

Classificazione dei Cordati

Tunicati (Urocordati): corda limitata alla regione caudale della larva (es. ascidie)



Cefalocordati: corda persistente ed estesa lungo tutto il corpo (es. anfiosso)



Vertebrati: corda transitoria o persistente

Agnati



Ciclostomi

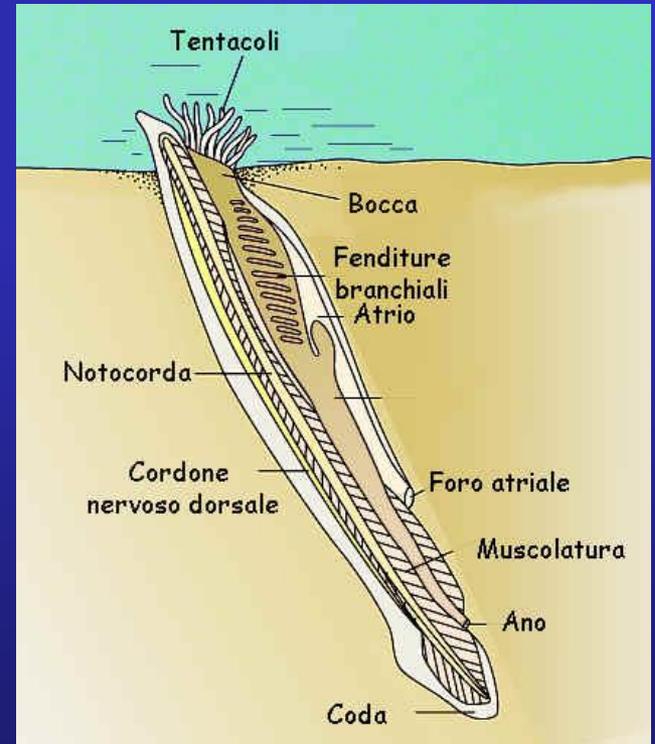


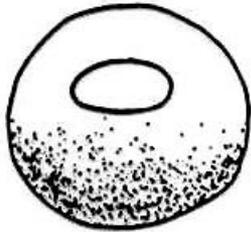
Gnatostomi



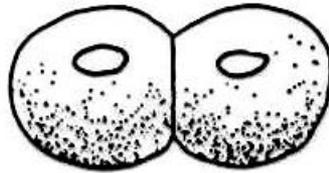
Pesci, Anfibi, Rettili, Uccelli
Mammiferi

Sviluppo Anfiosso

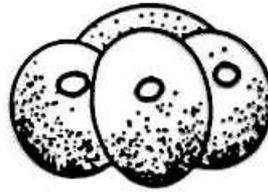




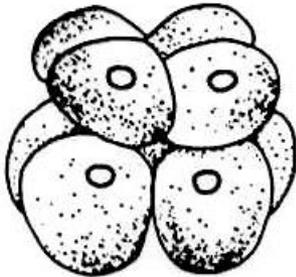
A



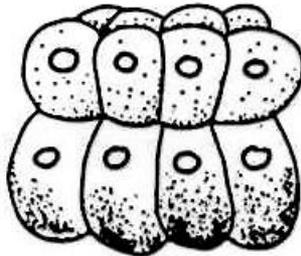
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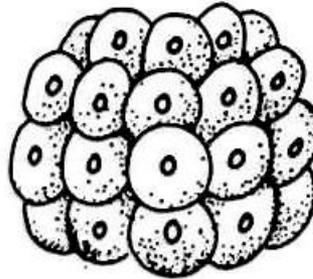
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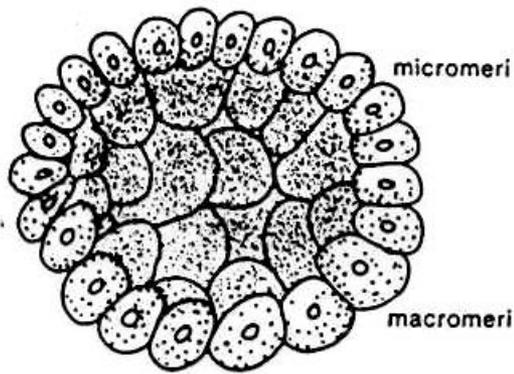
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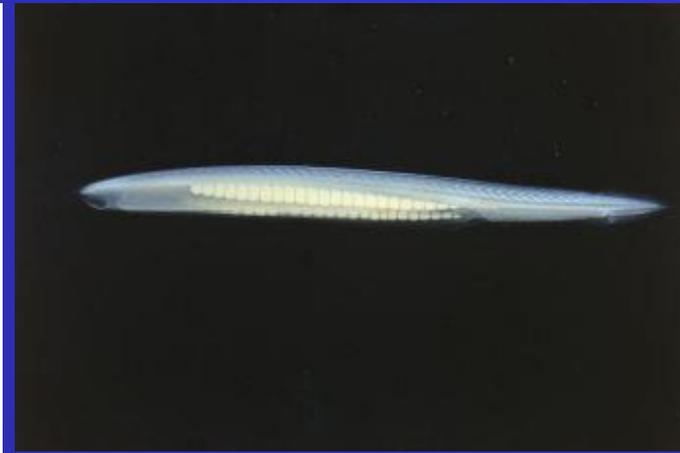
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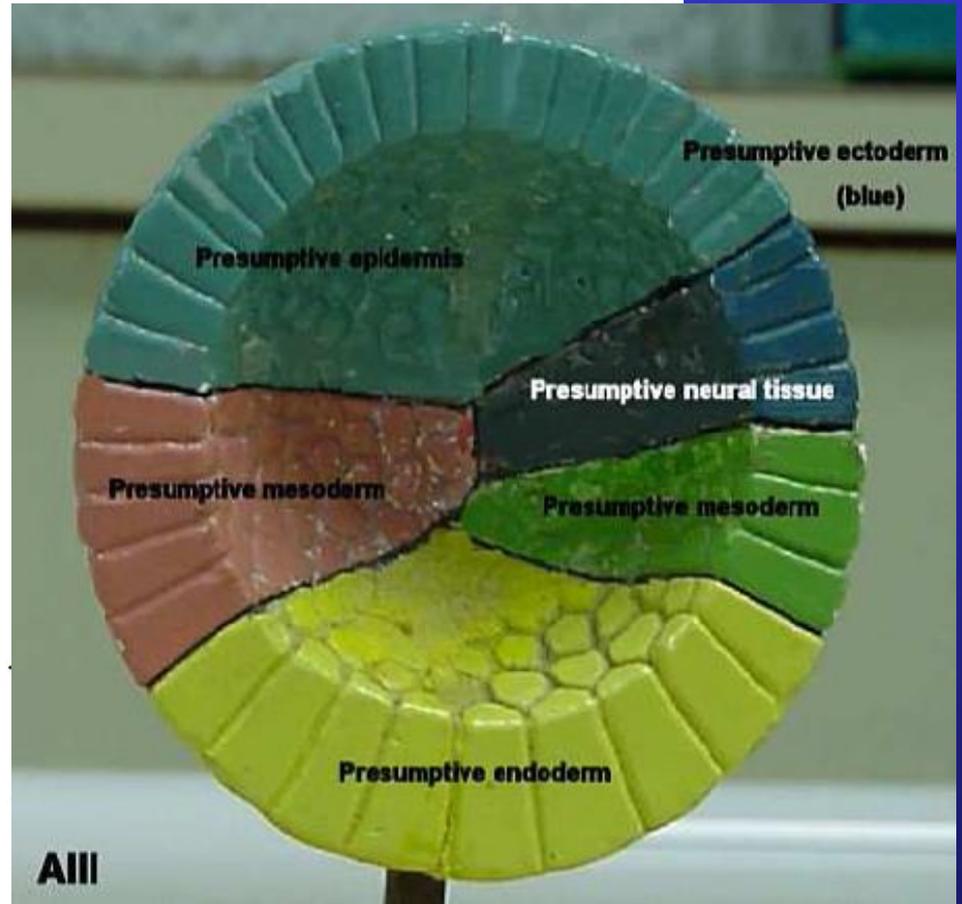
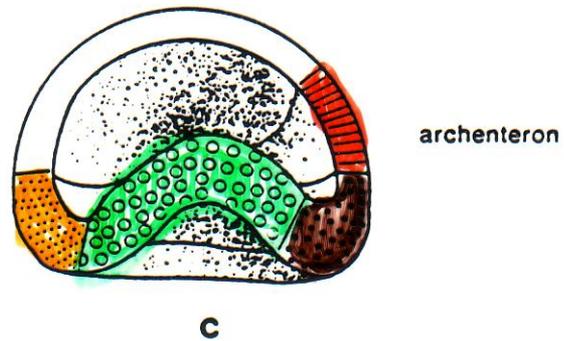
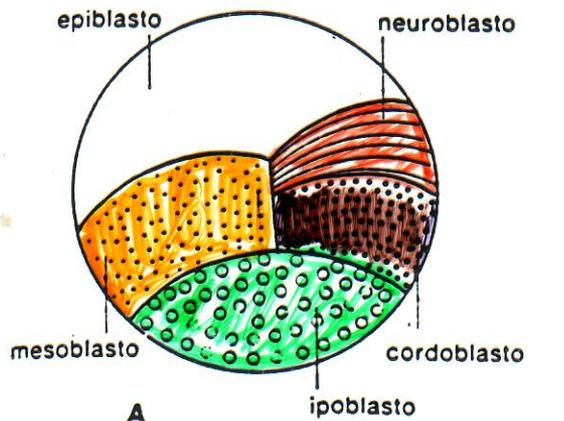
G



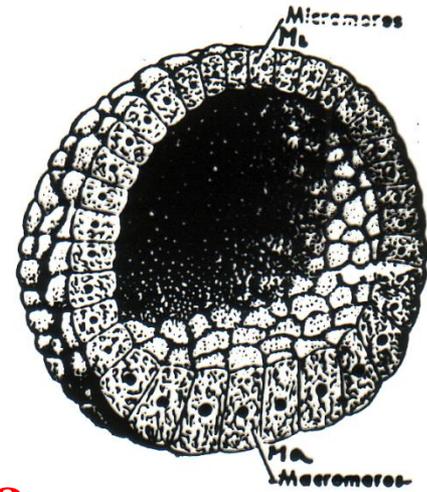
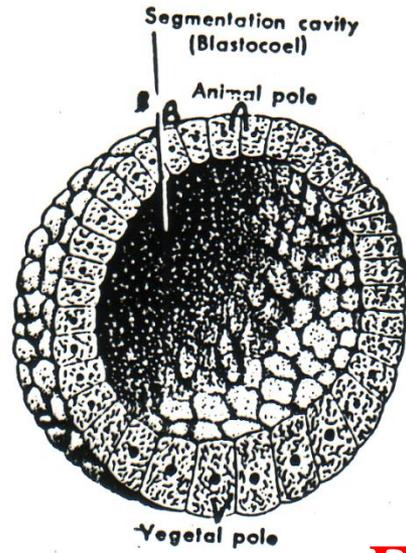
Uovo oligolecitico

**Segmentazione
oloblastica
subuguale**

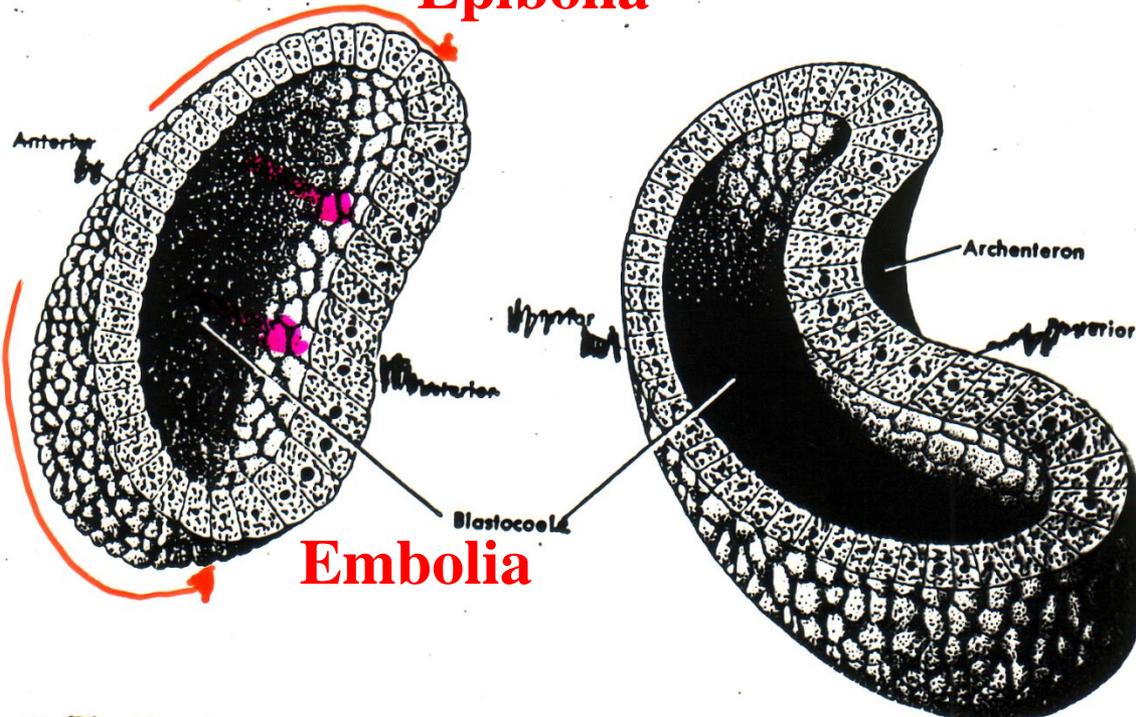
SVILUPPO DELL'ANFIOSSO



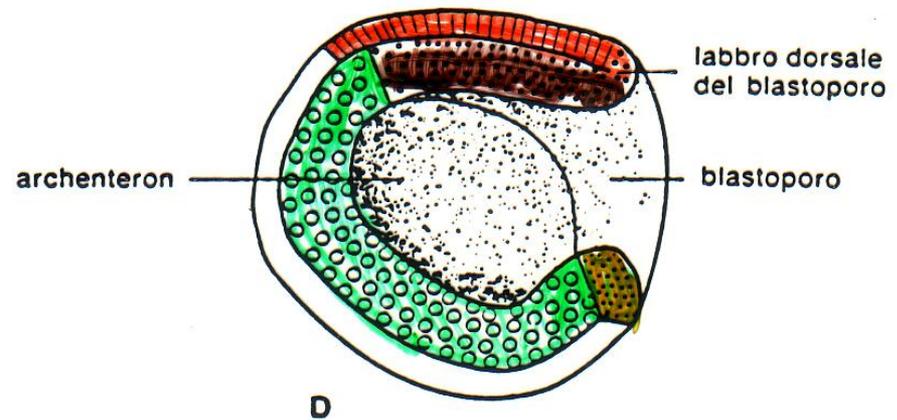
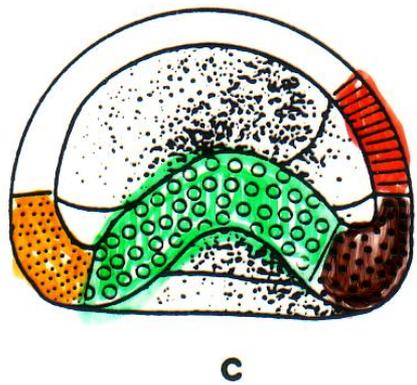
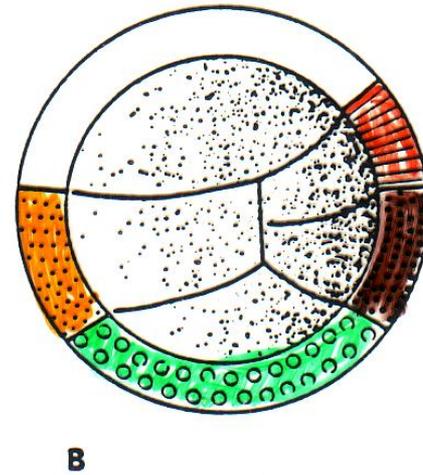
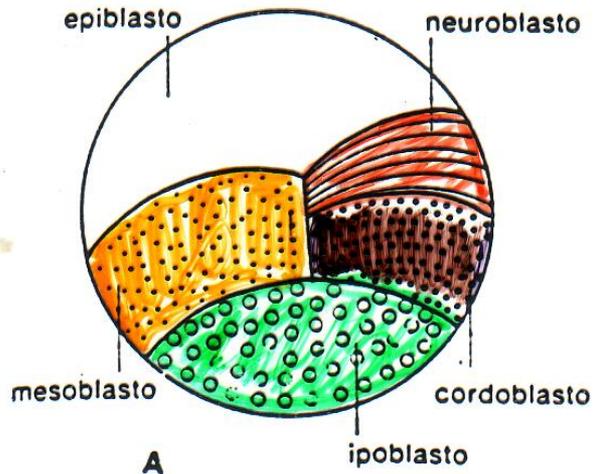
AIII

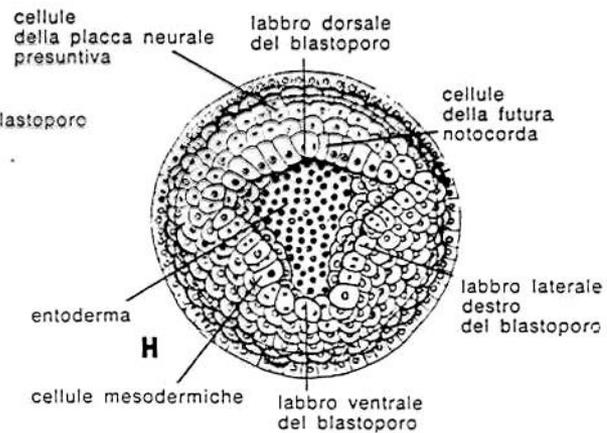
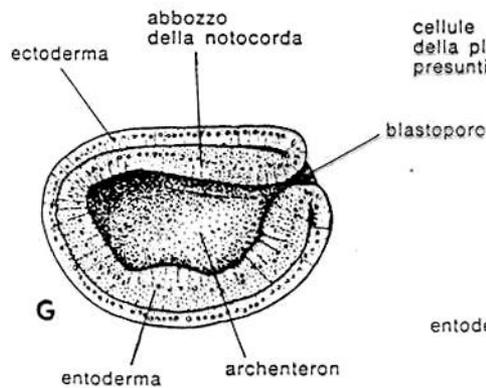
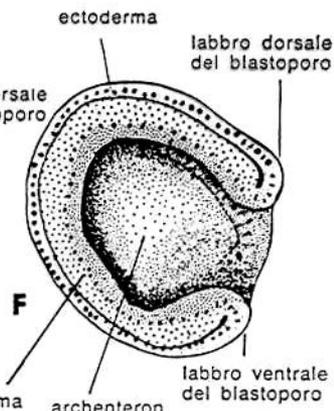
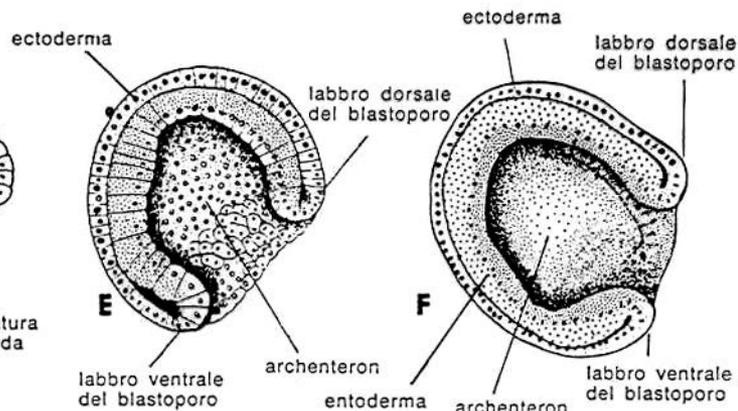
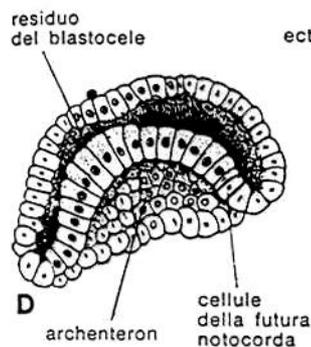
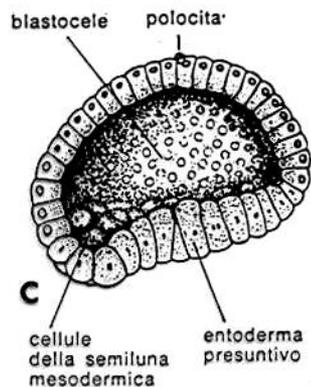
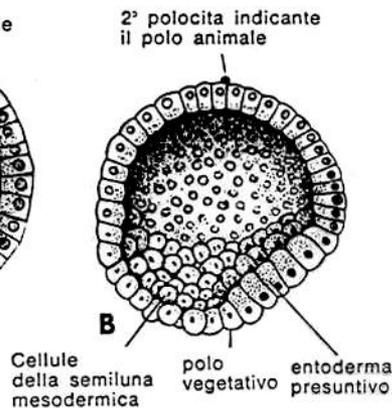
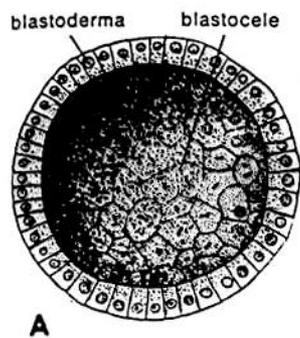


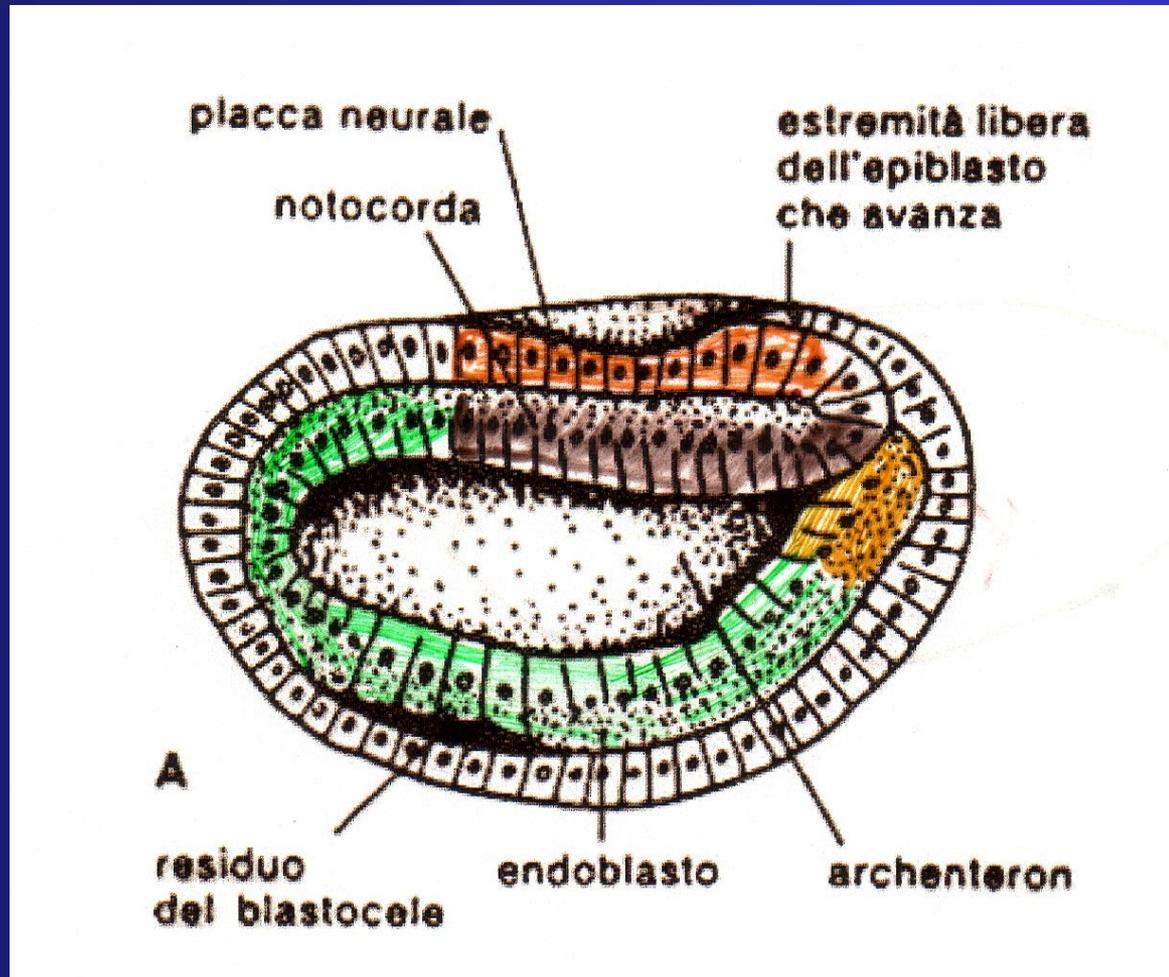
Epibolia



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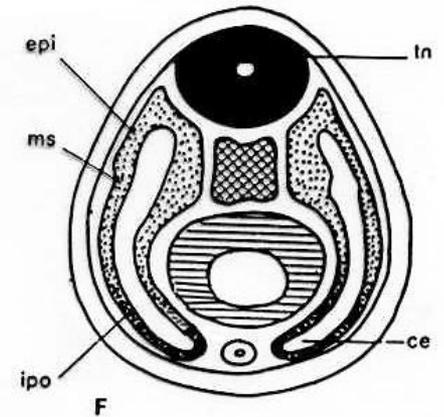
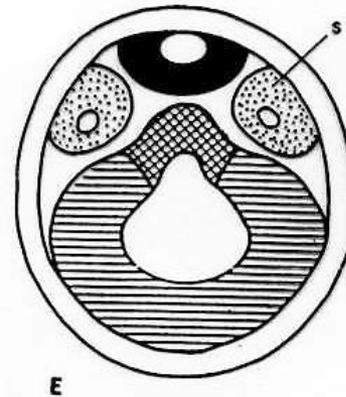
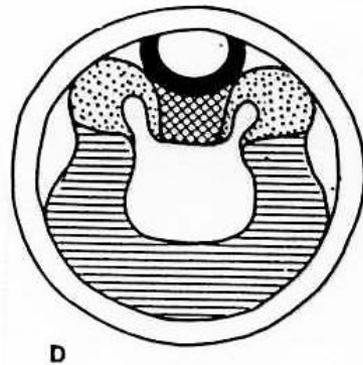
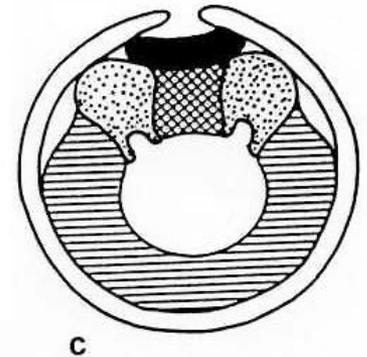
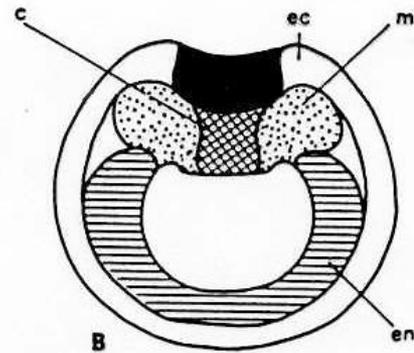
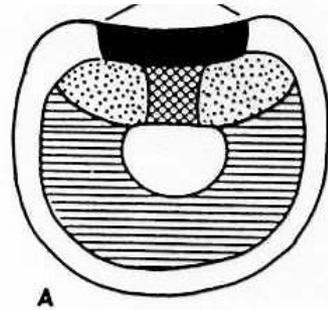
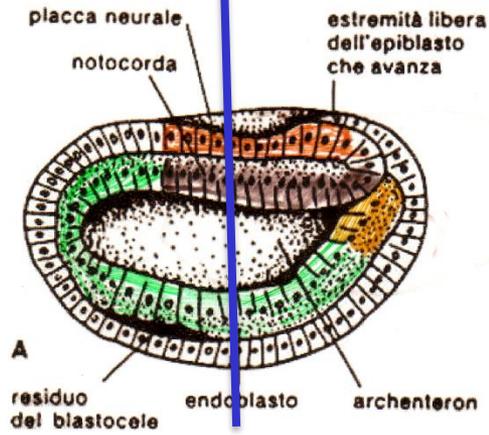


Embrione di-dermico (composto da due strati tissutali)

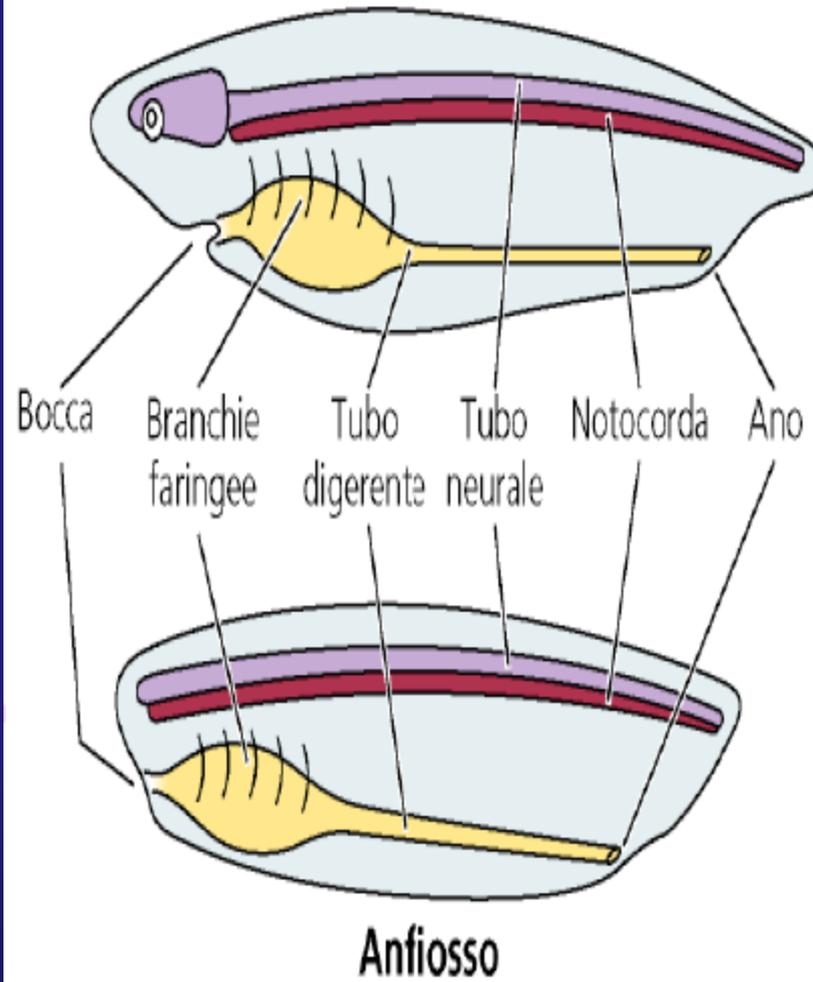
Organogenesi

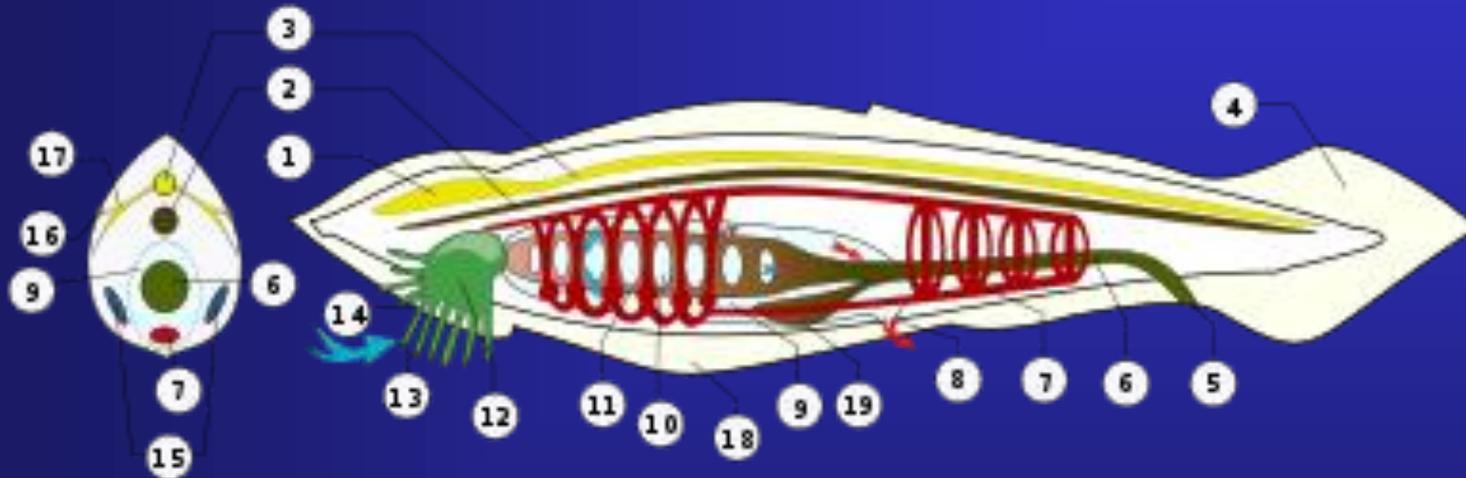
- Ectoderma: Rivestimento esterno, sistema nervoso centrale (tubo neurale)
- Mesoderma: notocorda, apparato circolatorio, apparato riproduttore ed escretore
- Endoderma: sistema digerente e respiratorio

Neurulazione



Vertebrato





Territori mancanti:
 Mesoderma pre-cordale
 Somiti
 Creste neurali