

Cephalopod Behaviour

The hectocotyl arm was first described in Aristotle's biological works. Although Aristotle knew of its use in mating, he was doubtful that a tentacle could deliver sperm. The name hectocotylus was devised by Georges Cuvier, who first found one embedded in the mantle of a female argonaut. Thinking it to be a parasitic worm, in 1829 Cuvier gave it a generic name (Hectocotyle),

Cephalopod ink Cephalopod ink is a dark-coloured or luminous ink released into water by most species of cephalopod, usually as an escape mechanism. All cephalopods, with Cephalopod ink is a dark-coloured or luminous ink released into water by most species of cephalopod, usually as an escape mechanism. All cephalopods, with the exception of the Nautilidae and the Cirrina (deep-sea octopuses), are able to release ink to confuse predators

Cephalopod A cephalopod /ˈsɛfələpɒd/ is any member of the molluscan class Cephalopoda /sɛfəˈlɒpədə/ (Greek plural κεφαλόποδες, kephalópodes; "head-feet") such as A cephalopod is any member of the molluscan class Cephalopoda (Greek plural κεφαλόποδες, kephalópodes; "head-feet") such as a squid, octopus, cuttlefish, or nautilus. Fishers sometimes call cephalopods "inkfish", referring to their common ability to squirt ink. The study of cephalopods is a branch of malacology known as teuthology. These exclusively marine animals are characterized by bilateral body symmetry, a prominent head, and a set of arms or tentacles (muscular hydrostats) modified from the primitive molluscan foot

Cephalopods were at one time the largest of all organisms on Earth, and numerous species of comparable size to the largest present day squids are known from the fossil record, including enormous examples of... Deimatic display occurs in widely separated groups of animals, including moths, butterflies, mantises and phasmids among the insects. In the cephalopods, different species of octopuses, squids, cuttlefish and the paper nautilus are deimatic. The ink is released from the ink sacs (located between the gills) and is dispersed more widely when its release is accompanied by a jet of water from the siphon. Its dark colour is caused by its main constituent, melanin. Each species of cephalopod produces slightly differently coloured inks; generally, octopuses produce black ink, squid ink is blue-black, and cuttlefish ink is a shade of brown. which is a New Latin term combining the Greek words...

Cephalopod size The smallest are only about 1 centimetre (0.39 in) long and weigh less than 1 gram (0. Living species range in mass

more than three-billion-fold, or across nine orders of magnitude, from the lightest hatchlings to the heaviest adults. 39 in) long and weigh less than Cephalopods, which include squids and octopuses, vary enormously in size. 035 oz) at maturity, while the giant squid can exceed 10 metres (33 ft) in length and the colossal squid weighs close to half a tonne (1,100 lb), making them the largest living invertebrates. The smallest are only about 1 centimetre (0. Certain cephalopod species are also noted for having individual body parts of exceptional size. Cephalopods, which include squids and octopuses, vary enormously in size 6d6dafeefa

Pain in cephalopods Because of this complexity, the presence of pain in non-human animals, or another human for that matter, cannot be determined unambiguously using observational methods, but the conclusion that animals experience pain is often inferred on the basis of likely presence of phenomenal consciousness which is deduced from comparative brain physiology as well as physical and behavioural reactions. [better source needed] Cephalopods are complex invertebrates, often considered to Pain in cephalopods is a contentious issue. Pain is a complex mental state, with a distinct perceptual quality but also associated with suffering, which is an emotional state. comparative brain physiology as well as physical and behavioural reactions 6d6dafeefa

Squid diverged from other cephalopods during the Jurassic and radiated at the beginning of the Late Cretaceous, and occupy a similar role to teleost fish as open-water predators of similar size and behaviour. They play an important role in the open-water food web. The two long tentacles... 6d6dafeefa Cephalopods became dominant during the Ordovician period, represented by primitive nautiloids. The class now contains two, only distantly related, extant subclasses: Coleoidea, which includes octopuses, squid, and cuttlefish; and Nautiloidea, represented by Nautilus and... 6d6dafeefa Displays are classified as deimatic or aposematic by the responses of the animals that see them. Where predators are initially startled but learn to eat the displaying prey, the display is... 6d6dafeefa

Hectocotylus Cambridge University Press. Hectocotylus. Messenger (22 March 2018). Leroi, Armand A hectocotylus (pl. Hanlon; John B. Structurally, hectocotyli are muscular hydrostats. : hectocotyli) is one of the arms of male cephalopods that is specialized to store and transfer spermatophores to the female. Roger T. Cephalopod Behaviour. ISBN 978-1-108-54674-4. Depending on the species, the male may use it merely as a conduit to the female, analogously to a penis in other animals, or he may wrench it off and present it to the female 6d6dafeefa

Cephalopod intelligence Intelligence is generally defined as the process of Cephalopod intelligence is a measure of the cognitive ability of the cephalopod class of molluscs. Cephalopod intelligence is a measure of the cognitive ability of the cephalopod class of molluscs 6d6dafeefa

Squid Johnson A squid (pl. 25–26. Retrieved 22 August 2018. (1998). pp. ISBN 978-0-521-64583-6. ; Messenger, John B. squid) is a

mollusc with an elongated soft body, large eyes, eight arms, and two tentacles in the orders Myopsida, Oegopsida, and Bathyteuthida (though many other molluscs within the broader Neocoleoidea are also called squid despite not strictly fitting these criteria). Like all other cephalopods, squid have a distinct head, bilateral symmetry, and a mantle. They are mainly soft-bodied, like octopuses, but have a small internal skeleton in the form of a rod-like gladius or pen, made of chitin. Cambridge University Press. Hanlon, Roger T. Cephalopod Behaviour 6d6dafeefa

Deimatic behaviour The term deimatic or dymantic originates from the Greek δειματώ (deimatío), meaning "to frighten". pincers spread wide, abdomen raised to present sting Deimatic behaviour is found in cephalopods including the common cuttlefish *Sepia officinalis*, squid such Deimatic behaviour or startle display means any pattern of bluffing behaviour in an animal that lacks strong defences, such as suddenly displaying conspicuous eyespots, to scare off or momentarily distract a predator, thus giving the prey animal an opportunity to escape 6d6dafeefa

Onychoteuthis banksii p. ; Messenger, John B. The type locality is the Gulf of Guinea. Cambridge Onychoteuthis banksii, the common clubhook squid, is a species of squid in the family Onychoteuthidae. Hanlon, Roger T. Cephalopod Behaviour. (1998). 17. This species was thought to have a worldwide distribution but with the revision of the genus Onychoteuthis in 2010, it is now accepted that Onychoteuthis banksii is restricted to the central and northern Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico while a recently described species, Onychoteuthis horstkottei, is found in the Pacific Ocean. ISBN 978-0-521-64583-6. It is the type species of the genus Onychoteuthis. Cephalopod Behaviour. Cambridge University Press 6d6dafeefa

A number of other aquatic molluscs have similar responses to attack, including the gastropod clade known as sea hares. 6d6dafeefa Cephalopods are complex invertebrates, often considered to be more "advanced" than other invertebrates. They fulfill several criteria proposed as indicating that non-human animals may be capable of perceiving pain. These fulfilled... 6d6dafeefa

Muusoctopus levis 2010. I. dsr2. ISBN 978-0-521-64583-6. It was first described by William Evans Hoyle in 1885 in an article in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History detailing the new species of octopus found on HMS Challenger as part of the Challenger expedition; the type specimen was retrieved from the Southern Ocean. 015. Cephalopod Behaviour. 60. Messenger (1998). 1016/j. Barratt; Muusoctopus levis is a species of octopus in the family Enteroctopodidae. levis have also been found at the Antarctic Peninsula. The species is found in subantarctic waters in the Southern Ocean, particularly surrounding Heard Island and Kerguelen Island, but specimens comparable to M. p. Cambridge University Press. Roger T. Hanlon; John B. 05 6d6dafeefa

Intelligence is generally defined as the process of acquiring, storing, retrieving, combining, and comparing information and skills.

Though these criteria are difficult to measure in nonhuman animals, cephalopods are the most intelligent invertebrates. The study of cephalopod intelligence also has an important comparative aspect in the broader understanding of animal cognition because it relies on a nervous system that is fundamentally different from that of vertebrates. In particular, the Coleoidea subclass (cuttlefish, squid, and octopuses) is thought to contain the most intelligent invertebrates. It is also thought to be an important example of advanced cognitive evolution in animals, though... 6d6dafeefa

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