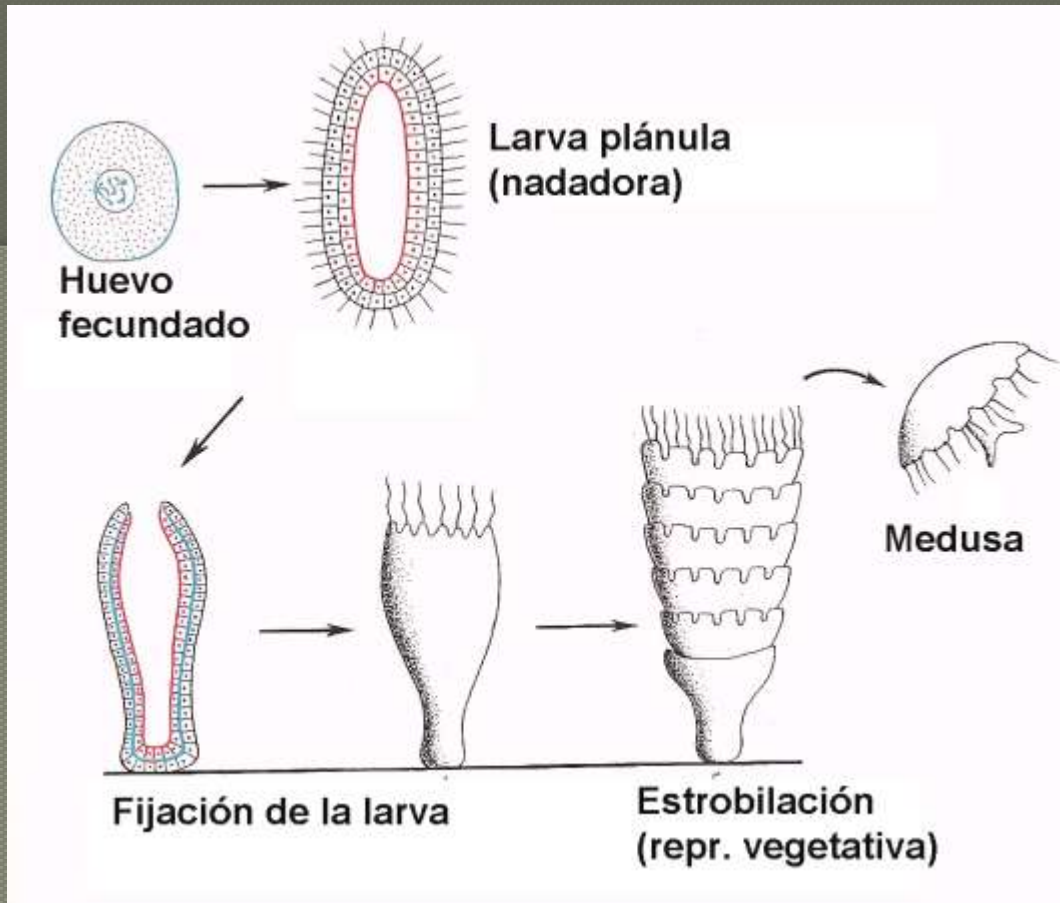
Forma medusa



CNIDARIOS



CNIDARIOS



ANTOZOOS

OCTOCORALES
HEXACORALES



ESCIFOZOOS

ESTAUFROMEDUSAS
MEDUSAS CORONADAS
M. RIZOSTOMAS



HIDROZOOS

HIDROIDES
SIFONOFOROS
CONDROFOROS



CUBOZOOS

CUBOMEDUSAS



CNIDARIOS

ANTOZOOS

OCTOCORALES



Alcionarios

Gorgonias



Pennatulas



HEXACORALES

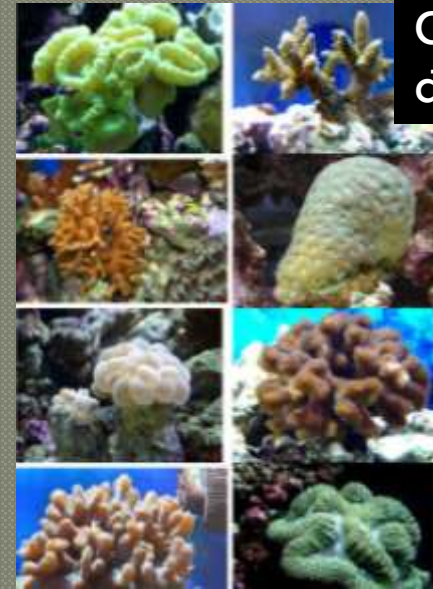


Anemonas



Actinias

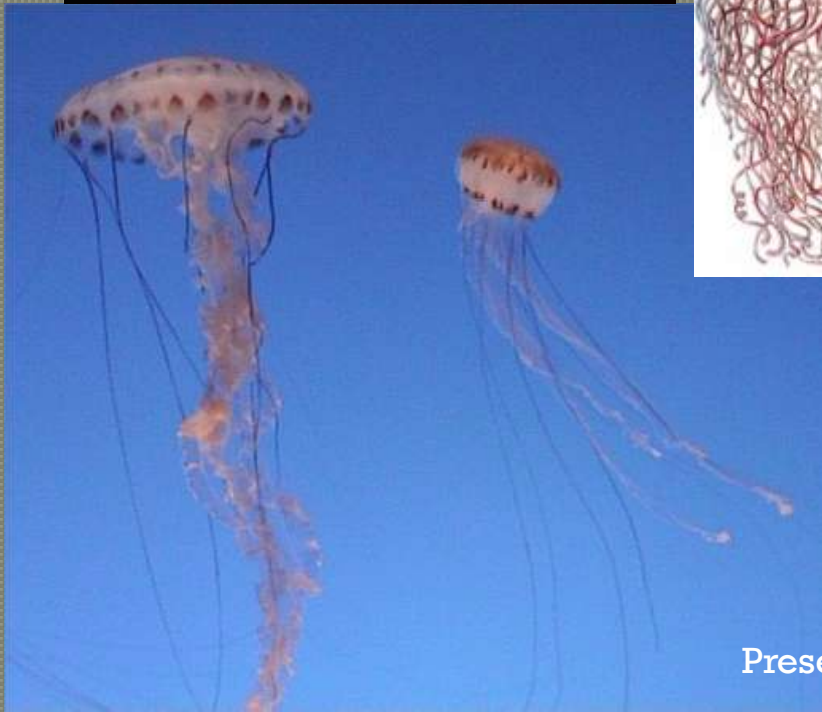
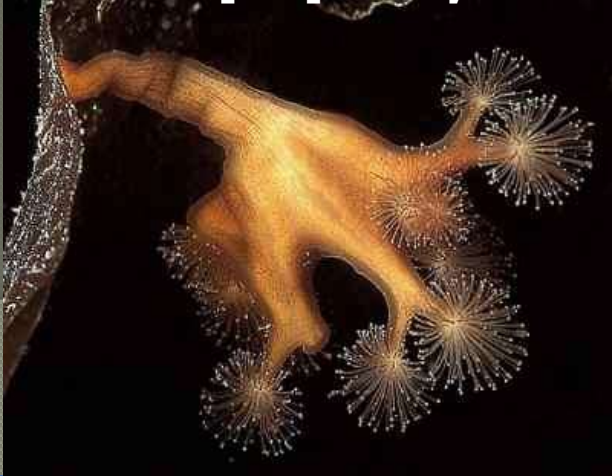
Corales duros



CNIDARIOS

ESCIFOZOOS

Medusas “típicas”
Fase pólipo muy reducida

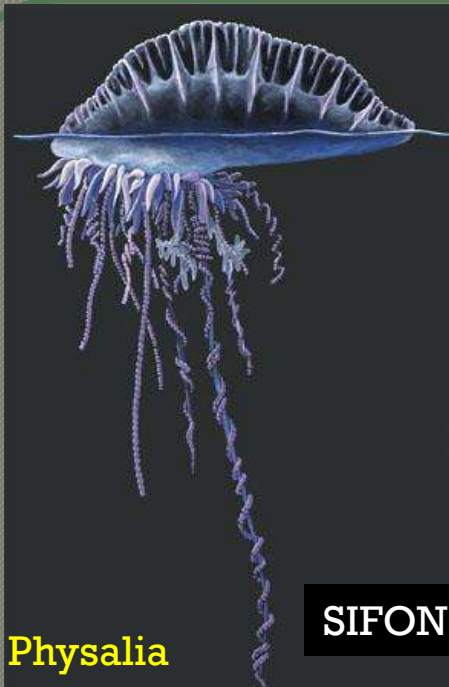
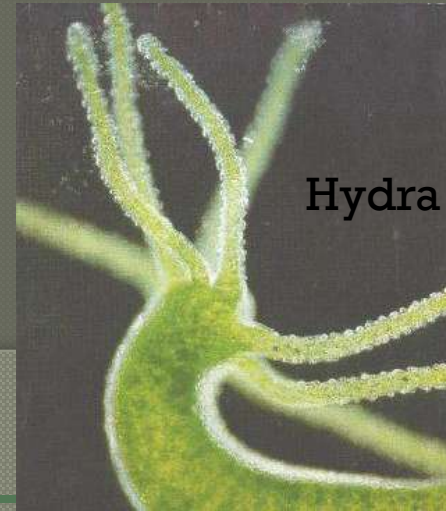


CNIDARIOS

HIDROZOOS

Muchas con alternancia de generaciones pólipo-medusa
En ocasiones los medusoides fijados sobre el pólipo
Muchas forman colonias

HIDROIDES



SIFONOFOROS

CONDRÓFOROS

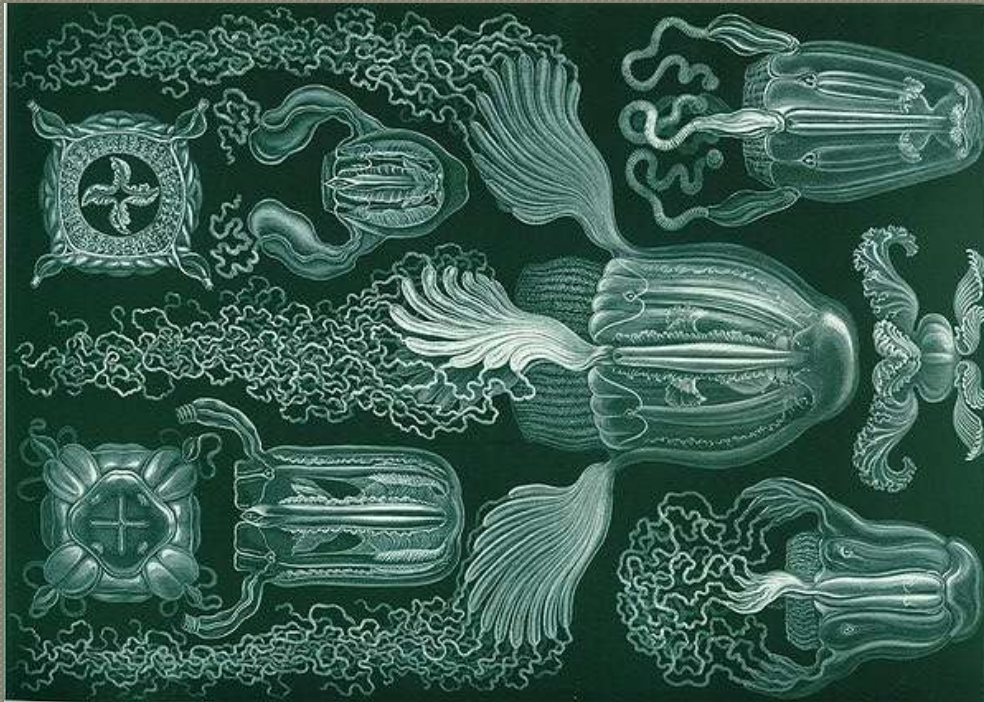


CUBOMEDUSAS

Medusas “avispas”

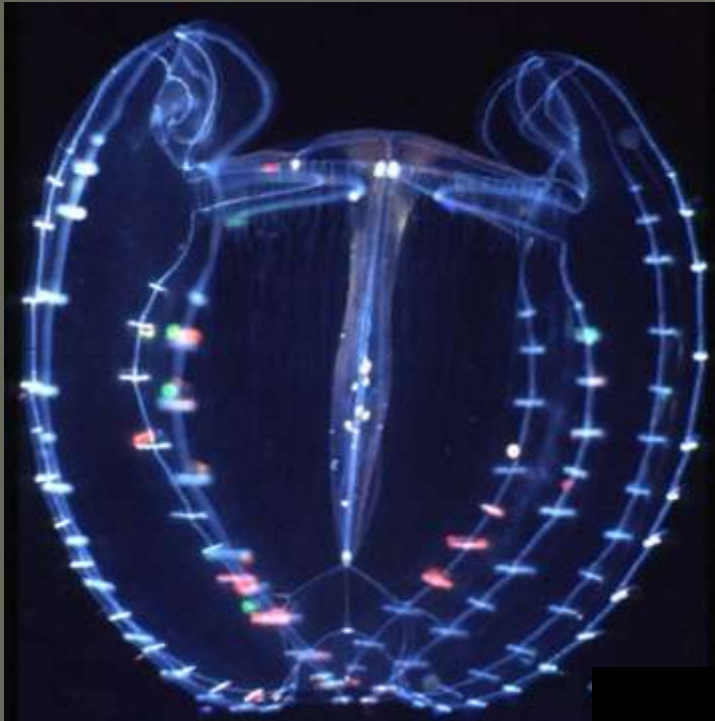
Muy venenosas

Cuerpo de forma cúbica



CTENÓFOROS

-Antiguamente con Cnidarios en los
“celentéreos” (hoy, grupos aparte)



Parecidos a medusas

Poseen coloblastos en
vez de cnidocitos

Con hileras de cilios en
forma de peines

Poseen bioluminiscencia

