

Guías para estudar os animais

OS PEIXES

Co nome de peixes coñécense tres clases de vertebrados acuáticos co corpo hidrodinámico, a pel lisa ou cuberta de escamas, aletas, respiración branquial e reprodución ovípara.

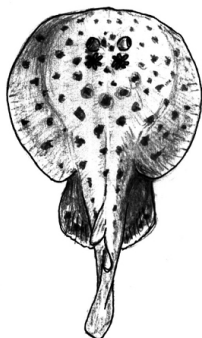
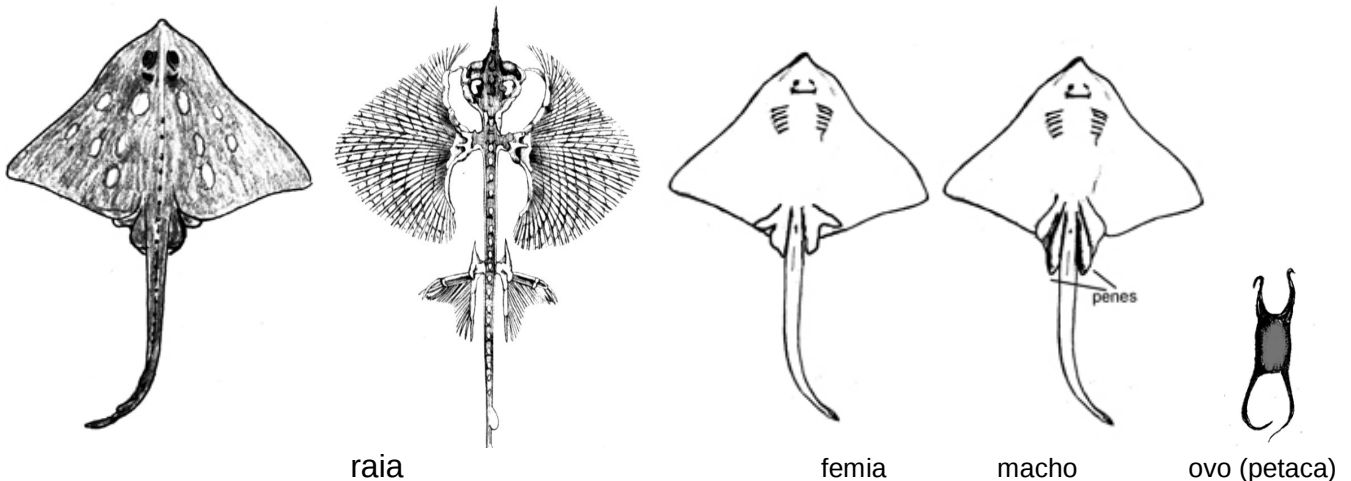
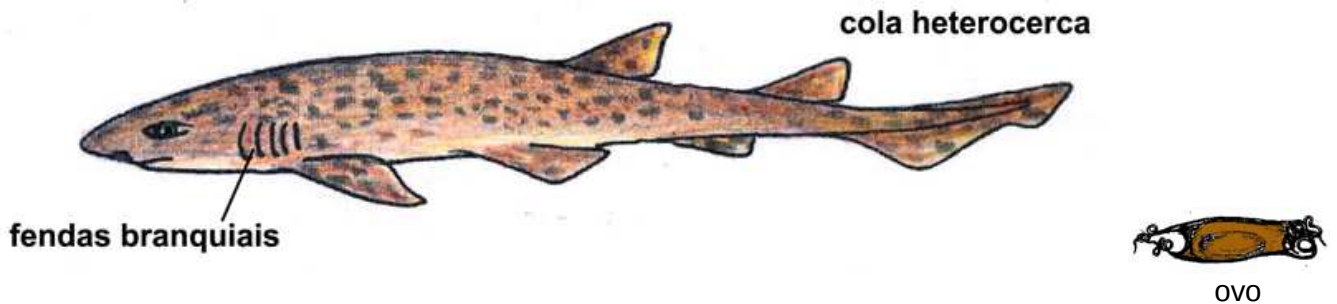
1-AGNATOS

Peixes primitivos sen mandíbulas, nin opérculo e co esqueleto febroso ou de cartílaxe.
Ex: lamprea, peixe moco...

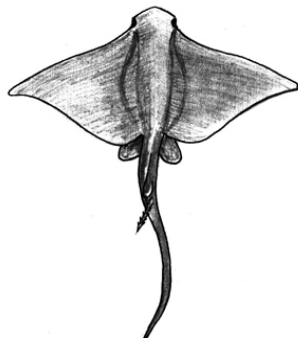


2-CONDRICTIOS

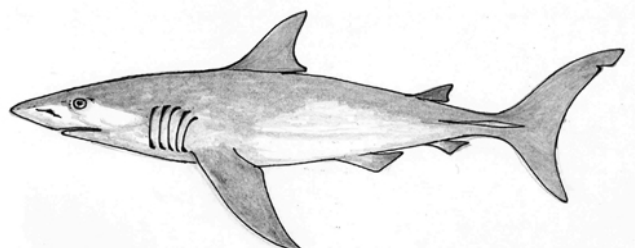
Peixes con mandíbulas, sen opérculo (con fendas branquiais), co esqueleto cartilaxinoso.
Fecundación interna.



ortuga



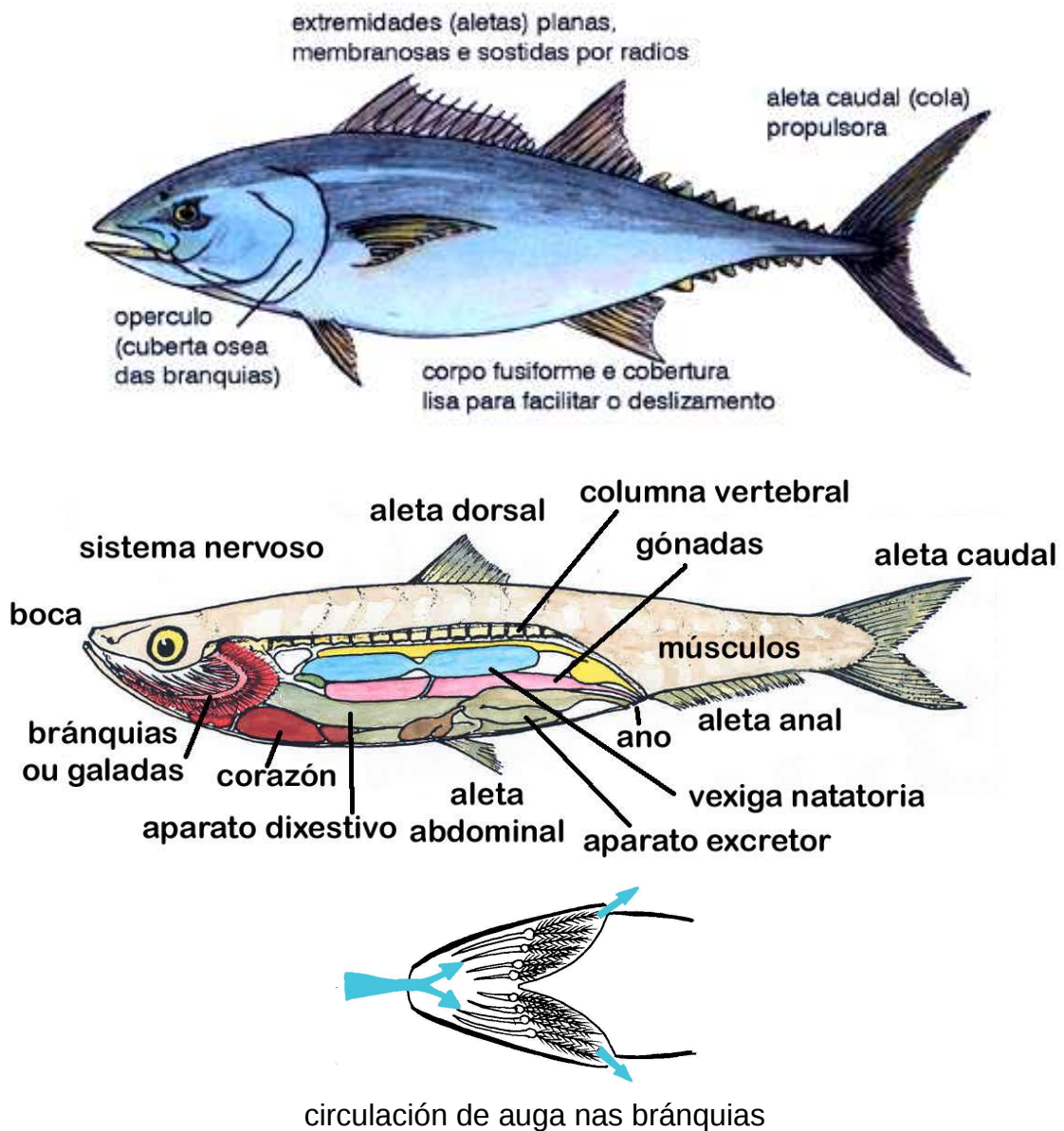
ouxa



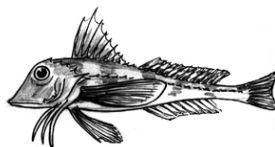
marraxo

3-OSTEITIOS

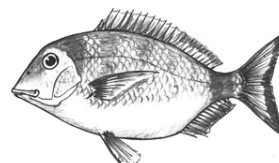
Con mandíbulas, opérculo e esqueleto óseo.
Fecundación externa



congro



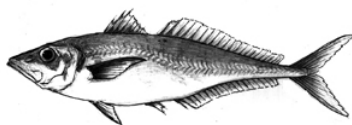
escacho



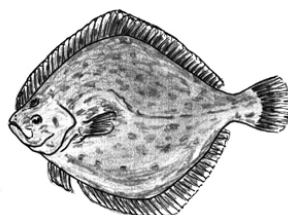
sargo



cabaliño do mar



xurelo



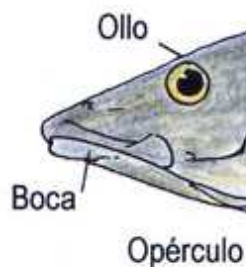
rodaballo



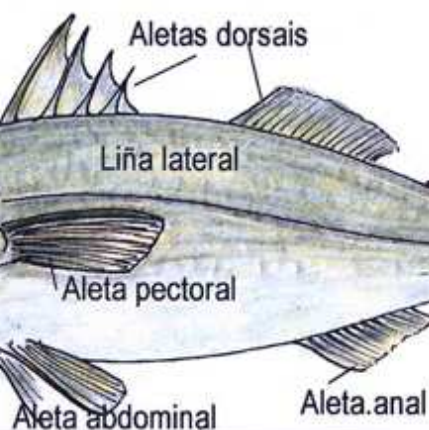
pescada

VARIACIÓNS NAS FORMAS E DETALLES

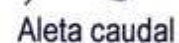
CABEZA



TRONCO



RABO



OLLOS



grande pequeno



lateral elevado

BOCAS



súpera terminal ínfera



mandíbula s. adiantada recta m. inferior adiantada

OUTROS DETALLES

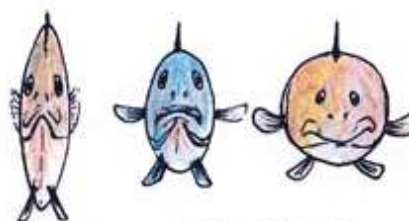


opérculo fendas branquiais



barbillóns espiñas

FORMA DO CORPO



comprimido lateralmente oval circular



plano comprimido dorso-ventralmente

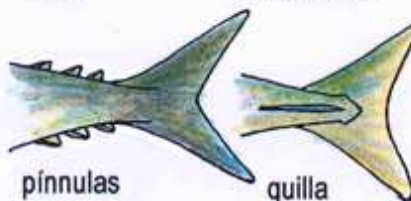
ALETAS



radios duros (espiñentos) radios brandos



mixta radios libres



pínulas quilla

heterocercro
(asimétrico)

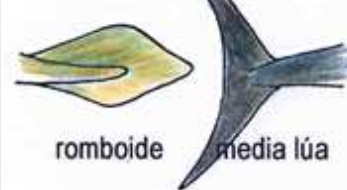


homocercro
(simétrico)

FORMAS



triangular redonda

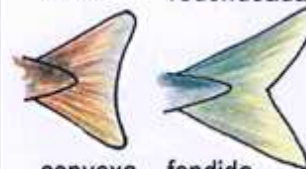


romboide media lúa

BEIRA



recta redondeada



convexa fendida