

Experimental Embryology Of Echinoderms

Nikolaos was born in Volos to the aristocratic family Apostolidis. He migrated to Athens to attend school and eventually studied at the University of Athens, University of Geneva, and the Sorbonne University. He completed his doctoral studies at the Sorbonne in the field of natural science under the... e3ad2e2a94 Depending mostly on the concentration of yolk in the egg, the cleavage can be holoblastic (total or complete cleavage) or meroblastic (partial or incomplete cleavage). The pole of the egg with the highest concentration of yolk is referred to as the vegetal pole while the opposite is referred to as the animal pole. e3ad2e2a94 Like all echinoderms, adult sea urchins have pentagonal symmetry with their pluteus larvae featuring bilateral (mirror) symmetry; The latter indicates that they belong to... e3ad2e2a94

Blastocoel 26 (1): 37–49. *Xenopus laevis*. Journal of Embryology and Experimental Morphology. Light microscopic observations. At this stage in mammals the blastula is called the blastocyst, which consists of an outer epithelium, the trophoblast, enveloping the inner cell mass and the blastocoel. I. Heasman, Janet; Crawford The blastocoel (), also spelled blastocoele and blastocoele, and also called cleavage cavity, or segmentation cavity is a fluid-filled or yolk-filled cavity that forms in the blastula during very early embryonic development. PMID 5565077 e3ad2e2a94

Hemichordate The class Graptolithina, formerly considered extinct, is now placed within the pterobranchs, represented by a single living genus Rhabdopleura. They Hemichordata (HEM-ih-kor-DAY-tə) is a phylum which consists of triploblastic, eucoelomate, and bilaterally symmetrical marine deuterostome animals, generally considered the sister group of the echinoderms. They appear in the Lower or Middle Cambrian and include two main classes: Enteropneusta (acorn worms), and Pterobranchia. consists of triploblastic, eucoelomate, and bilaterally symmetrical marine deuterostome animals, generally considered the sister group of the echinoderms. A third class, Planctosphaeroidea, is known only from the larva of a single species, Planctosphaera pelagica e3ad2e2a94

Nikolaos Apostolidis By September 1894, he was appointed full professor of zoology at the University of Athens, a position he held Nikolaos Apostolidis (Greek:Νικόλαος Αποστολίδης; 1856 - 1919), was a biologist, naturalist,

professor, dean, author, and politician. He studied countless species of animals. He popularized natural science and was one of the most prolific Greek naturalists of the 20th century. his research on ophiurs in echinoderms. He replaced Iraklis Mitsopoulos as the second director of the Zoological Museum of the University of Athens. He served as Dean of the Philosophical School, Rector of the University of Athens, and Minister of Economics e3ad2e2a94

Sea urchin They feed primarily on algae but also eat slow-moving or sessile animals such as crinoids and sponges. Their predators include sharks, sea otters, starfish, wolf eels, and triggerfish. Sea urchins move slowly, crawling with their tube feet, and sometimes pushing themselves with their spines. About 950 species live on the seabed, inhabiting all oceans and depth zones Sea urchins or urchins () are echinoderms in the class Echinoidea. About 950 species live on the seabed, inhabiting all oceans and depth zones from the intertidal zone to deep seas of 5,000 m (16,000 ft). Sea urchins or urchins (/ˈɜːrtʃɪnz/) are echinoderms in the class Echinoidea. They typically have a globular body covered by a spiny protective tests (hard shells), typically from 3 to 10 cm (1 to 4 in) across e3ad2e2a94

Patiria pectinifera "Reconstruction of bipinnaria larvae from dissociated embryonic cells of the starfish, *Asterina pectinifera*" (PDF). Journal of Embryology and Experimental Morphology *Patiria pectinifera*, the blue bat star, is a species of starfish in the family Asterinidae. It is used as a model organism in developmental biology. It is found in the northern Pacific Ocean along the coasts of Japan, China and Russia e3ad2e2a94

Cleavage (embryo) The different cells derived from cleavage are called blastomeres and form a compact mass called the morula. The zygotes of many species undergo In embryology, cleavage is the division of cells in the early development of the embryo, following fertilization. In embryology, cleavage is the division of cells in the early development of the embryo, following fertilization. The zygotes of many species undergo rapid cell cycles with no significant overall growth, producing a cluster of cells the same size as the original zygote. Cleavage ends with the formation of the blastula, or of the blastocyst in mammals e3ad2e2a94

Early embryology was proposed by Marcello Malpighi, and known as preformationism, the theory that organisms develop from pre-existing miniature versions of themselves. Aristotle proposed the theory that is now accepted, epigenesis. Epigenesis is the idea that organisms develop from seed or egg in a sequence of steps. Modern embryology developed from the work of Karl Ernst von Baer, though accurate observations had been made in Italy by anatomists such as Aldrovandi and Leonardo... e3ad2e2a94 Cleavage differs from other... e3ad2e2a94

Francis Maitland Balfour M. He lost his life while attempting the ascent of Mont Blanc. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution Francis Maitland Balfour, known as F. "Francis Maitland Balfour (1851–1882): A founder of evolutionary embryology". He was regarded by his colleagues as one of the greatest biologists of his day and Charles Darwin's successor. Balfour, FRS (10 November 1851 – 19 July 1882) was a British biologist e3ad2e2a94

Embryology Embryology includes teratology, the study of congenital disorders that occur before birth. Embryology (from Greek ἔμβρυον, embryo, "the unborn, embryo"; and -λογία, -logia) is the branch of animal biology that studies the prenatal development Embryology (from Greek ἔμβρυον, embryo, "the unborn, embryo"; and -λογία, -logia) is the branch of animal biology that studies the prenatal development of gametes (sex cells), fertilization, and development of embryos and fetuses e3ad2e2a94

Cresswell Shearer It is also where he and Dorothy Jordan Lloyd worked as early pioneers on how to rear parthenogenetic sea-urchin larvae through metamorphosis. He also conducted research there with Harold Munro Fox and Walter de Morgan on the genetics of sea urchin hybrids. 1941), was a Canadian-British zoologist and Cambridge lecturer in experimental embryology, where he motivated his students to develop a keen interest in Cresswell Shearer, FRS (24 May 1874 – 6 February 1941), was a Canadian-British zoologist and Cambridge lecturer in experimental embryology, where he motivated his students to develop a keen interest in hands-on research, inviting them to practical marine research experience at Plymouth Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom during the summer months e3ad2e2a94

David Hilt Tennent He was a specialist on cytology and embryology, particularly based on fertilization studies of echinoderms and made numerous studies on hybridization; and the control on expression of maternal and paternal genes. embryology, particularly based on fertilization studies of echinoderms and made numerous studies on hybridization; and the control on expression of maternal David Hilt Tennent (28 May 1873 – 14 January 1941) was an American biologist and professor at the Bryn Mawr College e3ad2e2a94

It develops following cleavage of the zygote after fertilization. It is the first fluid-filled cavity or lumen formed as the embryo enlarges, and is the essential precursor for the differentiated gastrula. In the *Xenopus* a very small cavity has been described in the two-cell stage of development. e3ad2e2a94 Acorn worms are solitary worm-shaped organisms. They generally live in burrows (the earliest secreted tubes) and are deposit feeders, but some species are pharyngeal filter feeders, while the family are free living detritivores... e3ad2e2a94 During World

War I (1914–1918) Cresswell returned to medicine working at Davenport Military Hospital in Plymouth. Due to an outbreak of cerebrospinal fever amongst... e3ad2e2a94

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