

- Filogenia dos Vertebrados

- Origem dos Gnathostomata: os vertebrados com maxilas

Questões levantadas na aula passada:

- 1) Quais as relações filogenéticas dos "ostracodermes"?
- 2) De que maneira os "ostracodermes" contribuem para o entendimento da evolução das características que levou ao aparecimento dos Gnathostomata?

Objetivos desta aula

- Caracterizar os Gnathostomata
- Discutir as transições morfológicas nos representantes da base da filogenia dos Vertebrados
 - transição: "protocordados" - vertebrados
 - transição: Cyclostomata – Gnathostomata
- Apresentar a diversidade dos grupos fósseis de Gnathostomata: Placodermi e Acanthodi

Gnathostomata

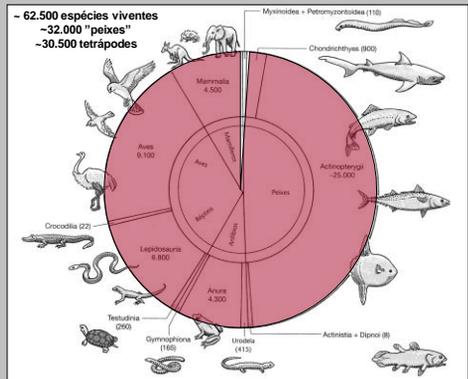
(gnathos = maxila) (stoma = boca)



https://www.atantafilmfestival.com

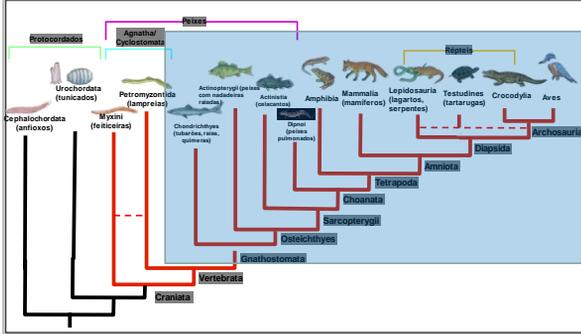
"... talvez o maior de todos os avanços na história dos vertebrados tenha sido o desenvolvimento de maxilas e a consequente revolução no modo de vida dos peixes primitivos..." (Alfred S. Romer, 1967)

Diversidade atual dos Gnathostomata: > 99% dos Craniata



Pough et al. 2003

Diversidade atual dos Gnathostomata



Funções das maxilas



PREDÇÃO:
sucção
mastigação
apreensão



Funções das maxilas



Mas também:

acasalamento, cuidado parental, 'manipulação' de objetos

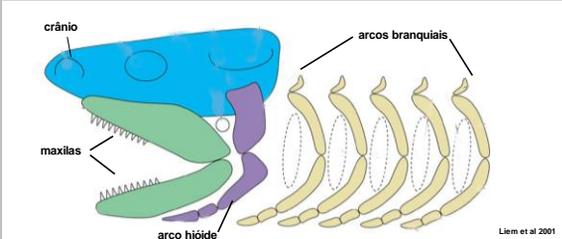


O aparecimento das maxilas foi uma novidade evolutiva massiva que se refletiu não só na evolução de características dos predadores, mas também das presas e abrangem tanto as estratégias de captura de presas quanto habilidades de fuga.



Características dos Gnathostomata: maxilas

Elementos que formam as maxilas, arco hióide e arcos branquiais são derivados da crista neural



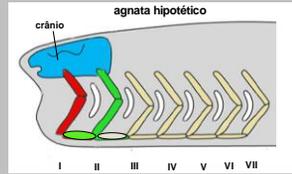
Derivadas de alguma estrutura já presente nos vertebrados sem maxilas?

OU

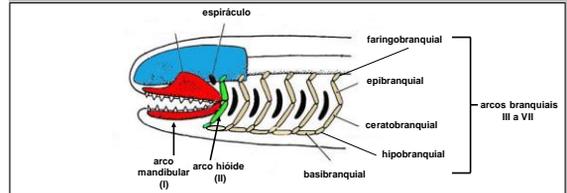
Novidade evolutiva – sem estrutura correspondente nos vertebrados sem maxilas

Liem et al 2001

Características dos Gnathostomata: maxilas

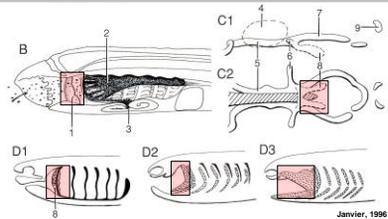


Hipótese clássica (Gegenbaur 1878): maxilas e arco hióide derivam dos arcos viscerais de um ancestral agnata



Liem et al 2001
Kardong, 1998

Características dos Gnathostomata: maxilas



Hipótese alternativa 1 (Janvier 1990): maxilas derivam do esqueleto do velum de um ancestral agnata

Janvier, 1996

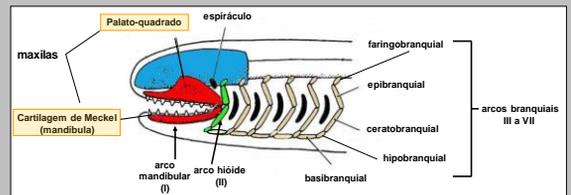
Fig. 6.3. The origin of jaws. A, the classical transformational scenario (A1-3) jaws, hyoid and gill arches in black) assuming that the endoskeletal jaws and hyoid arch (A3) derive from functional gill arches in a jawless ancestor (A1); B, sagittal section through a larval lamprey, showing the function of the velum and mucous trap; C, embryonic head skeleton of a lamprey, showing the medial velar skeleton in lateral (C1) and ventral (C2) view; D, transformational scenarios (D1-3) assuming that the endoskeletal jaws formed from the velar skeleton before the subsequent hyoid and gill arches (medial visceral skeleton dotted, lateral visceral skeleton black); 1, velum; 2, mucous trap; 3, endostyle; 4, otic capsule; 5, parachordals; 6, pedicel; 7, tubelets; 8, medial velar skeleton; 9, nasal capsule. (A, from Reif (1982a); B, from Mallatt (1981); C, from Johnch (1948).)

Características dos Gnathostomata: maxilas

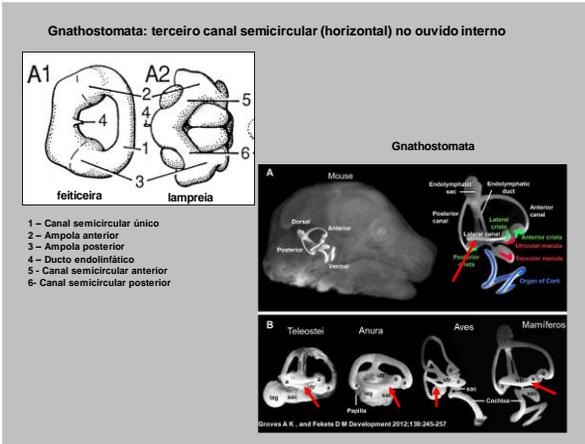
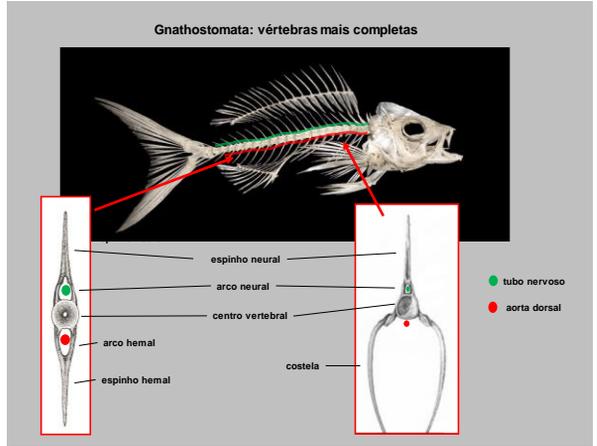
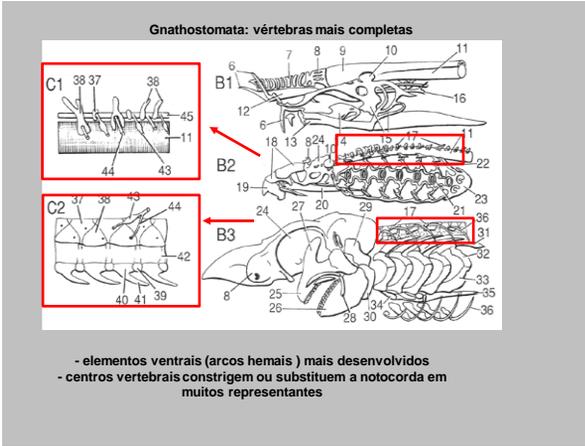
Evidências

- Fósseis – não mostram transição

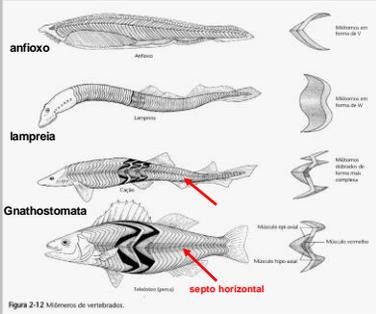
- semelhanças morfológicas: padrão seriado do esqueleto, musculatura e inervação



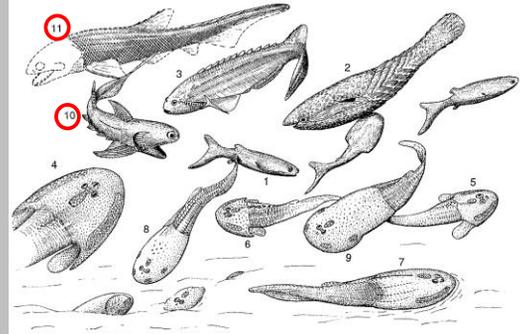
Liem et al 2001
Kardong, 1998



Gnathostomata: septo horizontal na musculatura axial

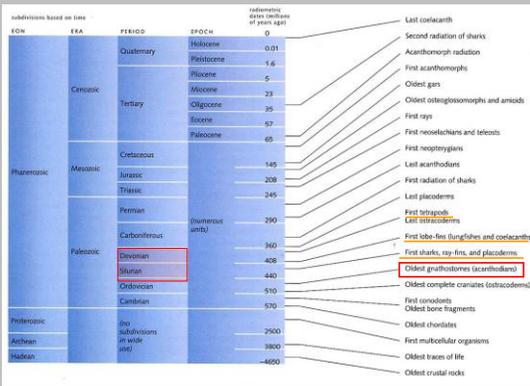


- septo horizontal divide os músculos do tronco em bloco dorsal (epiaxial) e ventral (hipoaxial)
- maior controle e mobilidade muscular



Saaremaa Island, Estonia, Siluriano - 420 mi anos
Janvier, 1996

10 - Acanthodi
11 - *Andreolepis* (Osteichthyes)

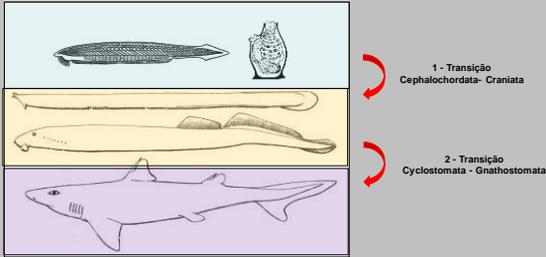


Maisey, 1996

Objetivos desta aula

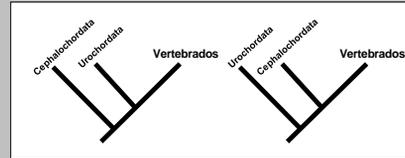
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Hiatos morfológicos nos Chordata recentes



Hiato morfológico entre dois táxons:
 Disparidade anatómica.
 Ausência de táxons que possam ser usados para demonstrar possíveis transformações de caracteres entre dois táxons muito distintos.
 Impossibilidade de identificar homólogias entre os dois táxons que possam ser usadas como uma primeira hipótese de relações.

1 - Transição Cephalochordata-Craniata



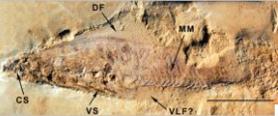
Onde procurar informações que ajudem a preencher esse hiato?

Registro fóssil

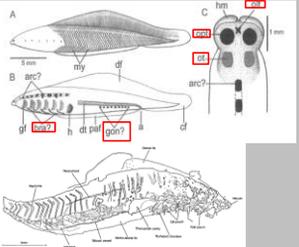
1 - Transição Cephalochordata-Craniata

Mylokunmingiida

Haikouichthys – Cambriano Inferior – China – + 500 ex.



- Características:
- tecido mineralizado ausente
 - cápsulas olfativa, óptica e auditiva pares (olf., opt., aud)
 - seis pares branquiais sustentadas por arcos branquiais (bra)
 - miômeros em W
 - crânio – evidência incerta – área recobrida cápsulas sensoriais
 - Ausência radiais cartilagineos nas nadadeiras medianas
 - gônadas* (gon) com arranjo seriado (restrito à Cephalochordata)
 - (*tb interpretado como glândulas de muco)



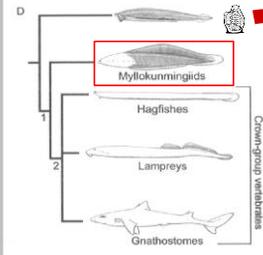
Mylokunmingia - Cambriano Inferior – China



Shu et al., 1999; Holland & Chen 2001, Janvier, 2007

1 - Transição Cephalochordata-Craniata

Mylokunmingiida



Os Mylokunmingiida preenchem o hiato entre Cephalochordata – Vertebrata?

São morfológicamente muito semelhantes aos "crown-group" dos vertebrados. Mas possui combinação características de Cephalochordata (gônadas*) e Craniata (cápsulas sensoriais, arcos branquiais, miômeros em W).

1 - Transição Cephalochordata-Craniata

Metaspriggina – Cambriano Médio - Burgess Shale (Canadá)
(descrito na década de 1990)

reduced images of: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, aa, ab, ac, ad, ae, af, ag, ah, ai, aj, ak, al, am, an, ao, ap, aq, ar, as, at, au, av, aw, ax, ay, az, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh, bi, bj, bk, bl, bm, bn, bo, bp, bq, br, bs, bt, bu, bv, bw, bx, by, bz, ca, cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, cg, ch, ci, cj, ck, cl, cm, cn, co, cp, cq, cr, cs, ct, cu, cv, cw, cx, cy, cz, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, dg, dh, di, dj, dk, dl, dm, dn, do, dp, dq, dr, ds, dt, du, dv, dw, dx, dy, dz, ea, eb, ec, ed, ee, ef, eg, eh, ei, ej, ek, el, em, en, eo, ep, eq, er, es, et, eu, ev, ew, ex, ey, ez, fa, fb, fc, fd, fe, ff, fg, fh, fi, fj, fk, fl, fm, fn, fo, fp, fq, fr, fs, ft, fu, fv, fw, fx, fy, fz, ga, gb, gc, gd, ge, gf, gg, gh, gi, gj, gk, gl, gm, gn, go, gp, gq, gr, gs, gt, gu, gv, gw, gx, gy, gz, ha, hb, hc, hd, he, hf, hg, hh, hi, hj, hk, hl, hm, hn, ho, hp, hq, hr, hs, ht, hu, hv, hw, hx, hy, hz, ia, ib, ic, id, ie, if, ig, ih, ii, ij, ik, il, im, in, io, ip, iq, ir, is, it, iu, iv, iw, ix, iy, iz, ja, jb, jc, jd, je, jf, jg, jh, ji, jj, jk, jl, jm, jn, jo, jp, jq, jr, js, jt, ju, jv, jw, jx, jy, jz, ka, kb, kc, kd, ke, kf, kg, kh, ki, kj, kl, km, kn, ko, kp, kq, kr, ks, kt, ku, kv, kw, kx, ky, kz, la, lb, lc, ld, le, lf, lg, lh, li, lj, lk, ll, lm, ln, lo, lp, lq, lr, ls, lt, lu, lv, lw, lx, ly, lz, ma, mb, mc, md, me, mf, mg, mh, mi, mj, mk, ml, mm, mn, mo, mp, mq, mr, ms, mt, mu, mv, mw, mx, my, mz, na, nb, nc, nd, ne, nf, ng, nh, ni, nj, nk, nl, nm, no, np, nq, nr, ns, nt, nu, nv, nw, nx, ny, nz, oa, ob, oc, od, oe, of, og, oh, oi, oj, ok, ol, om, on, oo, op, oq, or, os, ot, ou, ov, ow, ox, oy, oz, pa, pb, pc, pd, pe, pf, pg, ph, pi, pj, pk, pl, pm, pn, po, pp, pq, pr, ps, pt, pu, pv, pw, px, py, pz, qa, qb, qc, qd, qe, qf, qg, qh, qi, qj, qk, ql, qm, qn, qo, qp, qq, qr, qs, qt, qu, qv, qw, qx, qy, qz, ra, rb, rc, rd, re, rf, rg, rh, ri, rj, rk, rl, rm, rn, ro, rp, rq, rr, rs, rt, ru, rv, rw, rx, ry, rz, sa, sb, sc, sd, se, sf, sg, sh, si, sj, sk, sl, sm, sn, so, sp, sq, sr, ss, st, su, sv, sw, sx, sy, sz, ta, tb, tc, td, te, tf, tg, th, ti, tj, tk, tl, tm, tn, to, tp, tq, tr, ts, tt, tu, tv, tw, tx, ty, tz, ua, ub, uc, ud, ue, uf, ug, uh, ui, uj, uk, ul, um, un, uo, up, uq, ur, us, ut, uu, uv, uw, ux, uy, uz, va, vb, vc, vd, ve, vf, vg, vh, vi, vj, vk, vl, vm, vn, vo, vp, vq, vr, vs, vt, vu, vv, vw, vx, vy, vz, wa, wb, wc, wd, we, wf, wg, wh, wi, wj, wk, wl, wm, wn, wo, wp, wq, wr, ws, wt, wu, wv, ww, wx, wy, wz, xa, xb, xc, xd, xe, xf, xg, xh, xi, xj, xk, xl, xm, xn, xo, xp, xq, xr, xs, xt, xu, xv, xw, xx, xy, xz, ya, yb, yc, yd, ye, yf, yg, yh, yi, yj, yk, yl, ym, yn, yo, yp, yq, yr, ys, yt, yu, yv, yw, yx, yy, yz, za, zb, zc, zd, ze, zf, zg, zh, zi, zj, zk, zl, zm, zn, zo, zp, zq, zr, zs, zt, zu, zv, zw, zx, zy, zz.

Conway Morris & Caron 2014

1 - Transição Cephalochordata-Craniata

Metaspriggina – Cambriano Médio - Burgess Shale (Canadá)

Características:
 Notocorda, olhos, órgãos olfativos pares, arcuália (?) oratório(?), miômeros em forma de W, cauda pós-anal
 Região branquial com barras bi-partidas associadas com branquiais localizadas externamente, possivelmente localizadas em bolsas branquiais.

Relações filogenéticas:
 Vertebrado basal – posição tem implicações na reconstrução da morfologia primitiva da região branquial nos vertebrados.

1 - Transição Cephalochordata-Craniata

Conodontes

Descritos originalmente por:
 C. H. Pander, 1856 Monographie der fossilen Fische des silurisch- en Systems der russisch-baltischen Gouverne-ments.
 Inicialmente conhecidos de estruturas de semelhantes a dentes encontradas no registro fóssil desde o Cambriano –médio até o Triássico Inferior (período de 300 mil anos). A partir da década de 1990 – exemplares completos encontrados em estratos do Carbonífero da Escócia (340 mil anos). Ambiente : Marinho.

Características:
 Tamanho diminuto - ~4 cm ou menos
 Musculatura do corpo em forma de V
 Estruturas semelhantes a raios de nadadeira na cauda → Parentesco com os Craniata (?)
 Estruturas anteriores semelhantes a olhos
 Dentes na região da faringe

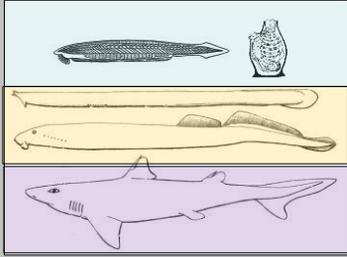
Ausência de:
 Órgão olfativo
 Ouvido interno
 Esqueleto dérmico

Videos com reconstruções e informações adicionais sobre fósseis vistos nos slides anteriores

Metaspriggina
<https://youtu.be/aWJsJE8A8aDc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XjutyE8yhMc>

Pikaia
<http://burgess-shale.rom.on.ca/en/fossil-gallery/view-species.php?id=101&m=2>

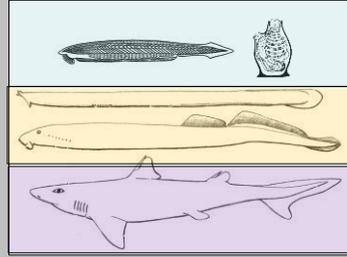
Hiatos morfológicos nos Chordata recentes



1 - Transição
Cephalochordata-
Craniata

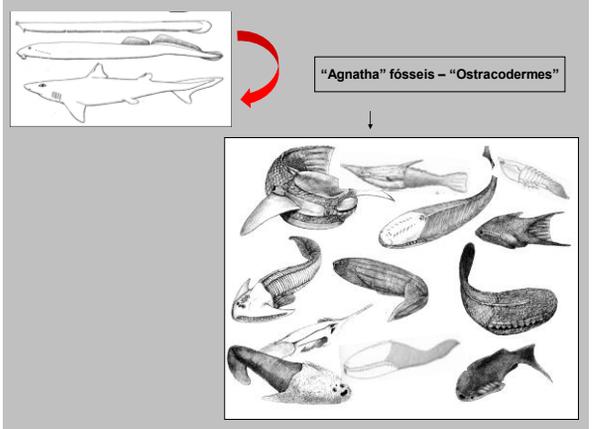
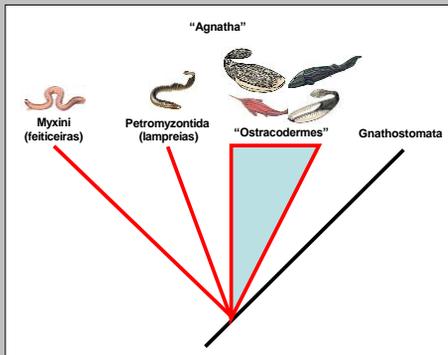
Mylokunmingiida
Yunnanozoa
Pikaia
Metaspriggina

Hiatos morfológicos nos Chordata recentes



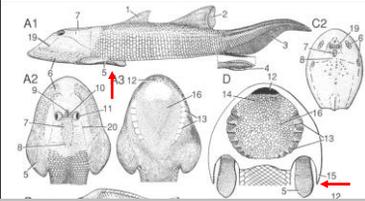
2 - Transição
Cyclostomata - Gnathostomata

2 - Transição Cyclostomata - Gnathostomata

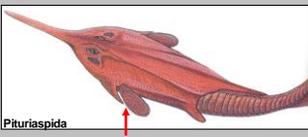


2 – Transição Cyclostomata - Gnathostomata

Osteostraci



Nadadeiras pares



Pituriaspida

2 – Transição Cyclostomata - Gnathostomata

Ouvido interno: canais semicirculares



- 1 – Canal semicircular único
- 2 – Ampola anterior
- 3 – Ampola posterior
- 4 – Ducto endolinfático
- 5 – Canal semicircular anterior
- 6 – Canal semicircular posterior
- 7 – Canal semicircular horizontal

2 – Transição Cyclostomata - Gnathostomata

O complexo nasohipofisário

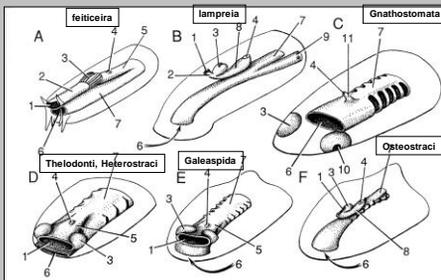
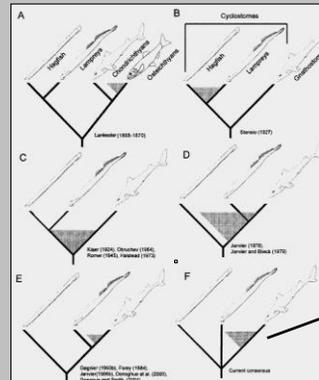


Fig. 6.6. The nasohypophysial complex in the Craniata. Schematic reconstruction of the relationships between the olfactory organ, hypophysis, and pharynx in some extant and fossil craniates. A, Hyperoetzi (bagliholes); B, Hyperoetzi (lamprey); C, Gnathostomata (jawed vertebrates); D, Thelodonts and Heterostomi (spinyhead fish); E, Galeaspida; F, Osteostraci. 1, nasohypophysial opening; 2, prenasal sinus; 3, olfactory organ; 4, adnathypophysis; 5, nasohypophyseal duct; 6, mouth; 7, pharynx; 8, hypophysial tube; 9, pharyngobranchial duct (adult lampreys only); 10, external nostril; 11, buccohypophysial canal.

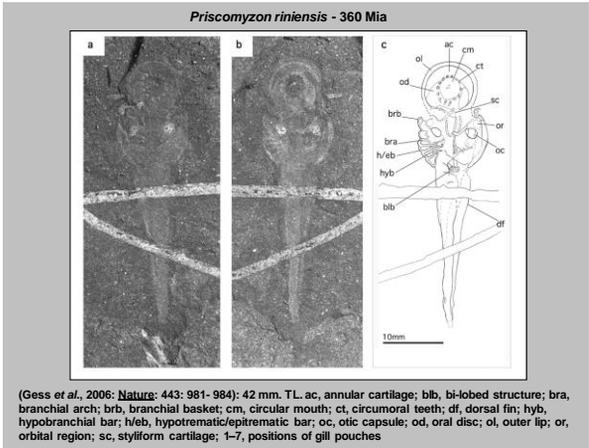
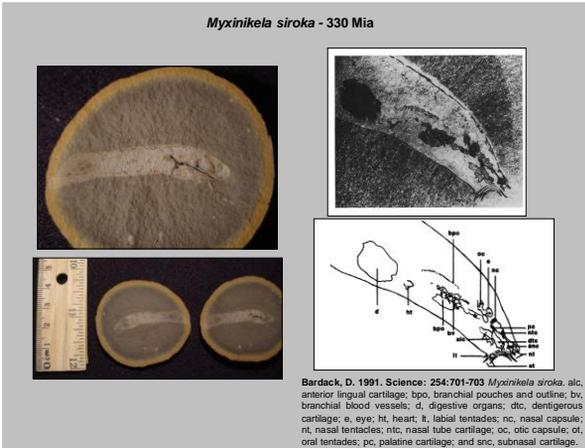
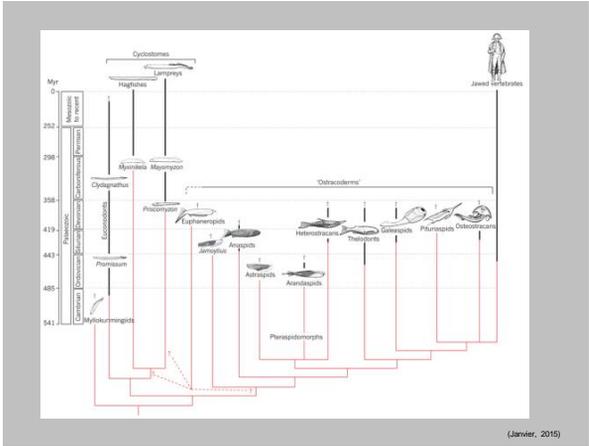
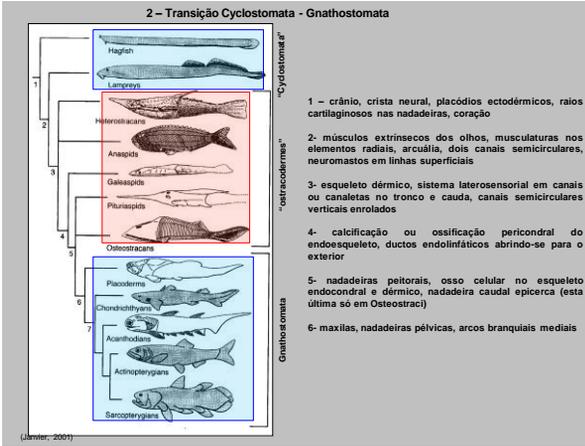
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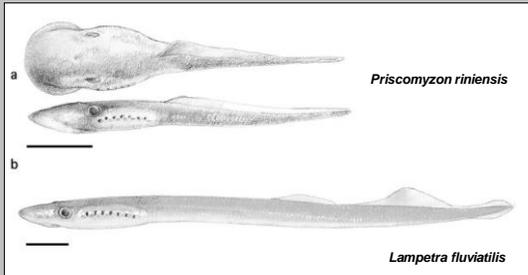
Histórico simplificado sobre as hipóteses de relações filogenéticas dos "ostracodermes"



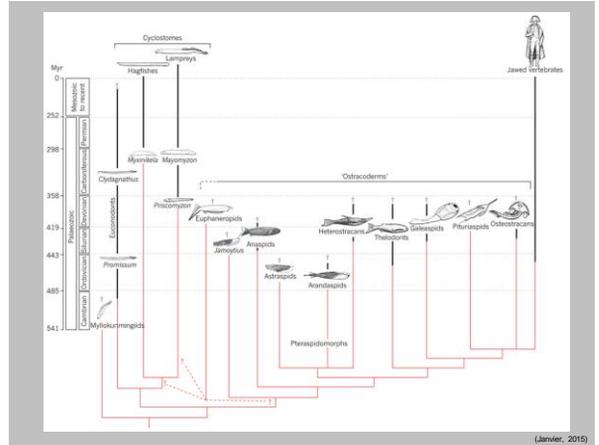
"ostracodermes" constituem um grupo parafilético, com representantes considerados sucessivamente mais relacionados aos Gnathostomata

Janvier, 2007





Gess et al., 2006: Nature: 443: 981-984. Reconstruction of *Priscomyzon riniensis*, illustrating tadpole-like body proportions and large oral disc, compared with post-metamorphic modern lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*. a, Reconstruction of *Priscomyzon* in dorsal (top) and left lateral (bottom) views. b, Macrophthalmia stage of *Lampetra* showing anterior location of orbit and smaller oral disc, both positioned in front of the branchial region. The total length of the specimen is 116 mm. Drawings in a and b are scaled to show equivalent head lengths: from anterior limit of the oral disc to rear of the branchial region. Horizontal bars indicate the anterior-posterior span of the oral disc in each species.



(Janvier, 2015)

2. Homologies and Evolutionary Transitions in Early Vertebrate History

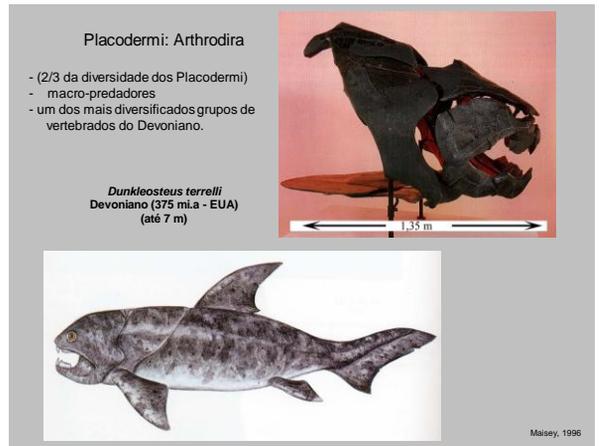
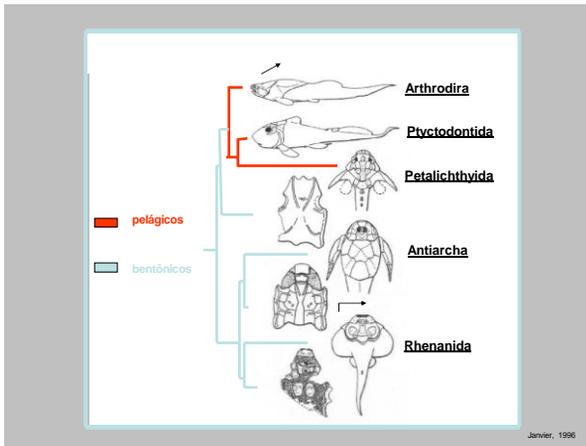
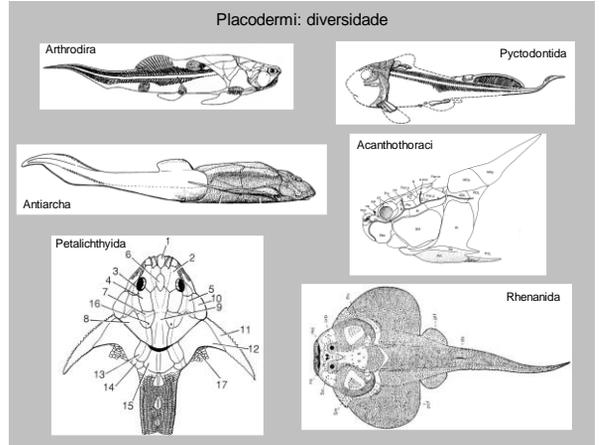
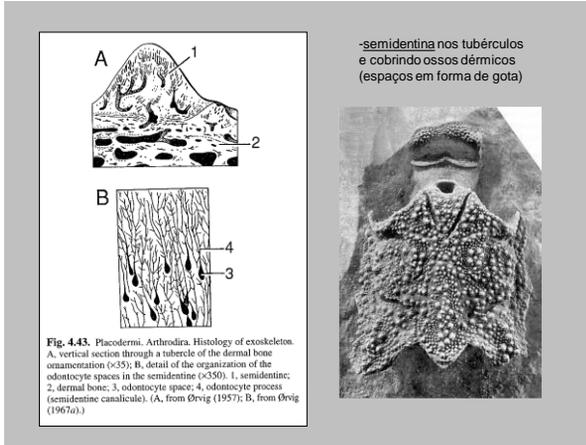
PHILIPPE JANVIER

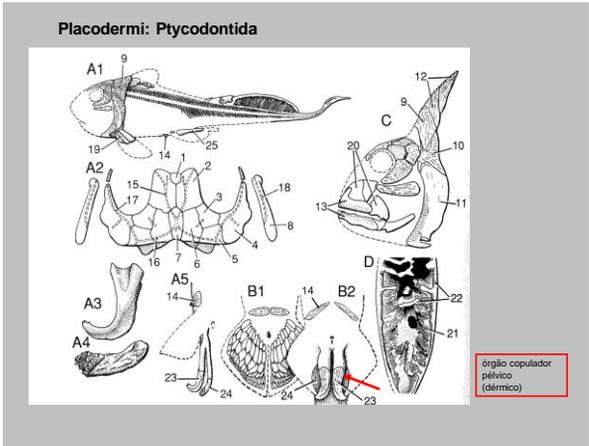
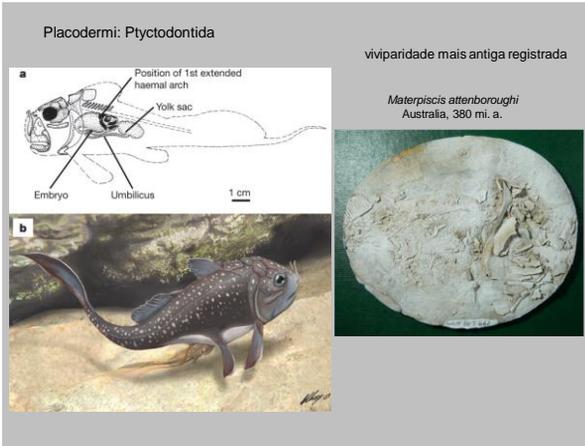
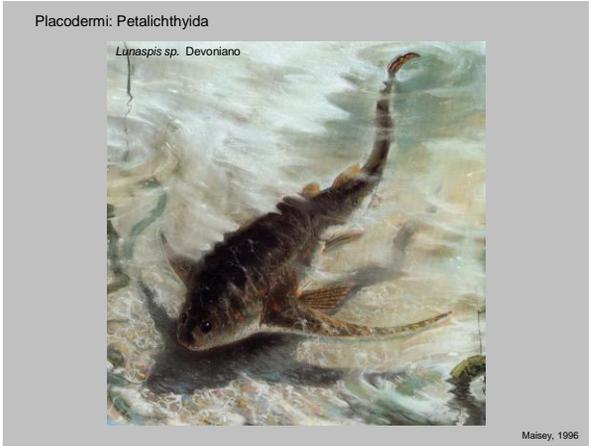
2007

The future of this field of research, as to its paleontological aspect, lies essentially in the methods used for analyzing the data (Nelson, 1994:111), but also in the good and equal quality of the latter. The source of data on the structure and diversity of extinct jawless vertebrates has not dried up yet. The anatomy of galeaspid could technically be as well known as that of osteostracans. A better knowledge of ptilonopids only depends on further fieldwork (in admittedly difficult areas). Exceptionally well-preserved thelodonts are being found in Canada, Estonia, and Scotland, and a hitherto unsuspected diversity of Ordovician vertebrates is turning up in Australia, Canada, and the United States. Moreover, certain early Paleozoic Konservat-Lagerstätten, such as Miguasha (Canada), the Soom Shale (South Africa), or Chengjiang (China), provide more and more data on soft-bodied jawless vertebrates. Early fossil vertebrates may not be able to overturn theories of relationships based on morphological data of extant taxa, but they may call into question some character homology relationships, and thus radically change the way we imagine evolutionary transitions at the level of certain characters.

Objetivos desta aula

- Caracterizar os Gnathostomata
- Discutir as transições morfológicas nos representantes da base da filogenia dos Vertebrados
 - transição: "protocordados" - vertebrados
 - transição: Cyclostomata – Gnathostomata
- Apresentar a diversidade dos grupos fósseis de Gnathostomata: Placodermi e Acanthodi

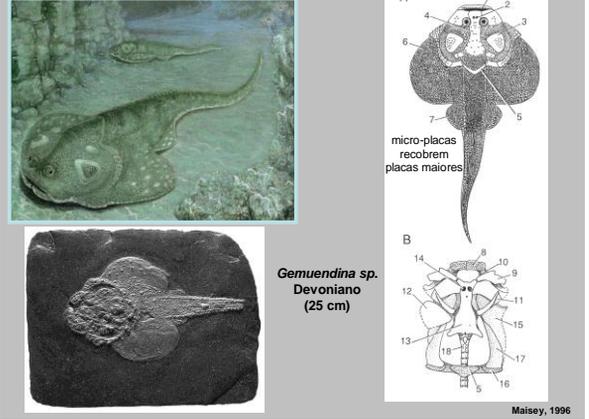




Placodermi: Antiarchi



Placodermi: Rhenanida



Placodermi: ~400 espécies

