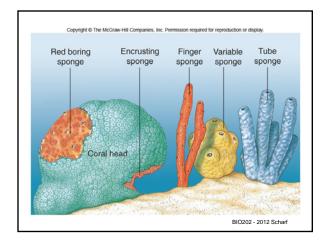
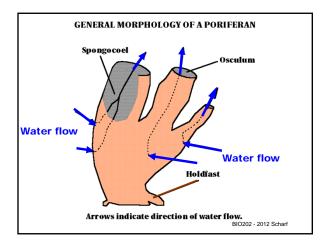


Large range in size and color

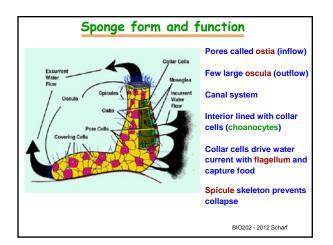












## Sponge canal systems

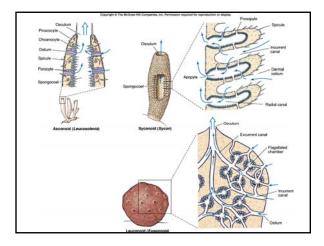
### 3 Types:

#### 1. Asconoid

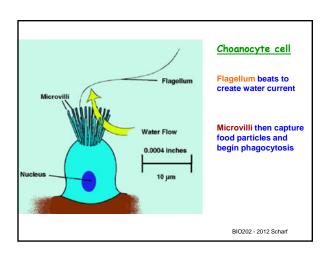
- > Simple, mostly small tube-shaped
- > Outflow through one large cavity (spongocoel)
- > Collar cells in spongocoel
- 2. Syconoid
  - Similar to Asconoid, but more complex body wall
    Collar cells in 'radial' canals rather than spongocoel
    Water passes through 'prosopyles' and 'apopyles'
- 3. Leuconoid

  - Most complex organization, promotes large size
    Flagellated chambers and multiple Oscula for outflow
  - > Most sponges

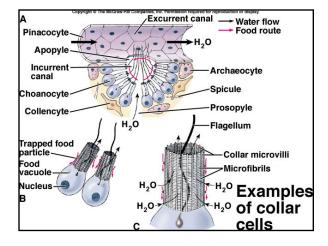
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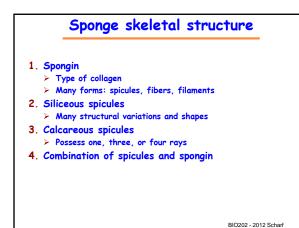


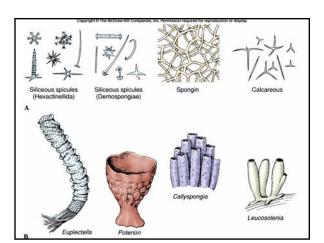




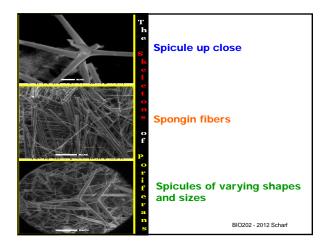














## Sponge physiology and reproduction

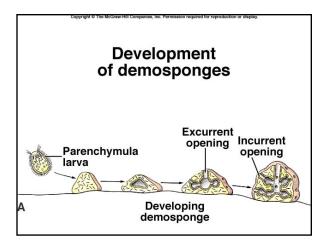
#### **Physiology**

- Completely dependent upon water filtration Feed on detritus, plankton, bacteria
- -.
  - Intracellular digestion, respiration & excretion by cell diffusion

#### **Reproduction**

- Both asexual and sexual
- Asexual by bud formation
- Sexual: many sponges are hermaphroditic, having both male and female sex cells (monoecious)
- Ability to repair injuries and regenerate lost parts

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# 3 Classes of sponges

#### 1. Class Calcarea

- Calcium carbonate spicules (straight, 3 or 4 rays)
- All types of canal systems
- Small, marine shallow water
- 2. Class Hexactinellida
  - Six-rayed siliceous spicules
  - Deep-sea
- 3. Class Demospongiae
  - 95% of all living sponges
  - · Siliceous spicules (but not six-rayed) or spongin or both
  - Only leuconoid canal system • •
  - Bath sponges (spongin only)

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