

Filogenia dos Metazoa

AULA 5

Histórico da Classificação e Filogenia de Cnidaria

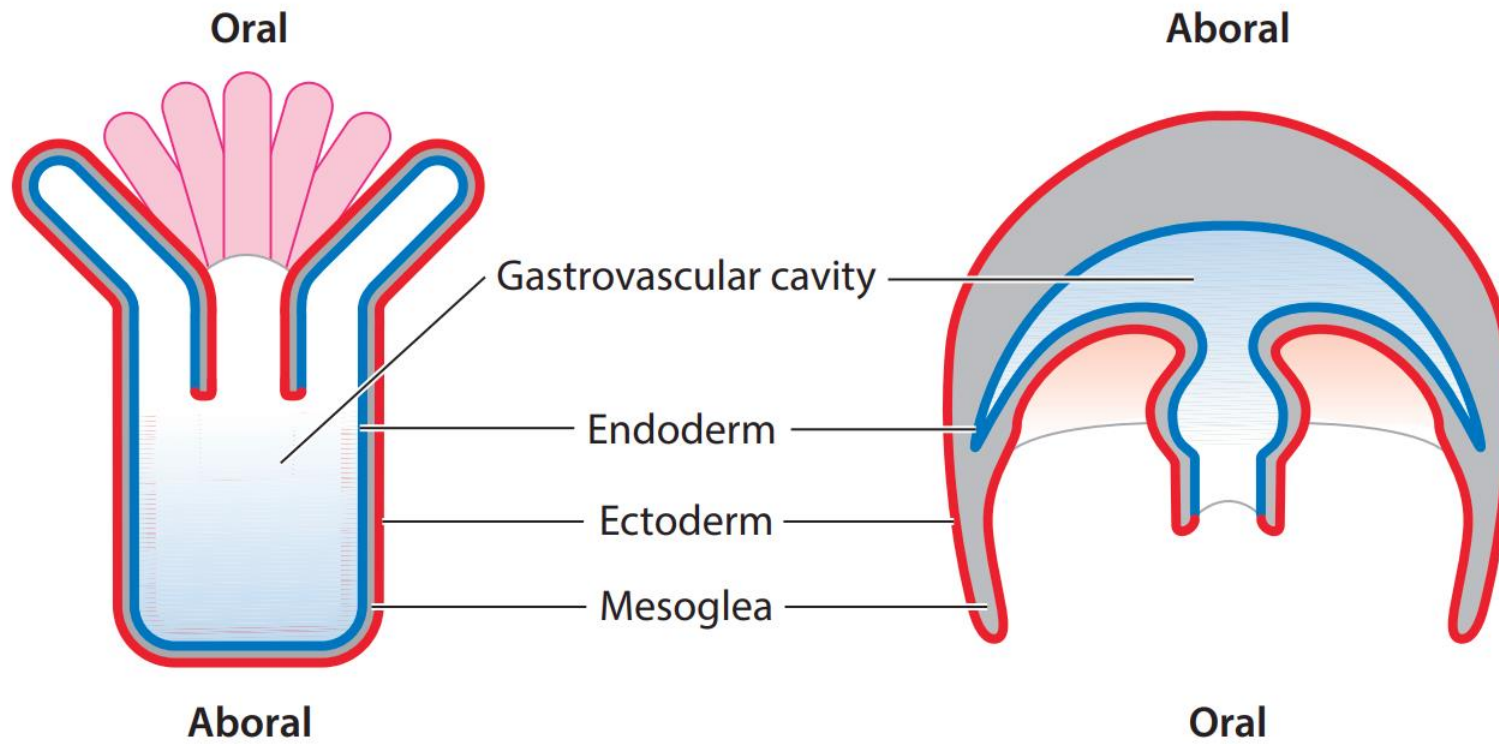
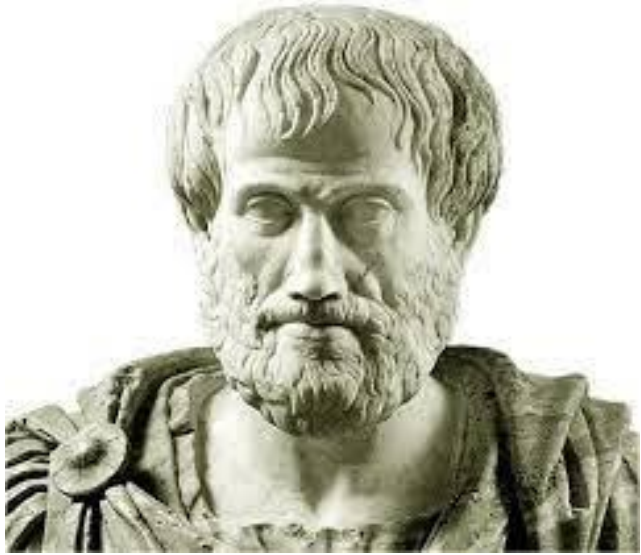


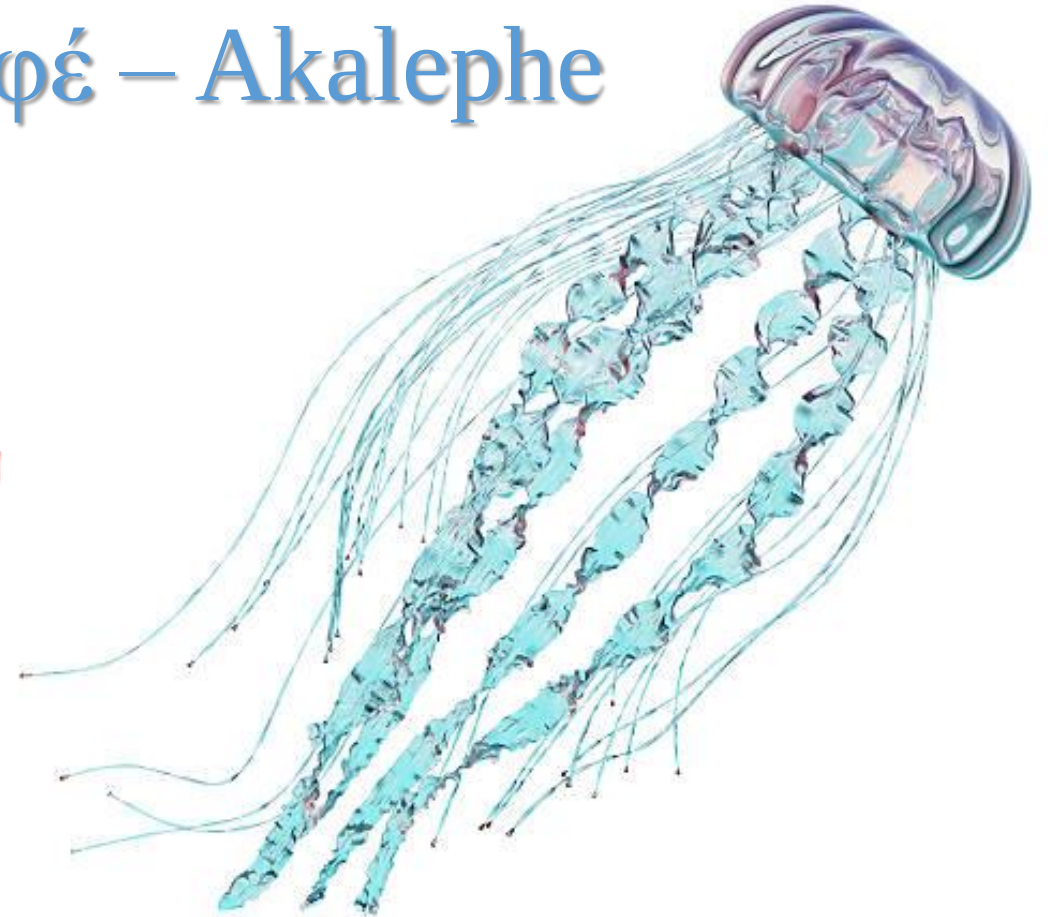
FIGURE 8.1. Schematic drawing of cross sections of the polyp (left) and medusa (right) of cnidarians.

Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação



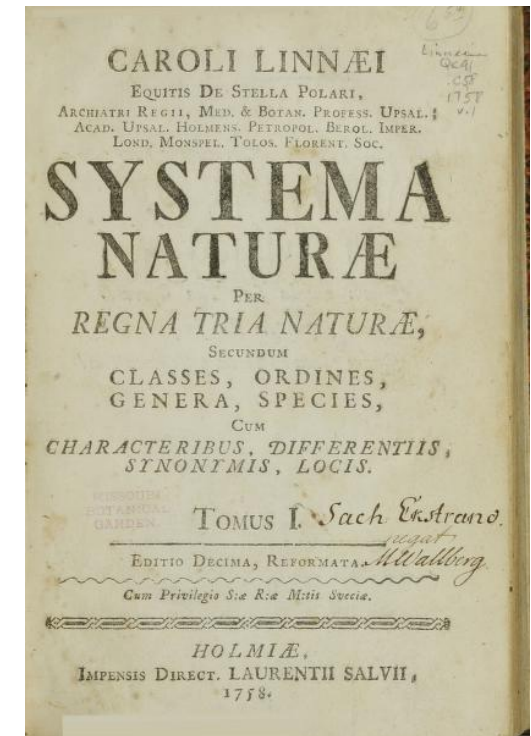
Ακαλεφέ – Akalephe

Κνίδαε – Cnidae



Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

Século XVIII - Zoophyta



Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

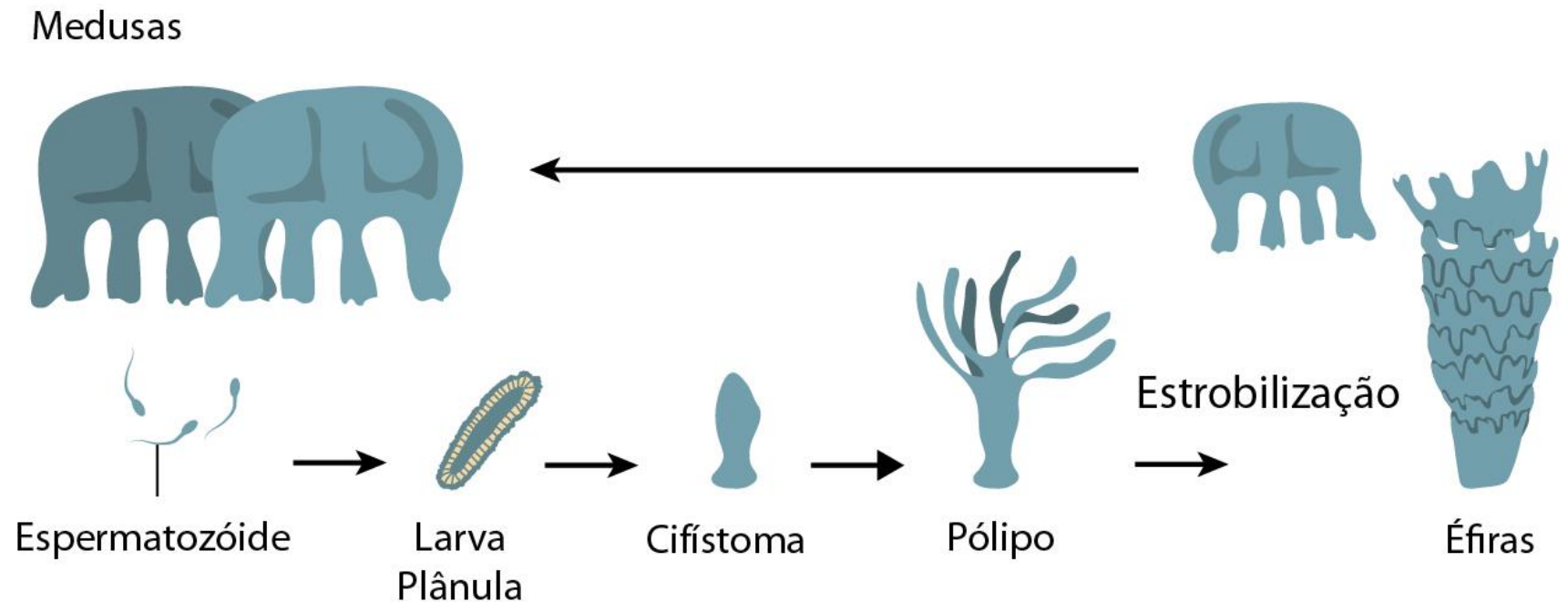
Radiata (Radiaria)



Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

Século XIX

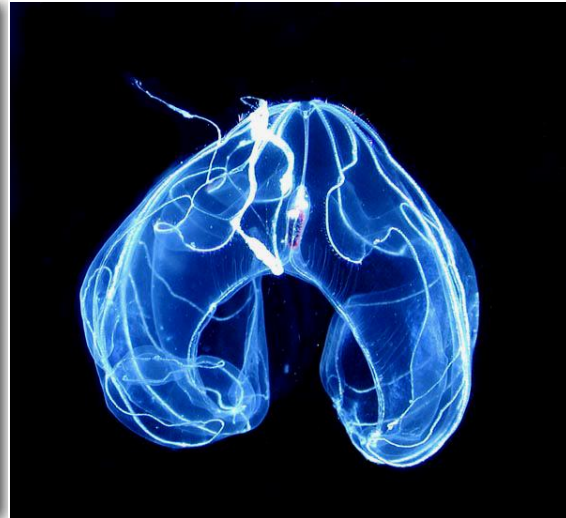
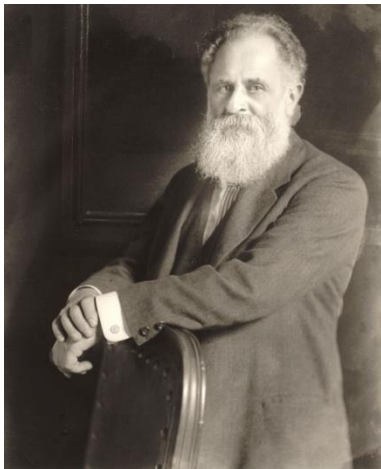
- **Michael Sars:** *Scyphistoma*, *Strobila* e *Ephyra* representavam, na verdade, estágios do ciclo de vida de certas medusas (cifozoários);



Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

Século XIX

- **Rudolf Leuckart:** Coelenterata (*koilos*, “cavidade”; e *enteron*, “intestino”) → “intestino” como única cavidade do corpo.
- **Berthold Hatschek:** dividiu Coelenterata em três filos;



Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

Século XIX

- Descoberta de Myxozoa



Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

Século XX – Atualidade

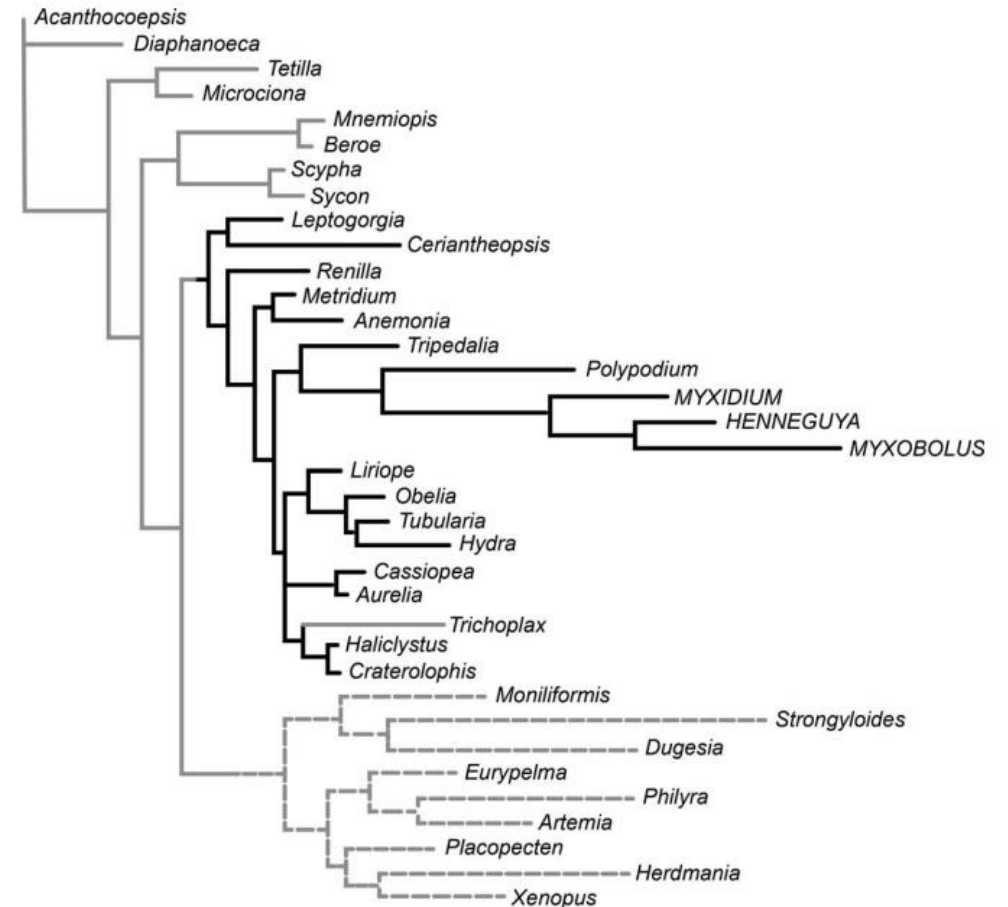
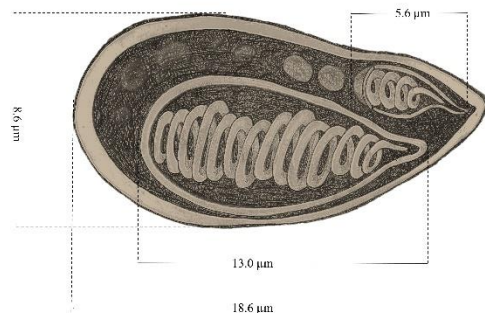
”The loss of metazoan apomorphies such as epithelia, nerve cells, and sensory systems, as well as cnidarian apomorphies such as a gastrovascular system, underscore that the Myxozoa represent one of the most striking examples of the loss of complexity found in the evolutionary transition to parasitism”

J. Parasitol., 101(3), 2015, pp. 269–274
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THE ROAD TO CNIDARIA: HISTORY OF PHYLOGENY OF THE MYXOZOA

Jonathan Foox and Mark E. Siddall*

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Siddall et al. (1995; Fig. 3B)

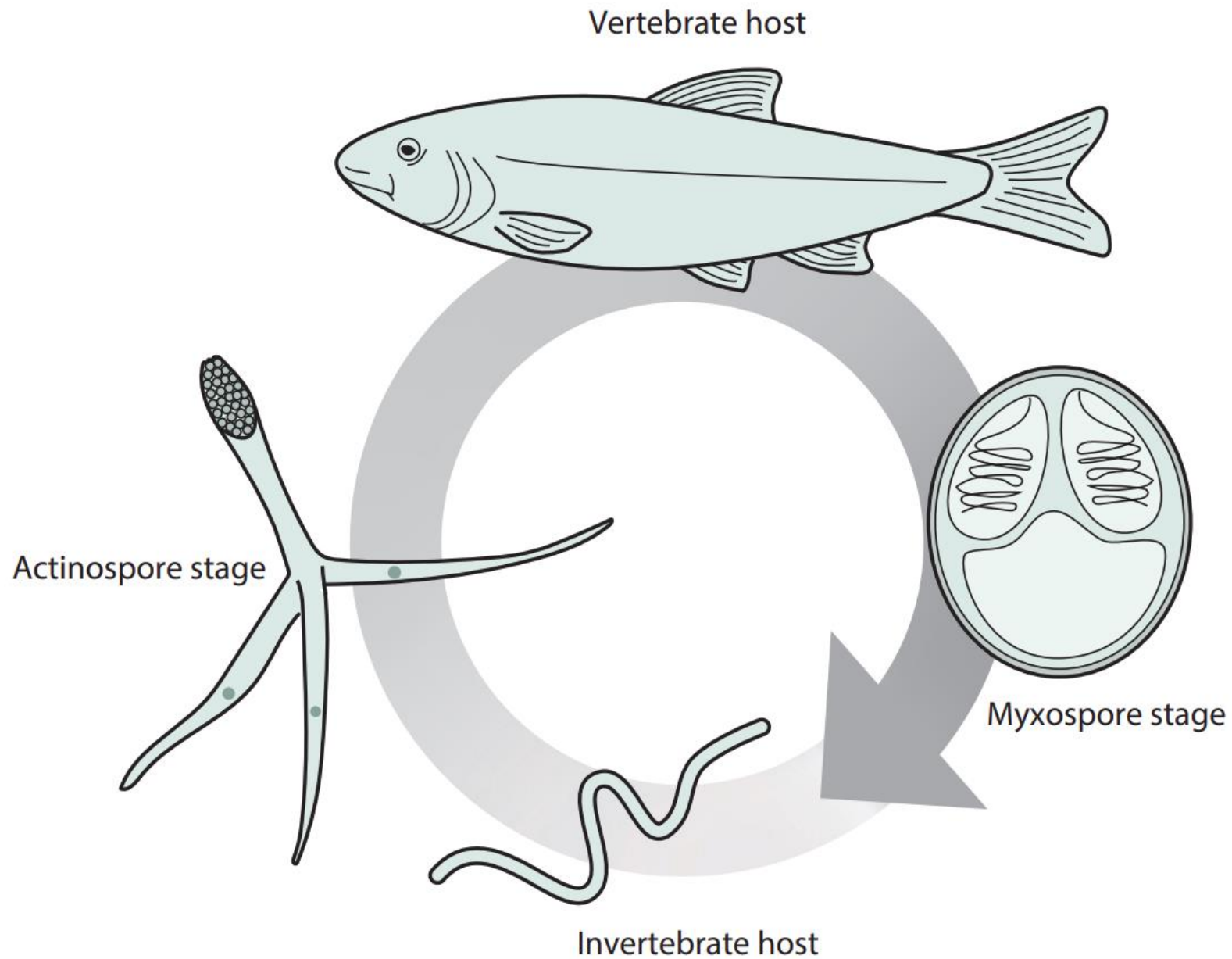
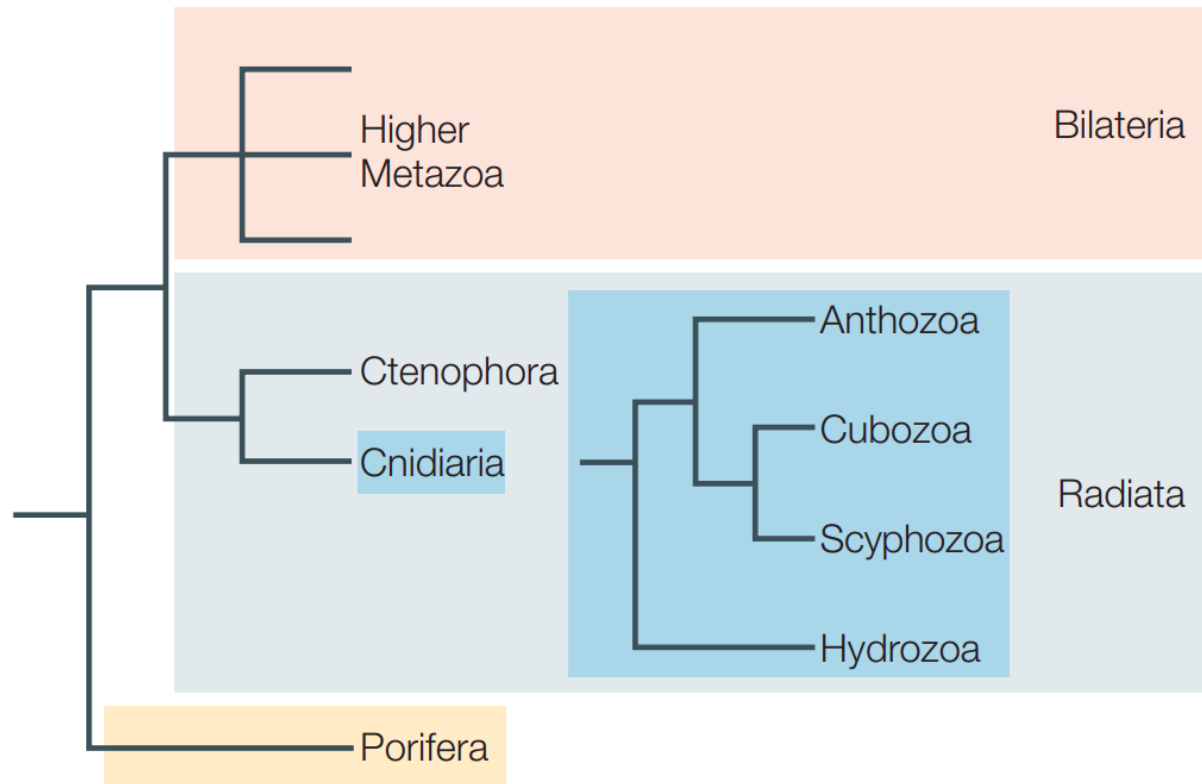


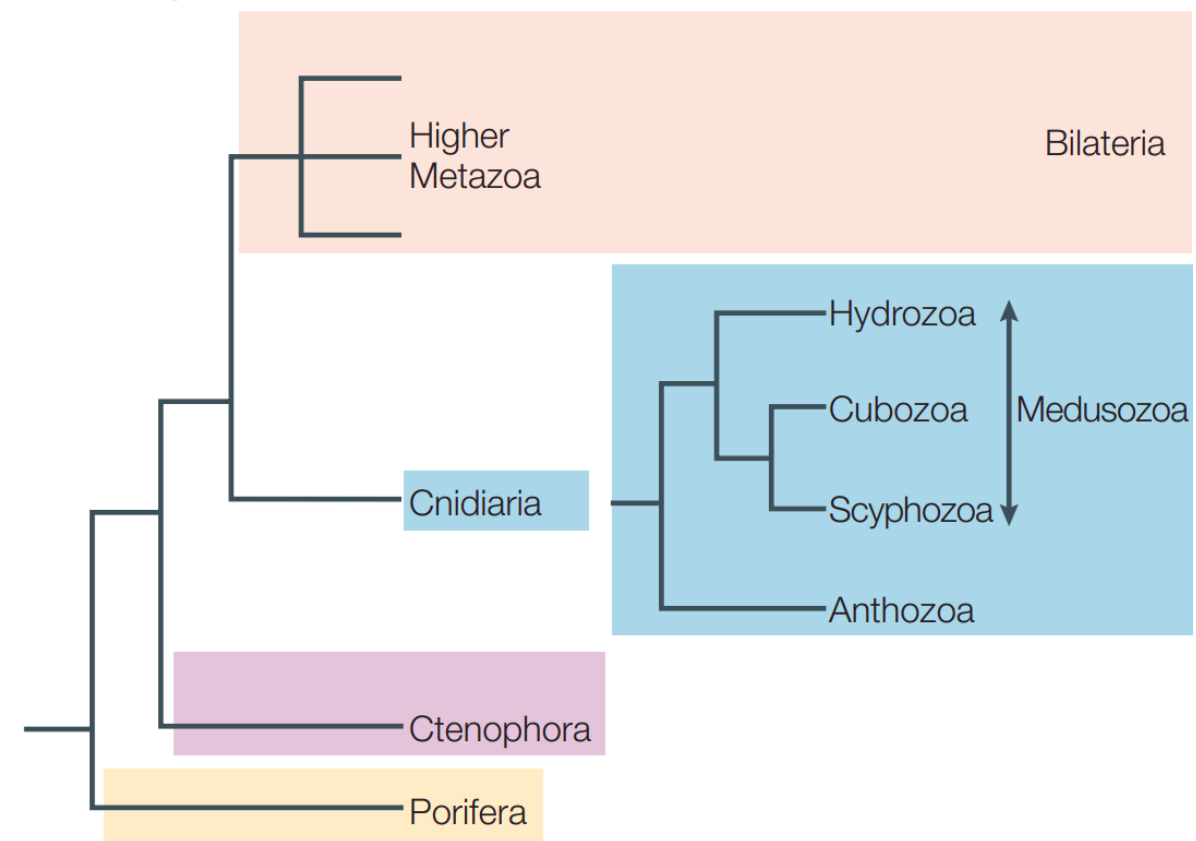
FIGURE 8.4. Life cycle of the myxozoan *Myxobolus cerebralis*. Based on an illustration from S. Atkinson for fish-pathogens.net.

Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

a Classical (non-molecular) phylogeny



b Phylogeny based on molecular data

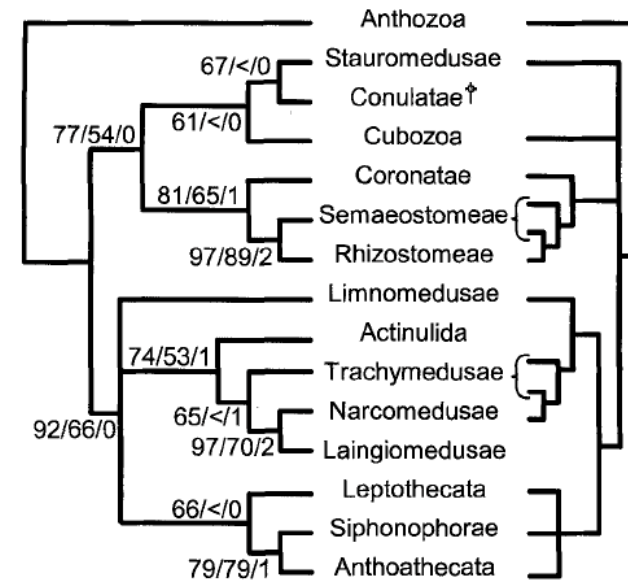
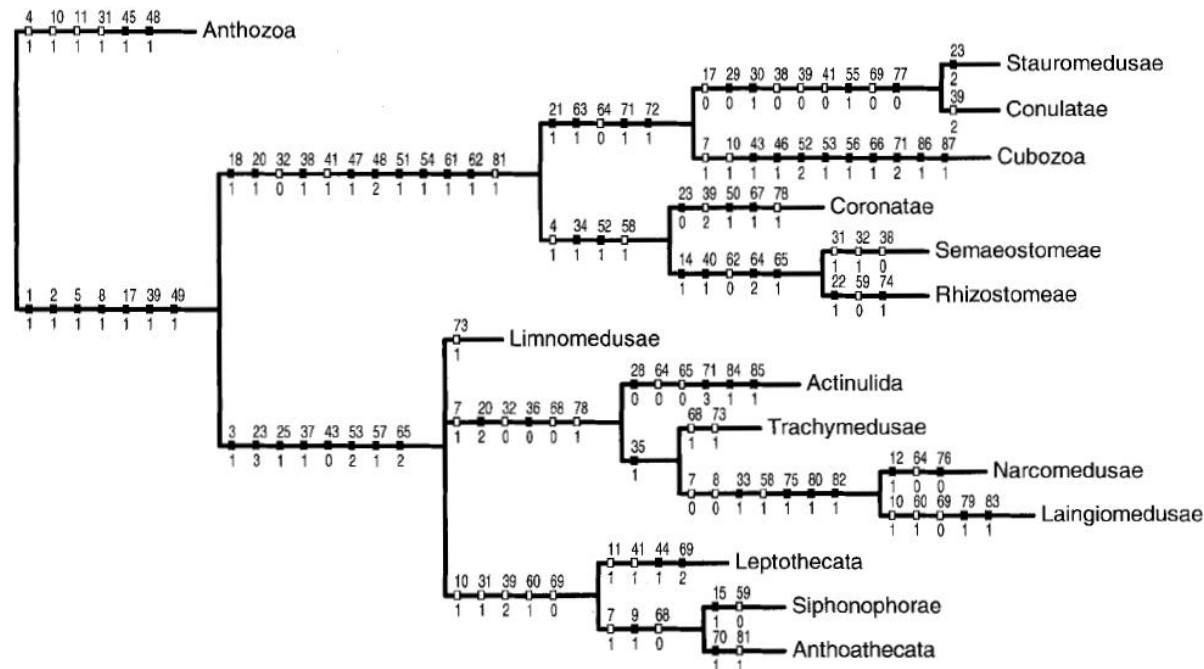
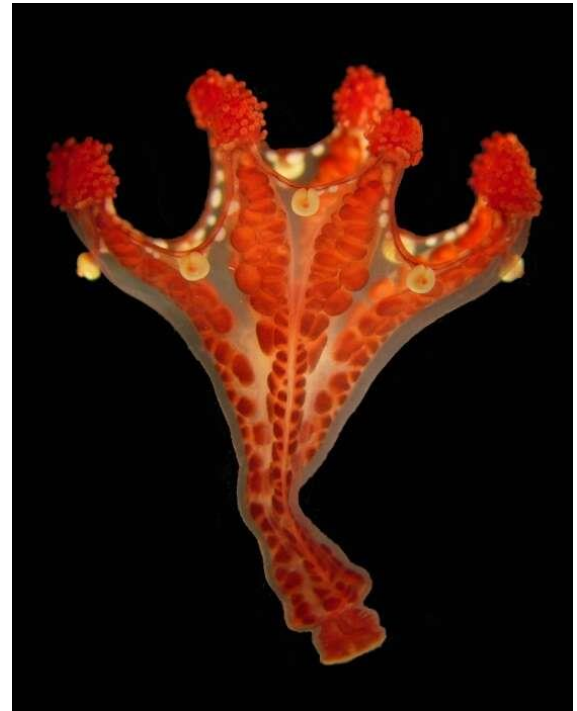


Cladistic analysis of Medusozoa and cnidarian evolution

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Propõem uma nova classe: **Staurozoa**

Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

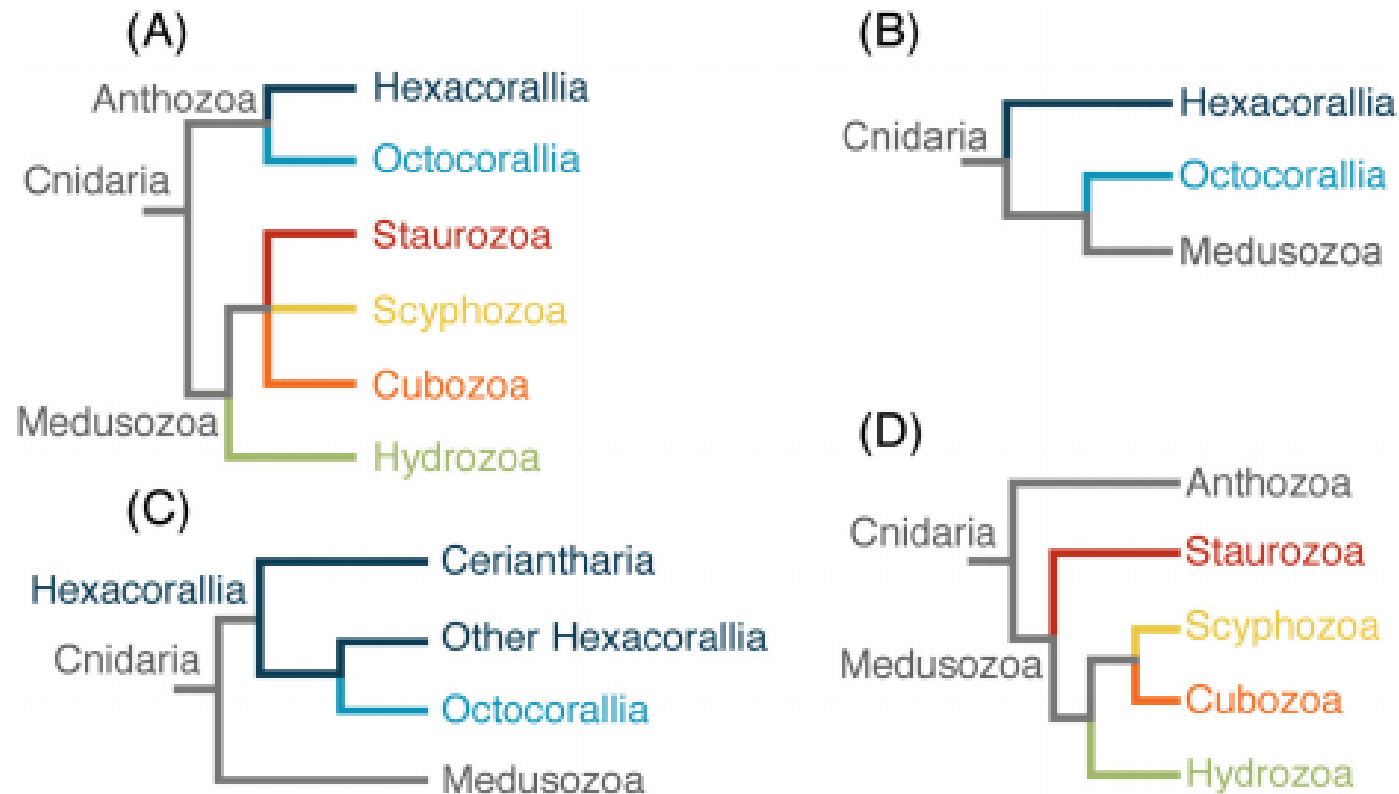


Fig 2. Alternative hypotheses for internal relationships within Cnidaria. (A) Traditional classification and relationships within Cnidaria. (B) Anthozoa paraphyletic with Octocorallia sister to Medusozoa [8]. (C) Hexacorallia paraphyletic with Ceriantharia sister to Hexacorallia + Octocorallia clade [17]. (D) Staurozoa as the sister taxon to the rest of Medusozoa [7]. The color of the branches corresponds to the color of clades in the results and supplemental figures.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Phylogenomic Analyses Support Traditional Relationships within Cnidaria

Felipe Zapata^{1*}, Freya E. Goetz^{1,2}, Stephen A. Smith^{1,2}, Mark Howison^{1,2}, Stefan Siebert¹, Samuel H. Church^{1,2}, Steven M. Sanders^{3,4}, Cheryl Lewis Ames^{4,5}, Catherine S. McFadden⁶, Scott C. France⁷, Marymegan Daly⁸, Allen G. Collins^{4,9}, Steven H. D. Haddock¹⁰, Casey W. Dunn¹, Paulyn Cartwright³

Histórico Taxonômico e Classificação

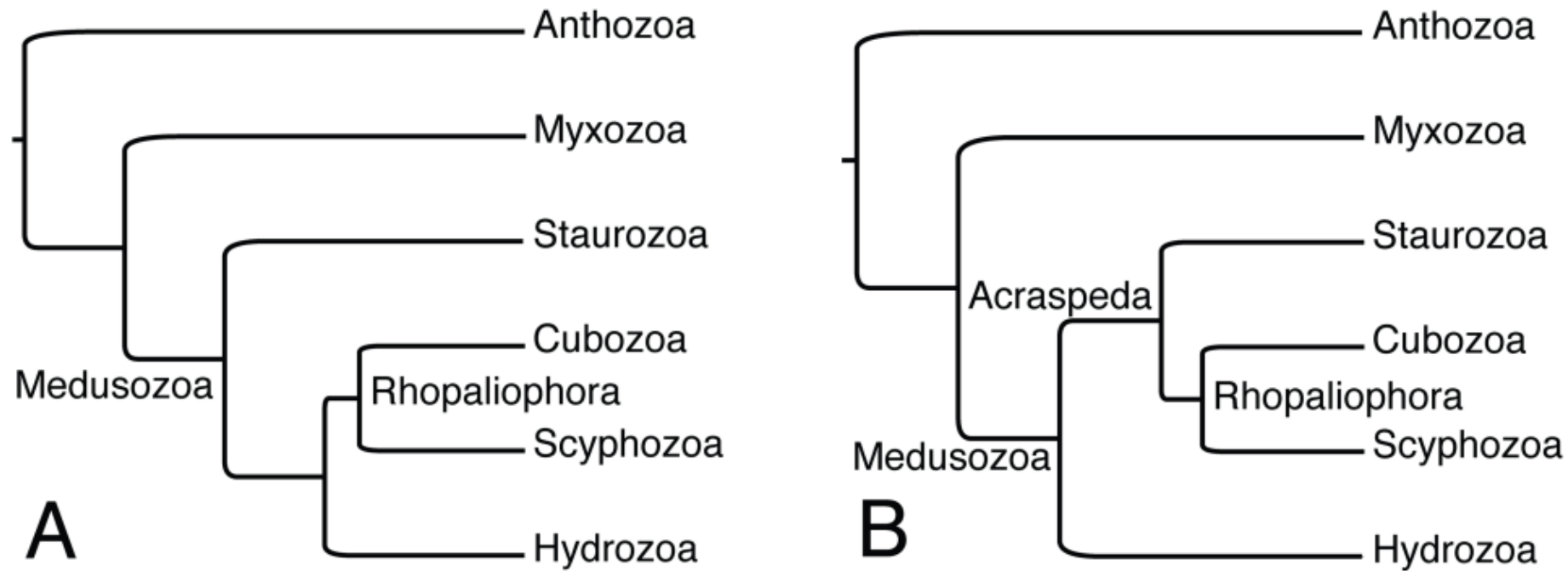
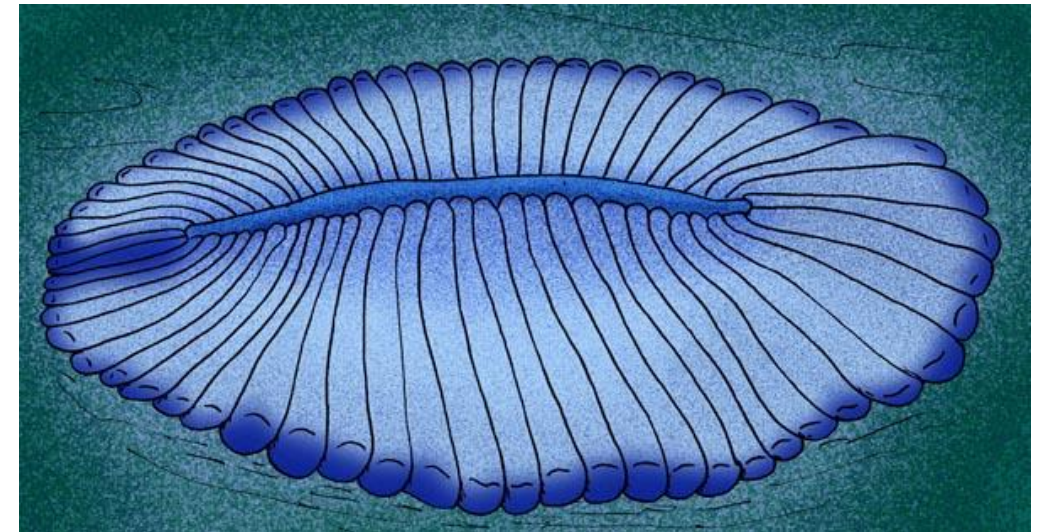


Figure 3 Alternative phylogenetic hypotheses for the placement of Staurozoa within Medusozoa. (A) Based on analyses of ribosomal and mitochondrial markers of *Picciani et al. (2018)*. (B) Based on phylogenomic analyses of *Kayal et al. (2018)*. Myxozoa has been added to (A) for comparability, but this group has generally not been treated in analyses of ribosomal and mitochondrial markers data due to highly accelerated rates of evolution.

Origem e evolução dos cnidários

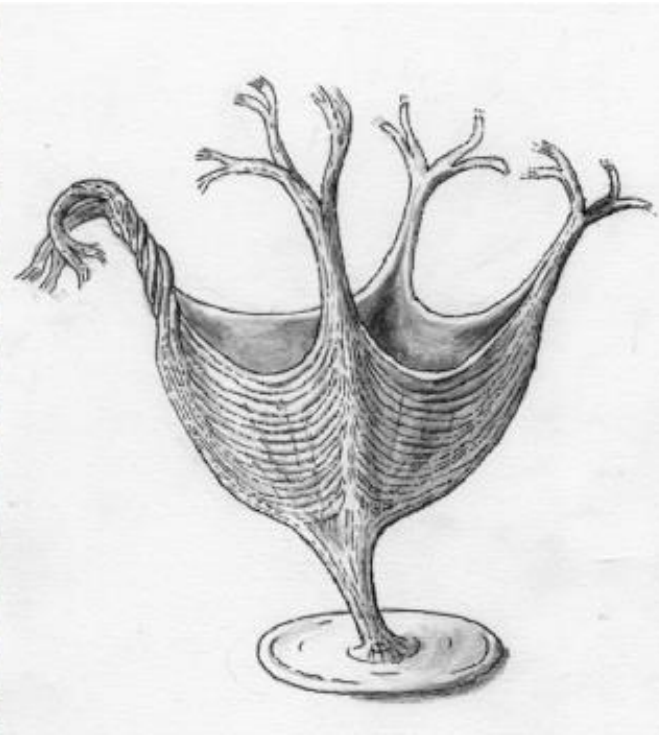
Período Ediacarano



Dickinsonia

Origem e evolução dos cnidários

Período Ediacarano

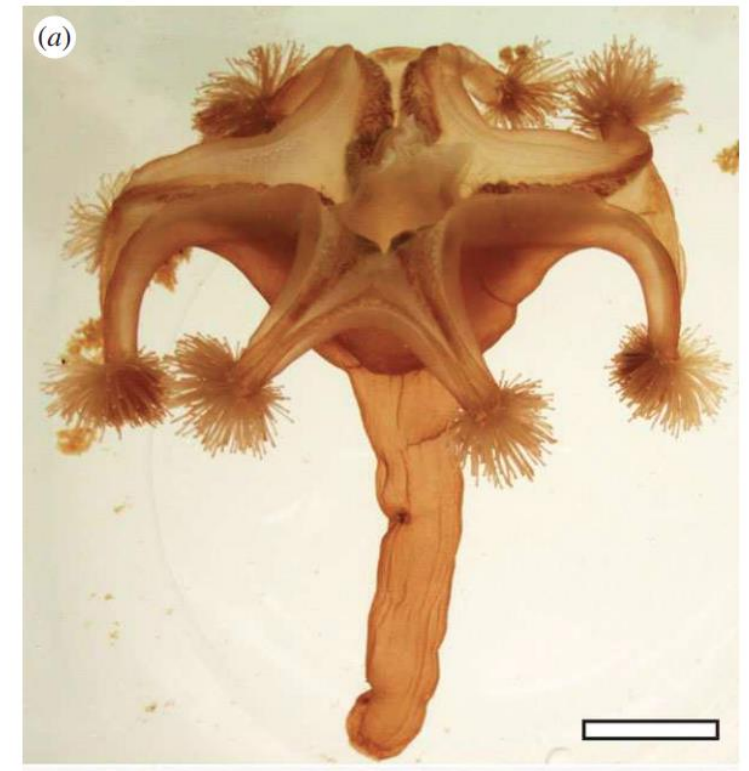


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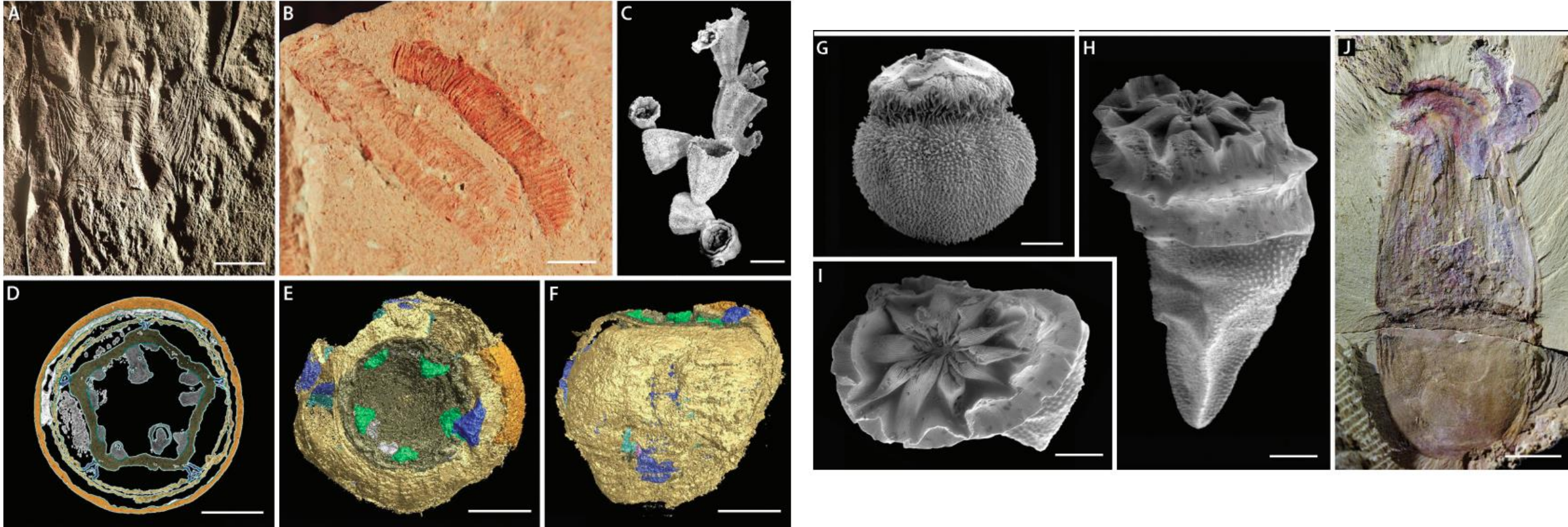
Haoootia quadriformis n. gen., n. sp.,
interpreted as a muscular cnidarian
impression from the Late Ediacaran
period (approx. 560 Ma)

Alexander G. Liu¹, Jack J. Matthews², Latha R. Menon², Duncan McIlroy³
and Martin D. Brasier^{2,3}



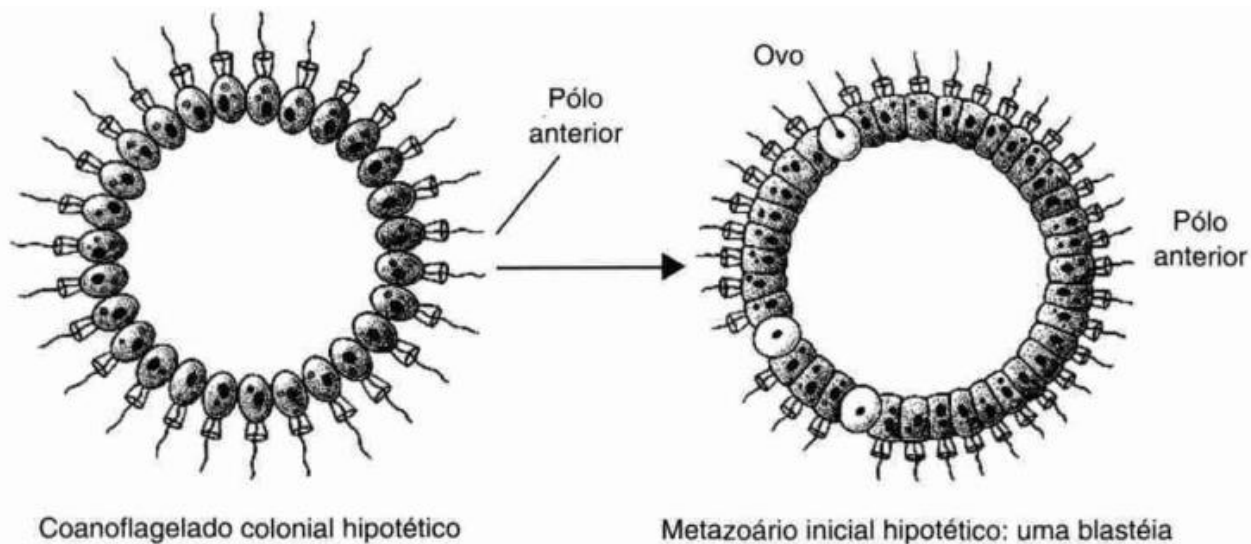
Haoootia quadriformis

Origem e evolução dos cnidários

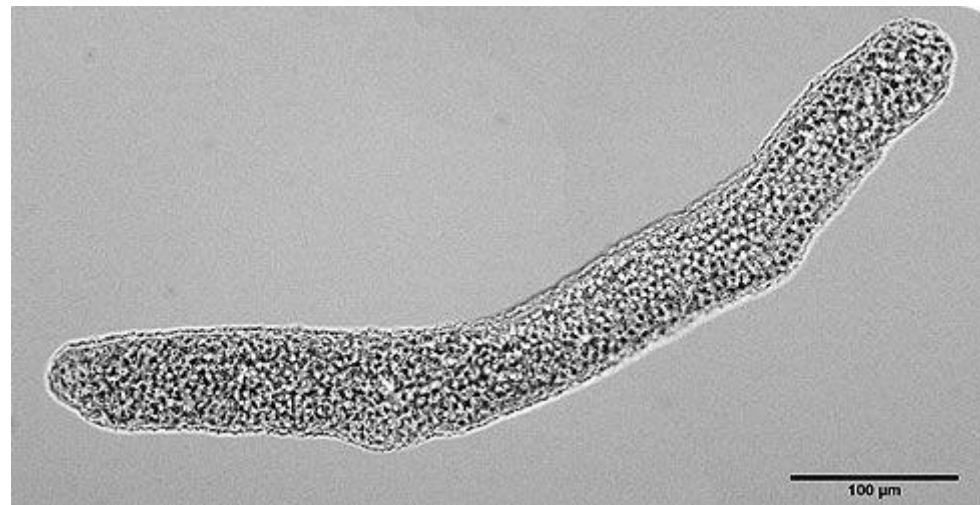


Origem e evolução dos cnidários

Hipótese Colonial (Blasteia)



Hipótese Tripoblástica (Turbelária)



Evolução degenerativa?

Planulozoa

560

A. Wallberg et al. / Cladistics 20 (2004) 558–578

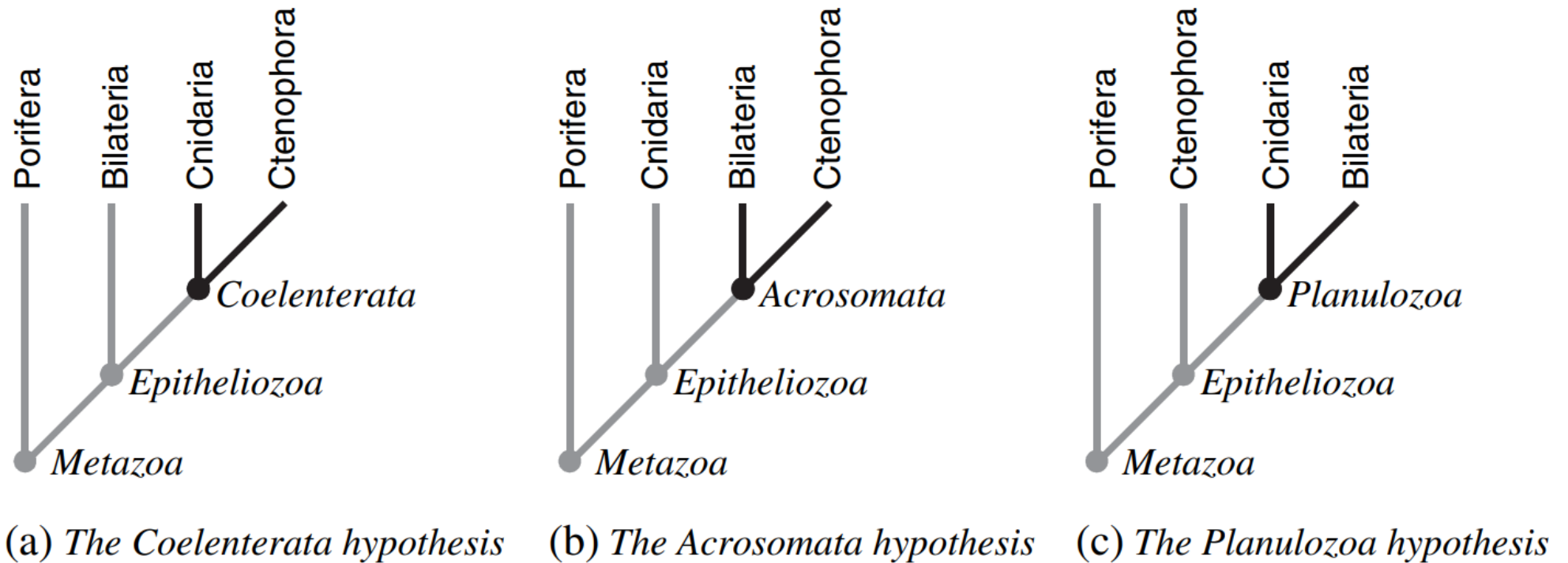
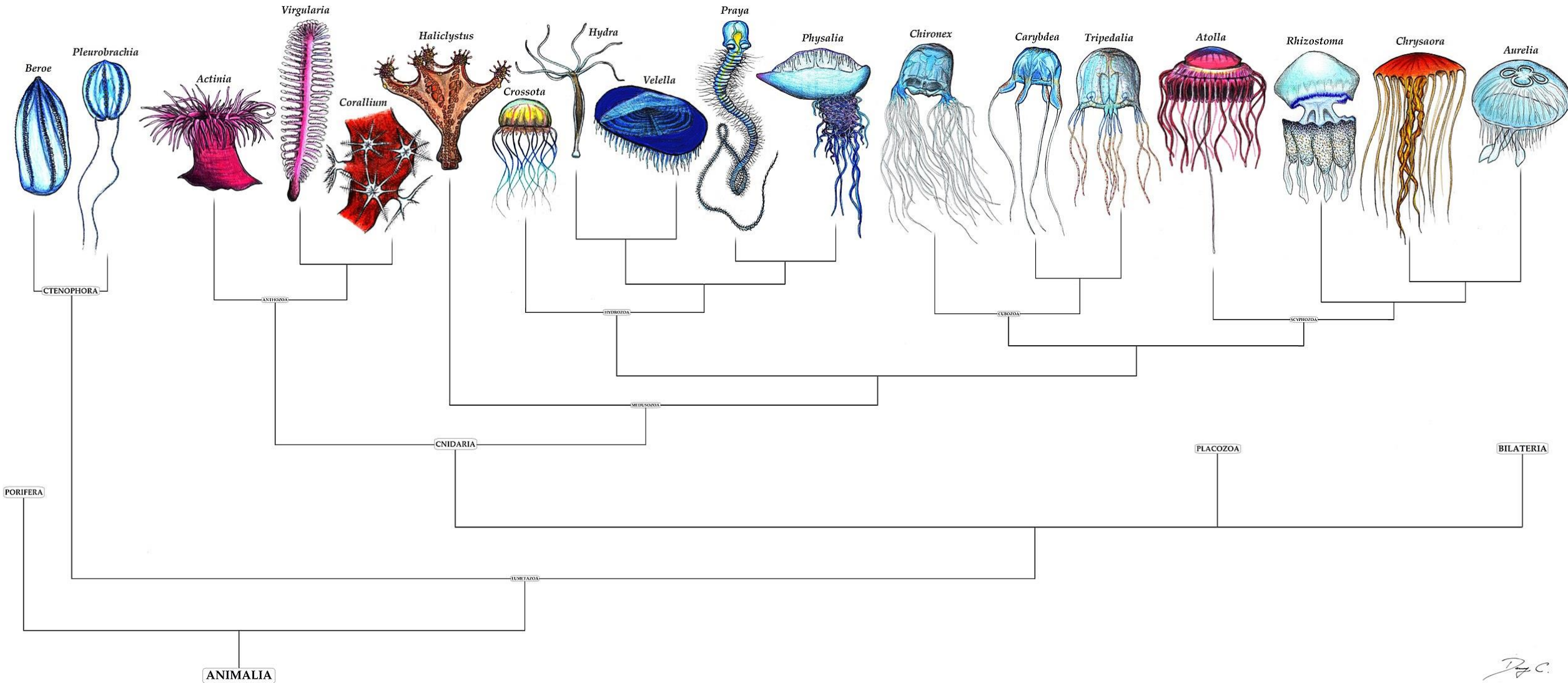
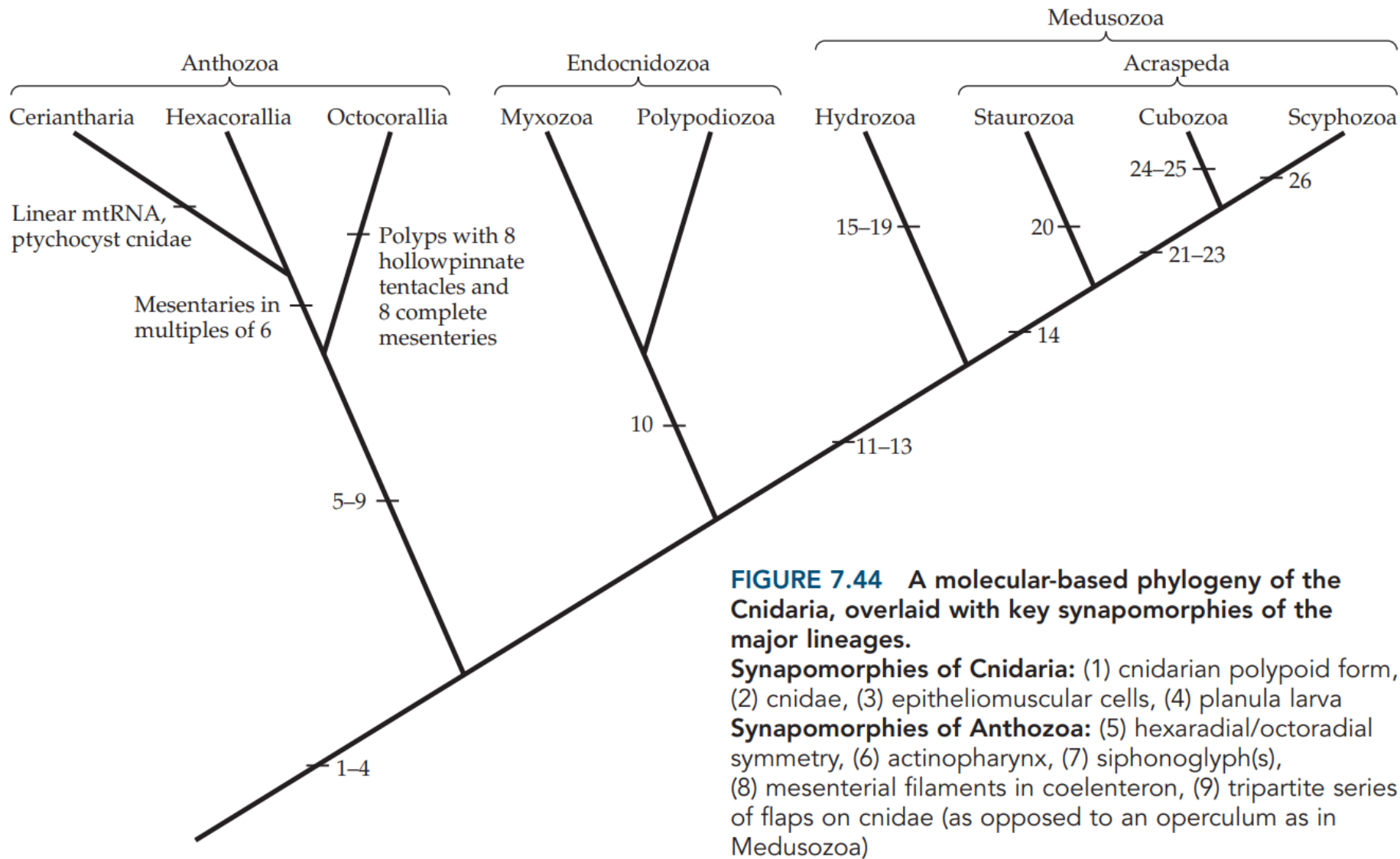


Fig. 1. Three hypotheses on the early evolution of the metazoans.

Origem e evolução dos cnidários



Origem e evolução dos cnidários



Synapomorphies of Endocnidozoa: (10) obligatory endoparasitism and complex life cycle

Synapomorphies of Medusozoa: (11) with medusae and alternation of generations, (12) linear mtDNA (also seen in ceriantharian Anthozoa), (13) operculate cnidae (with cnidocil)

Synapomorphies of Acraspeda: (14) medusae acraspedote (without a velum)

Synapomorphies of Hydrozoa: (15) relocation of gamete-forming tissue to epidermis, (16) absence of gut mesenteries, (17) simplification of middle layer to an acellular mesoglea, (18) craspedote medusae, (19) loss of gastrodermal nematocysts

Synapomorphies of Staurozoa: (20) evolution of unique life cycle, with stauropolyps and sessile stauromedusae

Synapomorphies of Cubozoa-Scyphozoa: (21) reduction or loss of polyp, (22) rhopalia, (23) lensed rhopalar eyes

Synapomorphies of Cubozoa: (24) boxlike medusa form, (25) velarium

Synapomorphies of Scyphozoa: (26) strobilation

Origem e evolução dos cnidários

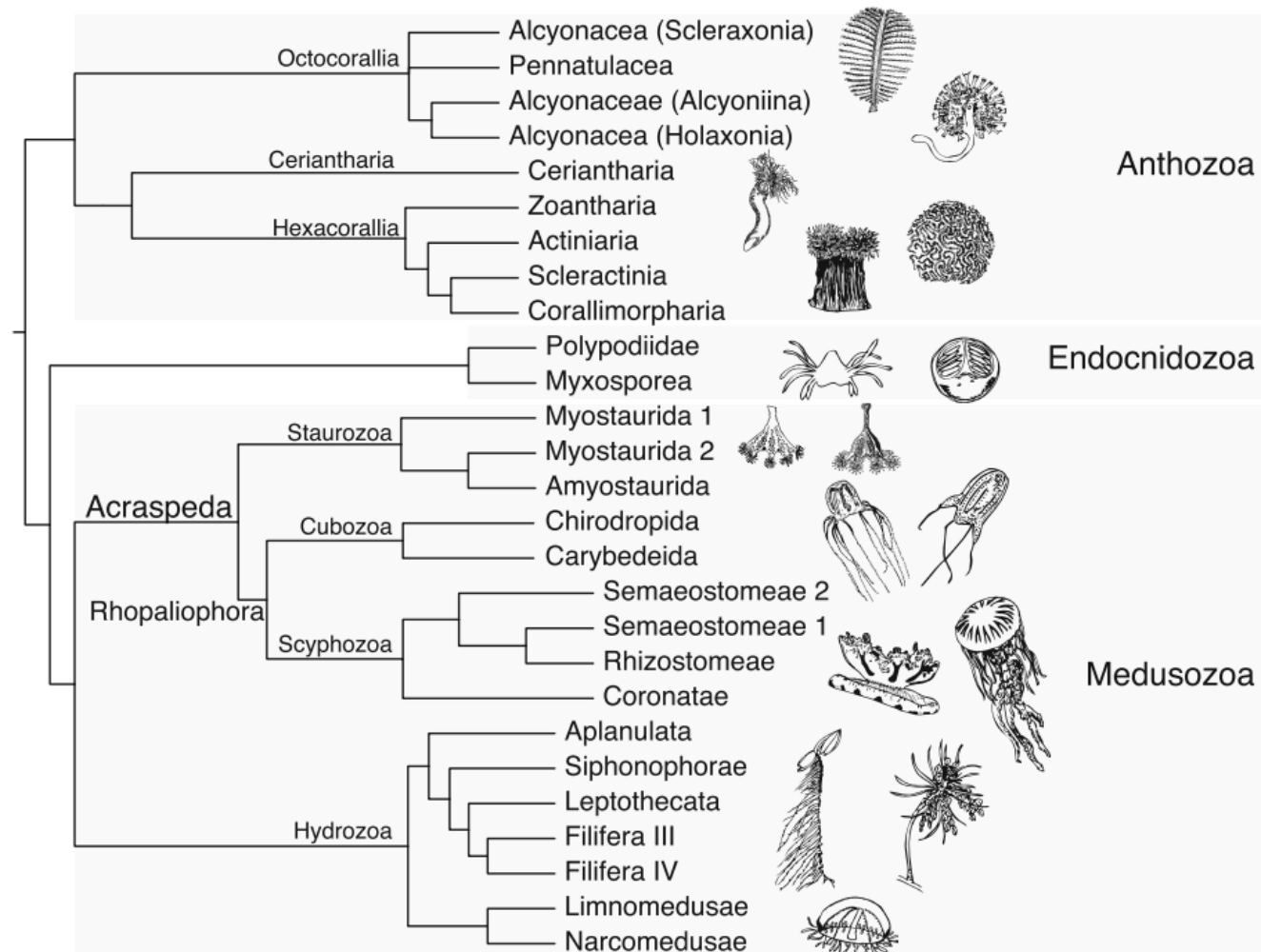


Fig. 7 Summary of results. Our working hypothesis for the topology of major cnidarian lineages based on the present study

