

ca-05-2020

Dr. Rakesh Verma, Assistant professor
and head, D.K. College Durgam, Dist
Punjab, Paper (275.A)

Ques:

Ques:- Salpa kay life cycle ka chitra
Sabit varnan kary.

Ans:- A salp (plural Salps) or
Salpa (plural Salpae or Salpae)
is a barrel-shaped, planktic
tunicate. It moves by contracting,
thus pumping water through
its gelatinous body one of
the most efficient examples
of jet propulsion in the animal
kingdom. The salp starts de
pumped water through its internal
feeding filters feeding on
phytoplankton.

Life history:-

Slugs have a complex life cycle, with an obligatory alternation of generations. Both phases of the life cycle exist together in the same - they look quite different, but both are mostly transparent tubular, gelatinous animals that are typically between 1 and 10 cm (or and 8-9 in) tall. The solitary life history phase, also known as an *ovoid*, is a single barrel-shaped animal that reproduces asexually by parthenogenesis, producing a chain of tens to hundreds of individuals which are released from the parent at a small size.

The brain of slugs is the aggregate portion

of the life cycle. The aggregate individuals are also known as blastozoids. They remain attached together while swimming and feeding and each individual grows in size. Each blastozoid in the chain reproduces sexually (the blastozoids are sequential hermaphrodites, first maturing as females, and are fertilized by male gametes produced by a following order chains) with a young embryo attached to the body wall of the parent. The growing zooids are eventually released from the parent parents blastozoids and then continue to feed and grow as the solitary asexual phase, thus closing the life cycle of Salpe. The alternation of generations allows for a fast generation time, not with both solitary individuals