

CURSO de Educación Permanente

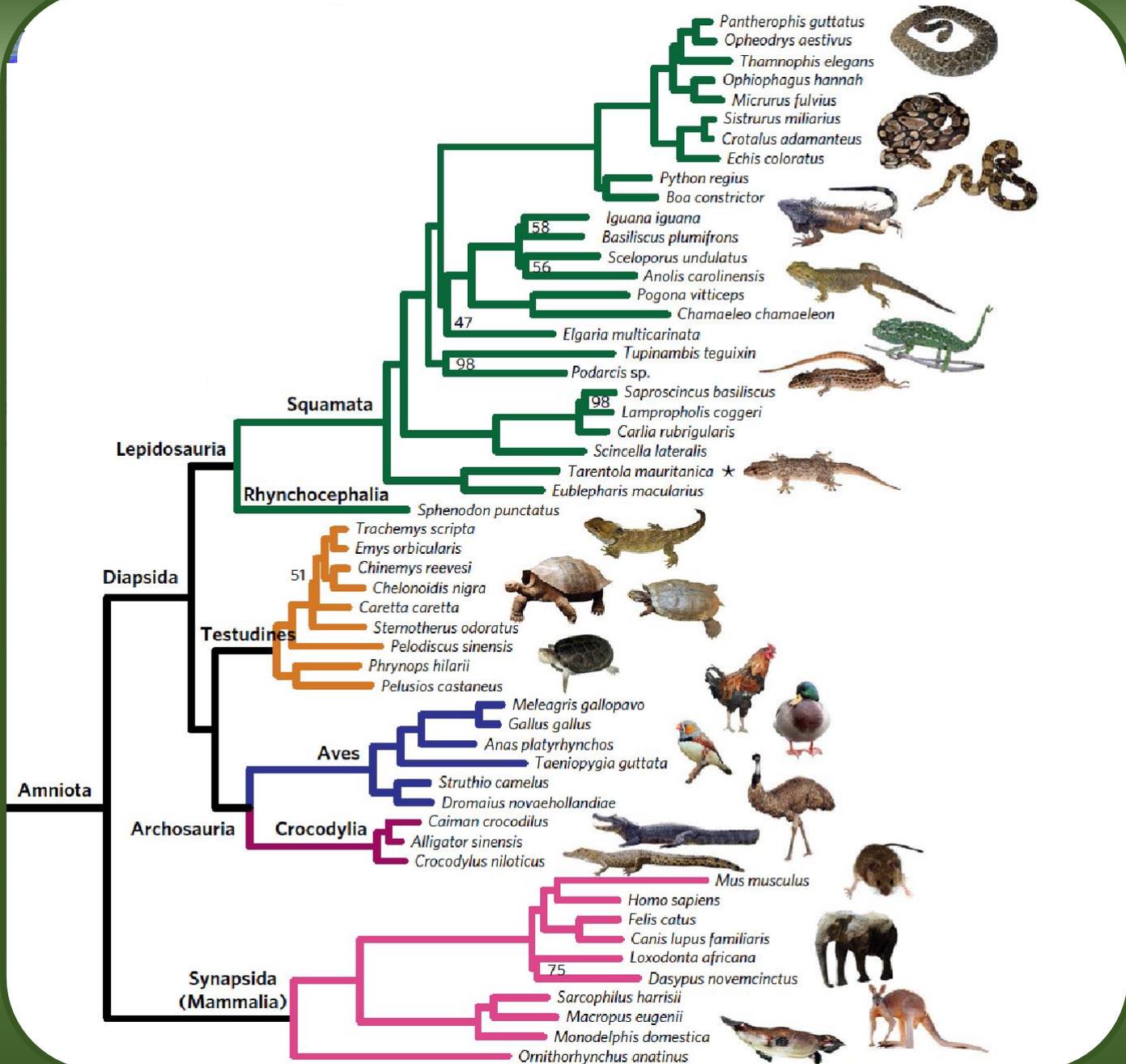
Historia natural de anfibios y reptiles: diversidad y métodos de estudio en herpetología



Origen e importancia evolutiva de los amniotas

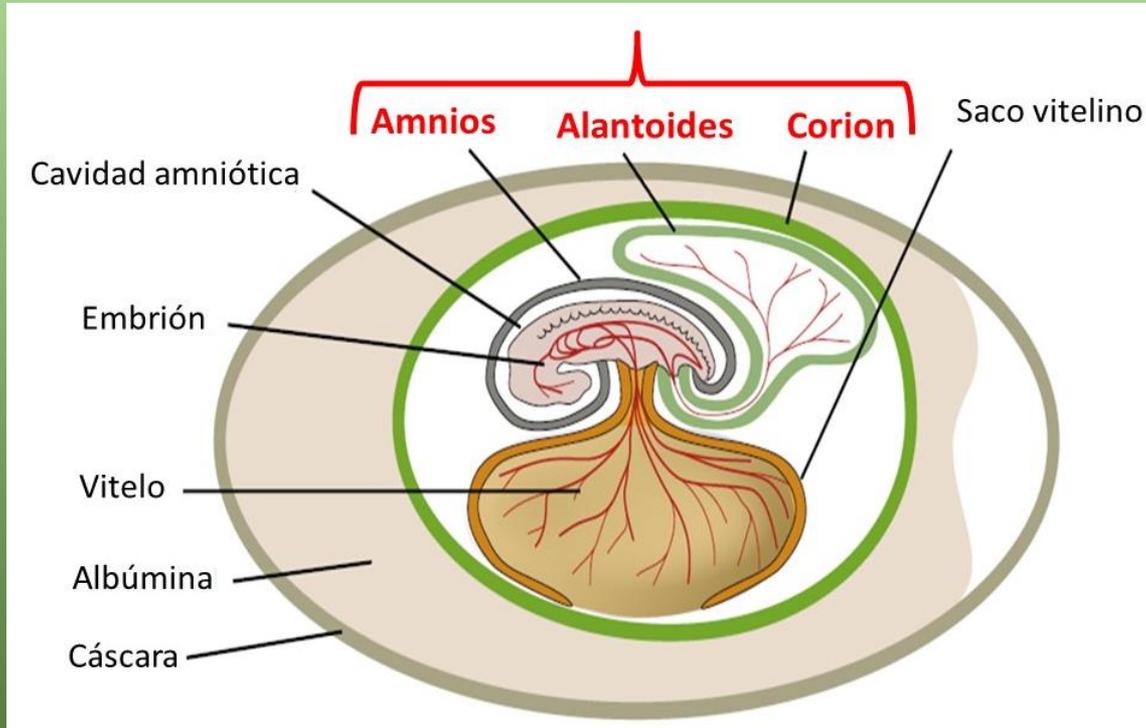
Mariabelén Riero

Amniotas



AMNIOTAS

Desarrollo de membranas
extraembrionarias



Reproducción depende
del agua

↓

HUEVO AMNIOTA

↓

Independencia del
Medio Acuático

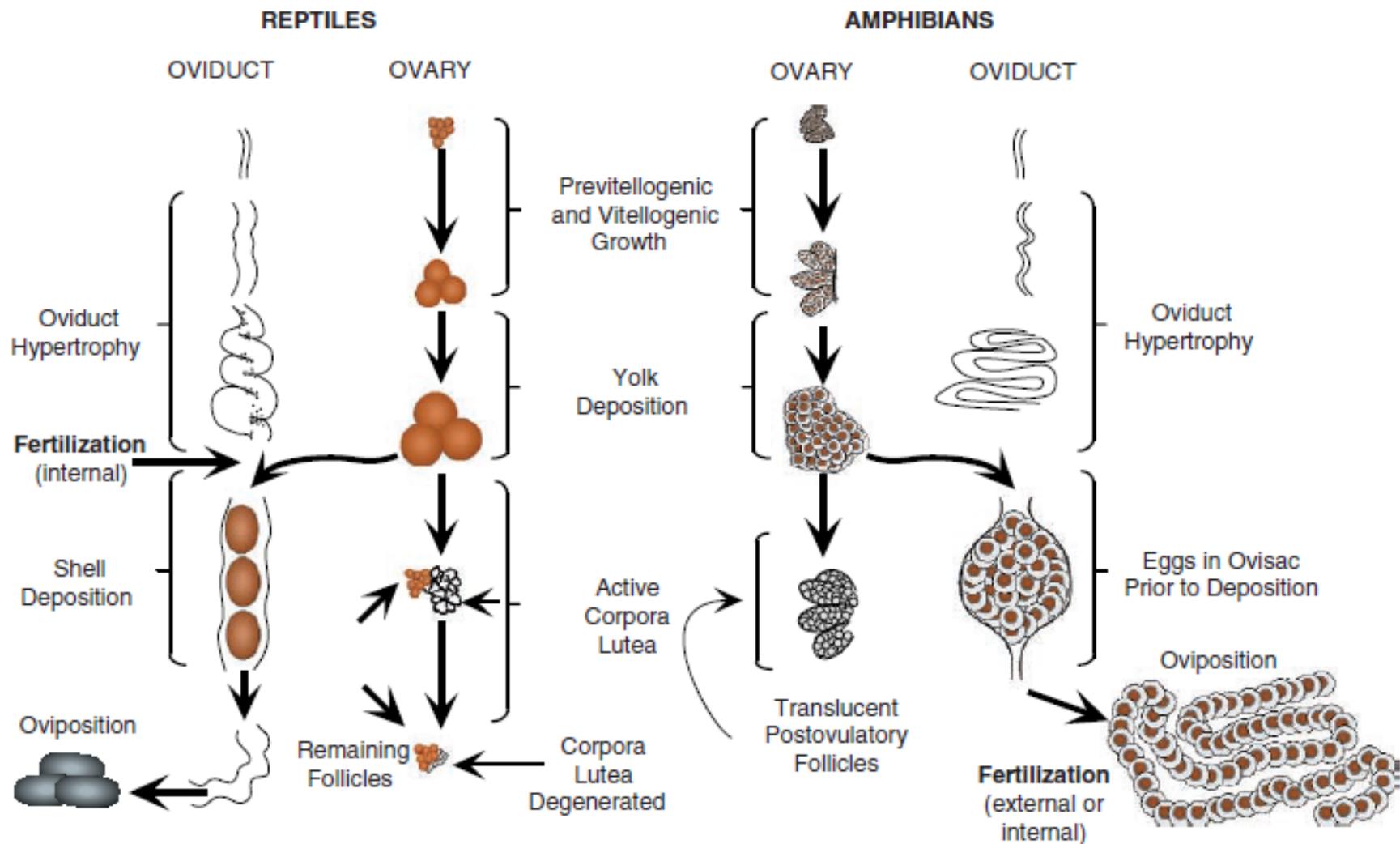
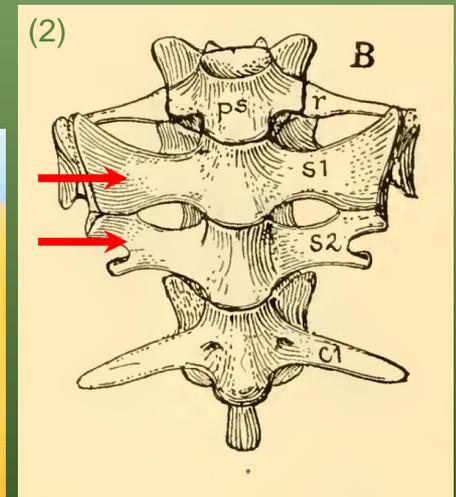
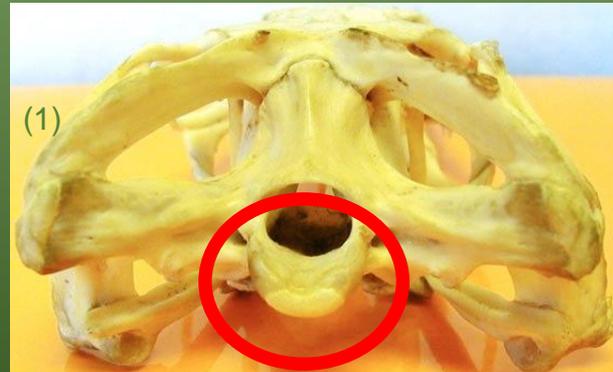
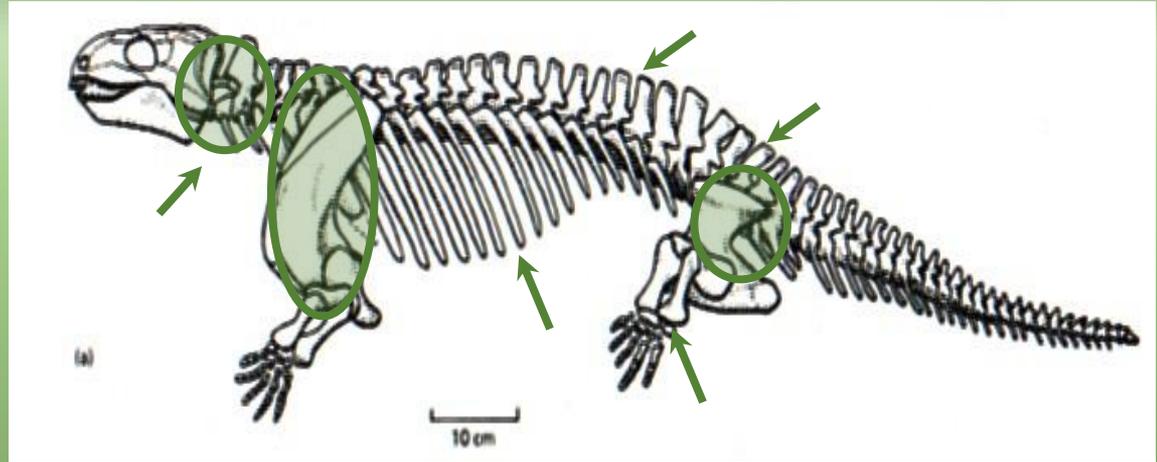


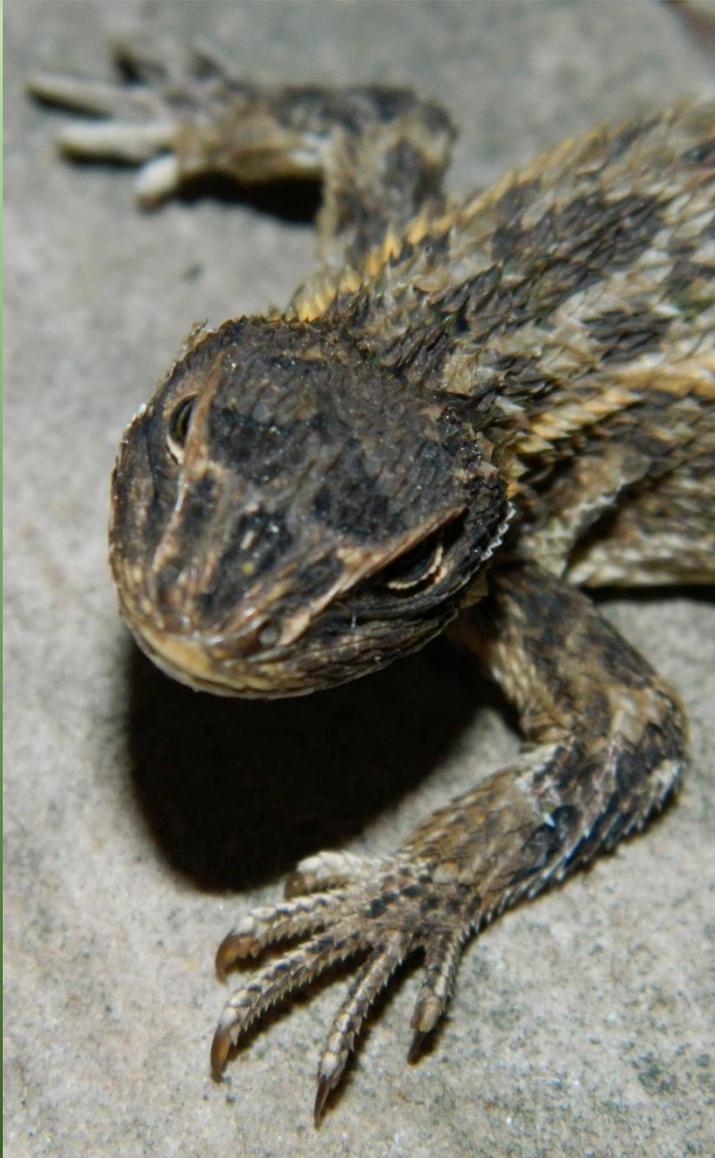
FIGURE 4.4 Development of eggs in amphibians and reptiles. Fertilization occurs internally in all reptiles after eggs are ovulated into the oviducts. Fertilization occurs externally in most amphibians. Corpora lutea are often prominent in reptiles but rare in amphibians. Following production of the clutch, the process is repeated as unused ovarian follicles mobilize lipids for production of the subsequent clutch. Subsequent clutches may be produced within the same season or in the following season, depending upon species and the environment.

Esqueleto amniota

- Complejo atlas-axis⁽¹⁾
- Vértebras más robustas (arcos neurales)
- Un par de vértebras sacras⁽²⁾
- Costillas cervicales y dorsales fuertes
- Cinturas más robustas
- Tobillo con astrágalo



Otras innovaciones



- Piel menos permeable
- Uñas duras para cavar
- Alargamiento del intestino delgado
- Glándulas lacrimales (humectantes)
- Perfeccionamiento de la musculatura
- Aumento de la eficacia pulmonar

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