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for B.Sc. Part 2nd, paper B (A),
unit = 3 (C).

Question 53: Scoliodon ko classify karke hue
sachitra vanan karne...?

Answer :- Introduction to Scoliodon :-

The class elasmobranchi embraces
a large variety of cartilaginous fishes.
To give a general idea of the
class, the common example of the
group, the dogfish, is selected as
an introductory type.

The one sexual
genera of dogfishes available in
the different parts of the earth.
The typical Indian genus, scoliodon is
described below. The genus is represen-
ted by about nine species, of
which four are very common
in the Indian seas.

The genus scoliodon
is distinguished from other dogfishes
by having an elongated snout,
depressed head and a compressed
body. The teeth are similar in both
the jaws.

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The caudal pit and the sub-caudal lobe are prominent and distinct. The four Indian species of Scoliodon are: Scoliodon somnathian, S. dumemilii, S. palasomath and S. walbeohmi.

ADVERTISEMENTS :

- Systematic Position :
- Pylum Chordata
- subphylum Vertebrata
- (= Craniata)
- Series - Pisces
- Class - Elasmobranchii
- Subclass - Selachii
- Superorder - Selachoidi
- (= Platythemia)

Habit and Habitat of Scoliodon:-

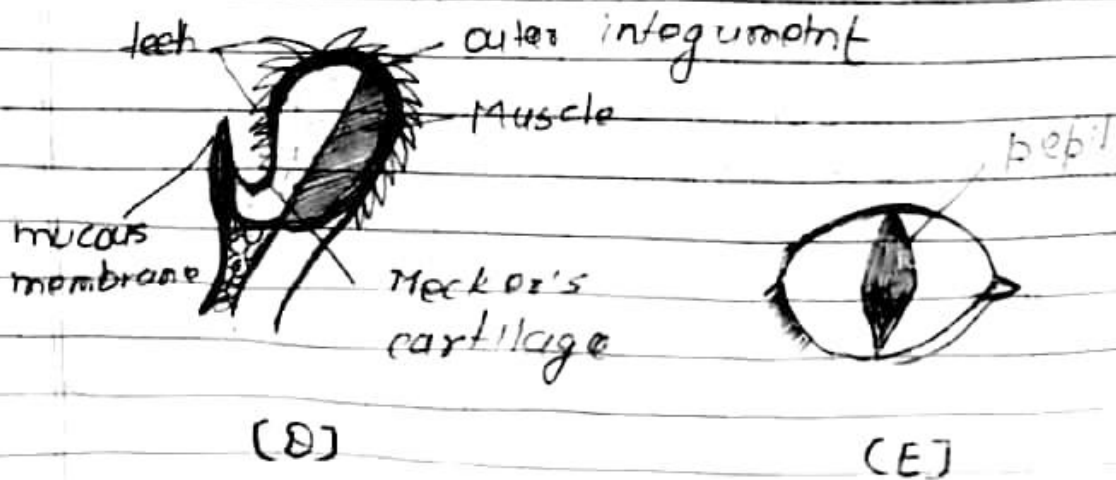
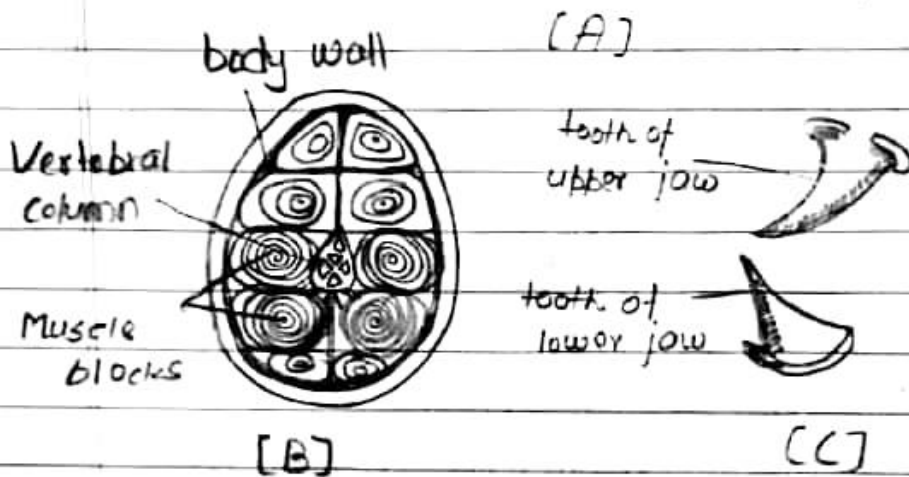
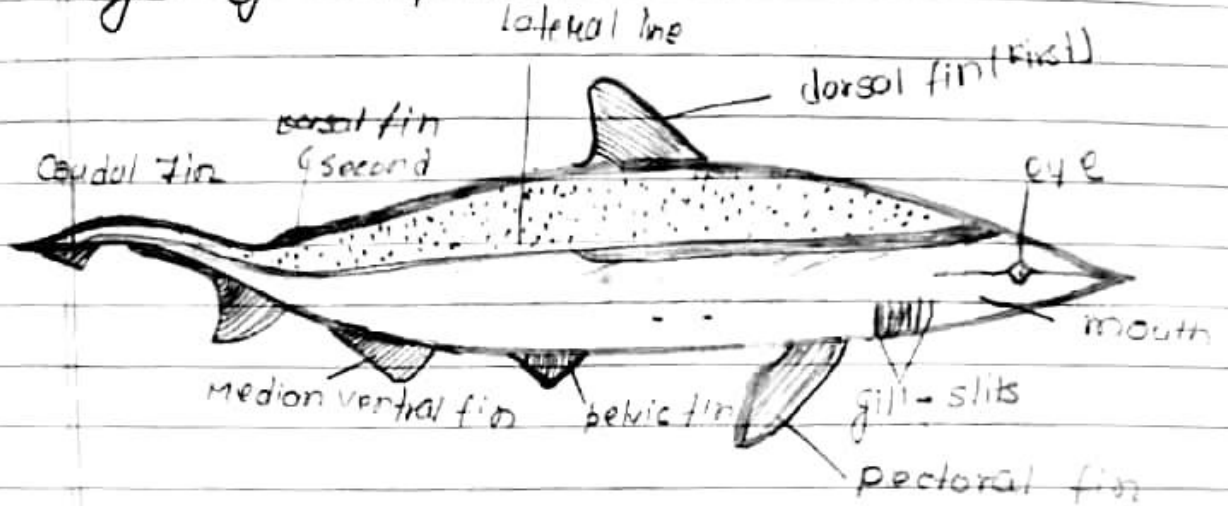
The shark is a marine, carnivorous and predaceous animal. It eats small pelagic schooling and bottom living bony fishes, including anchovies, codlet (Bregmacero-tidae), burrowing gobies (Tripauchenidae) and Bombay ducks (Harpadontidae) as well as shrimps and cuttle fish.

Both sexes mature between 1-2 years old and the males reach largest size at the age of about 5 years.

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and females reach largest size at the age of 6 years.

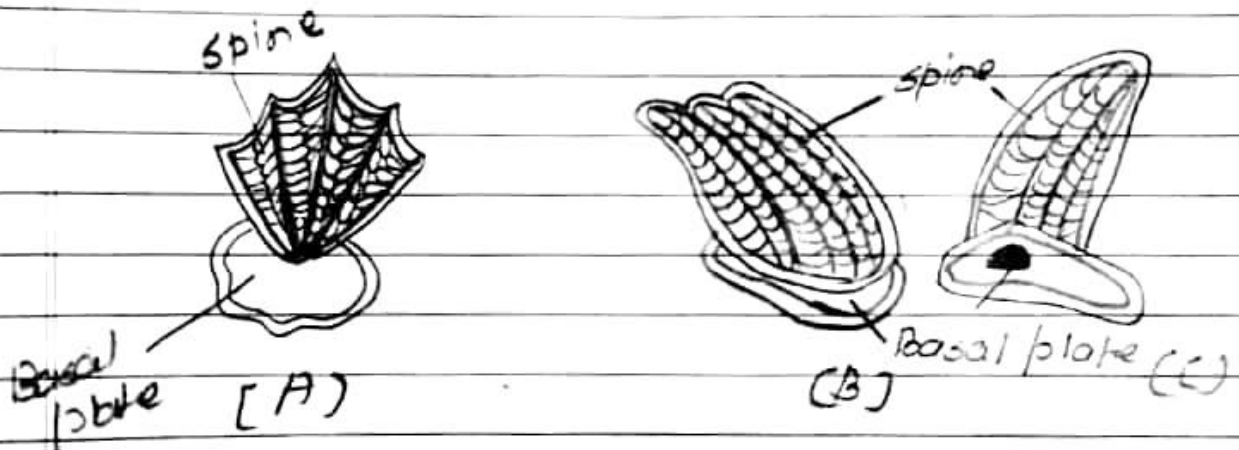


A common tropical shark of continental and insular shelves

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Skeletal structures of Scoliodon:

Scoliodon possesses well-developed exoskeletal and endo-skeletal structures. The exoskeleton includes predominantly the scales which are present all over the body. The endoskeleton embraces the axial and appendicular skeleton.



Locomotion in scoliodon:

The movement of scoliodon is caused by the activities of the myotomal longitudinal muscle fibres and is also aided by movement of the fins. In the phylogenetic history of the fishes, the fins were primarily employed (history) to raise the body off the bottom, but these became secondarily used in swimming by producing undulatory movements.