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for B.Sc part I, paper I (A).

Question: 5a :- Detorsion of Gastropods to  
classify कक्षे हुए चिह्न सहित वर्णन  
करें ?

Torsion and Detorsion in  
Gastropoda

Definition :-

Torsion (twisting) is the  
rotation of visceral organs in  
anticlockwise direction through an angle  
of  $180^\circ$  on the axis of the body  
during larval development. The phenomenon  
takes place in the free-swimming  
(veliger) larva of gastropods and  
converts the symmetrical larva into  
an asymmetrical adult.

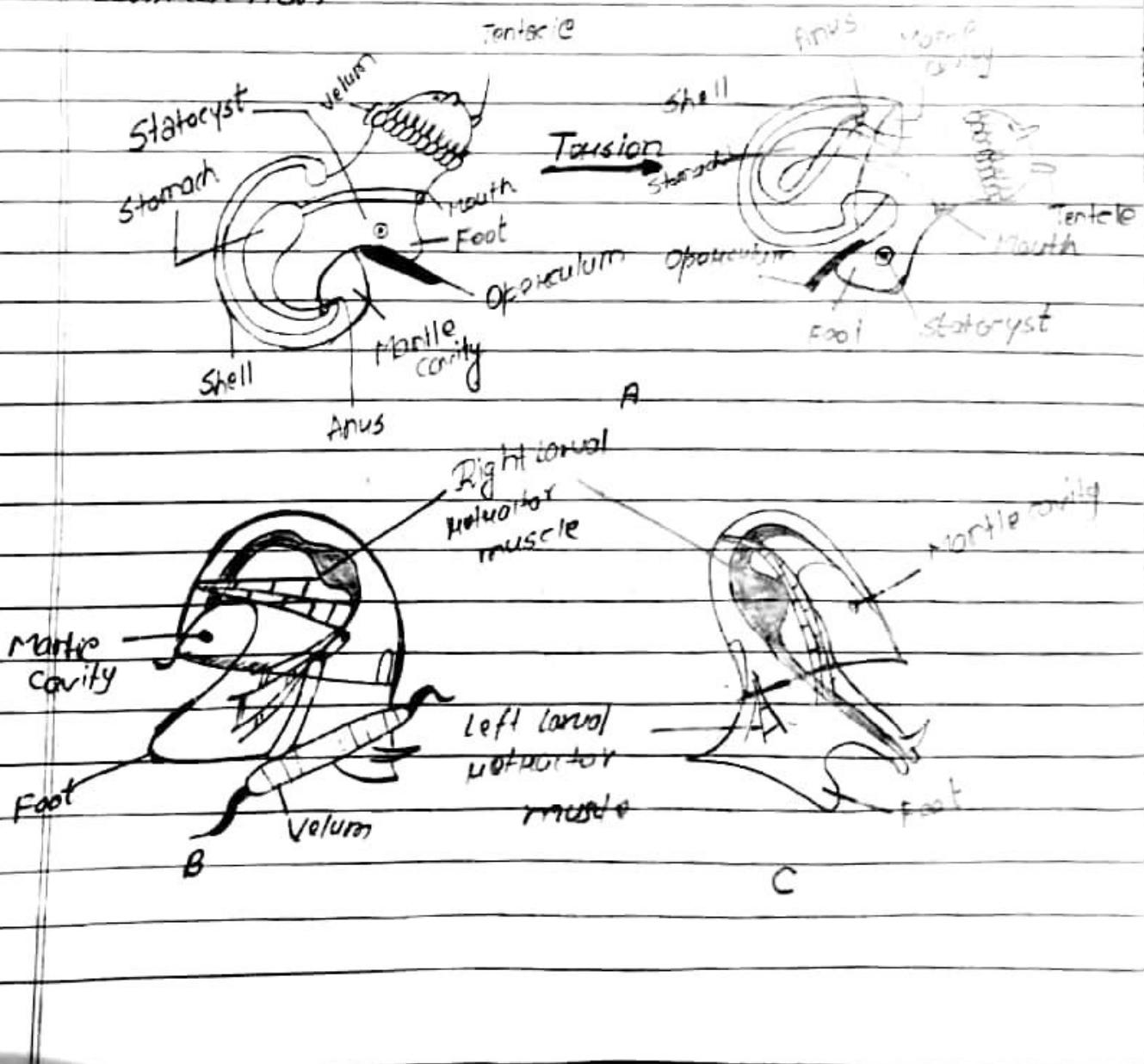
contraction of  
the larval retractor muscles and  
differential growth are possibly responsi-  
ble for such rotation. Entire rotation  
results within few minutes. Asymmetry  
is encountered at the mesodermal  
bands develop asymmetrically. The  
mesodermal band on the right side  
is larger than its left counterpart.

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The right band is composed of five mesoderm cells which elongate to form muscle cells. With the transformation of the muscle cells the visceral hump is displaced to the left side. These cells on the right side converge and transform into the larval metacard muscles. The muscle cells are absent on the left side. Tension of the visceral hump commences as soon as the lateral muscle cells attain the power of contraction.



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### Conditions before Torsion:-

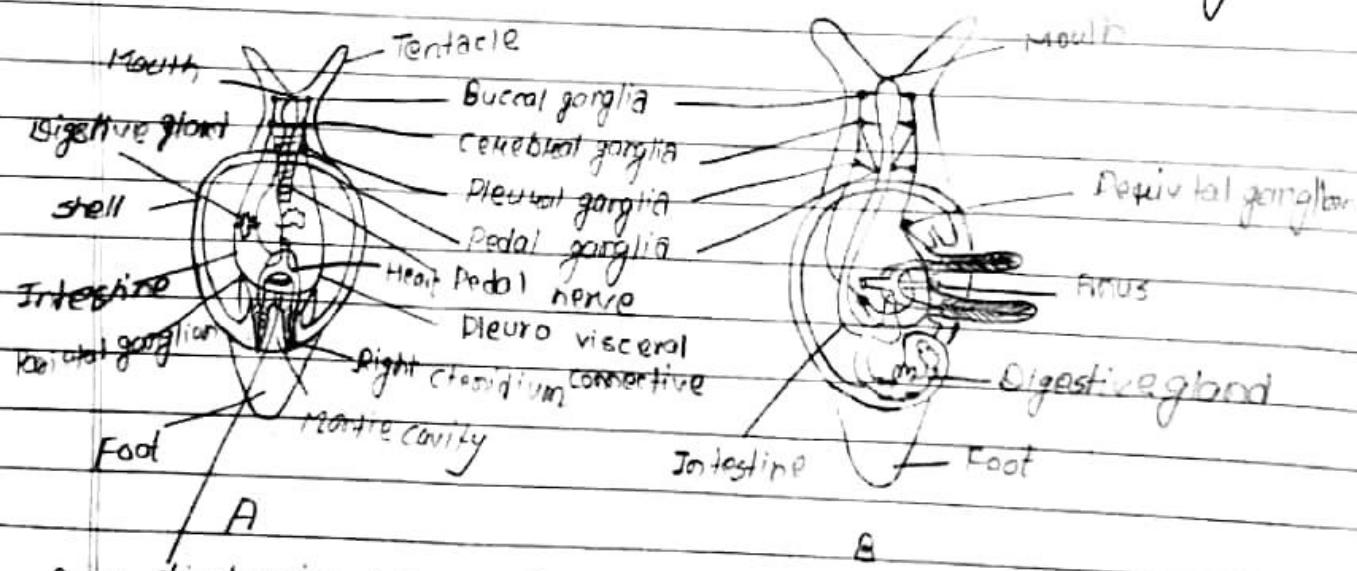
1. The mantle cavity is situated at the posterior side containing the pallial complex.
2. The ctenidia and two nephridiopores are located posteriorly.
3. The alimentary canal is straight with the mouth at the anterior side and anus at the posterior side.
4. The ovaries are placed behind the ventricle.
5. The nervous system is bilaterally symmetrical in the veliger stage when foot and a prosospinal shell are formed first in this stage.

### How Torsion Occurs:-

- ① The morphological phenomenon of bending on the ventral side which takes place in an antero-posterior sagittal plane about a transverse axis of the animal results.
- ② Simultaneous coiling up of those structures

results in an exogastric coil.

- ③ Ventral position for the visceral mass and mantle rotate about  $180^\circ$  or little more.
- ④ During the completion of metamorphosis there is no lateral tension subsequent of primitive ventral plexus with the result that the original coil of the visceral sac and the shell which was originally dorsal or exogastric becomes ventral or endogastric.



Anus discharging into mantle cavity

so the lateral torsion leads to the attainment of condition of gasteropods following certain changes in original organisation. Lateral torsion is due to arrested growth of one side and active expansion of the other.