

Esercitazioni di Anatomia Comparata

A.A. 2009/2010

CdL Scienze Biologiche

Canali A-L e M-Z

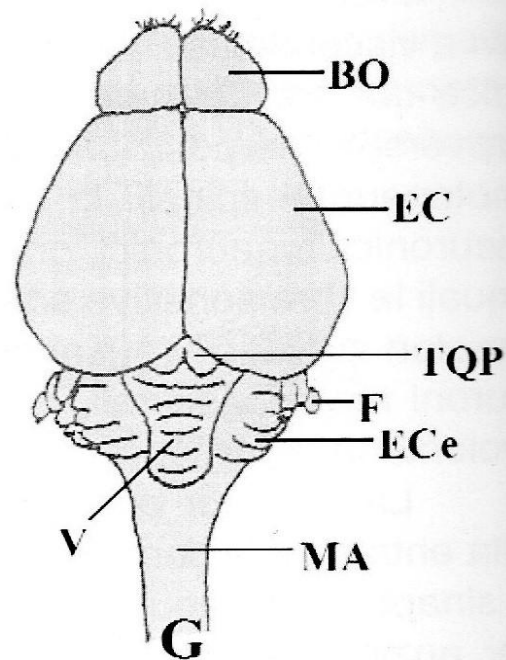
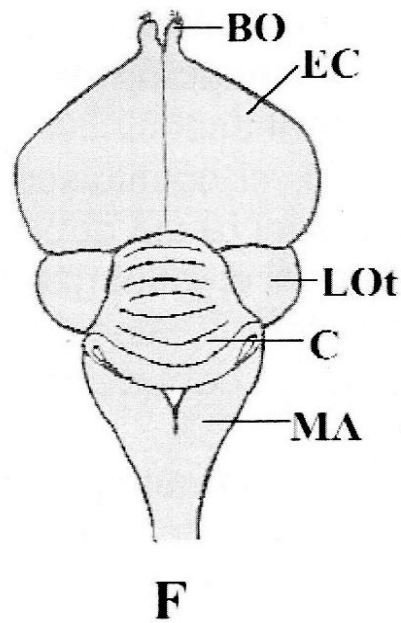
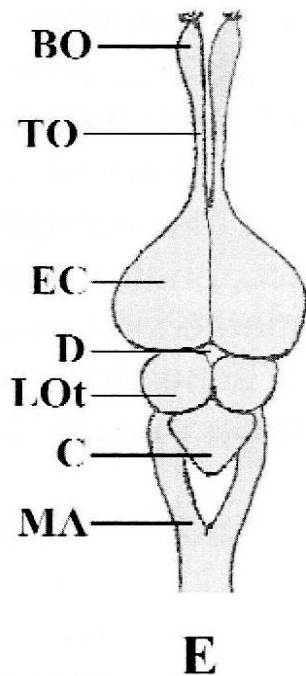
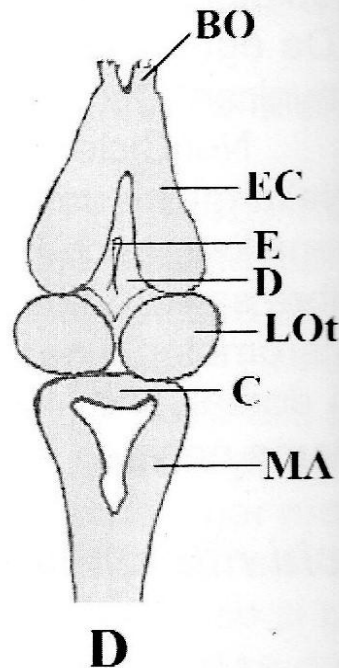
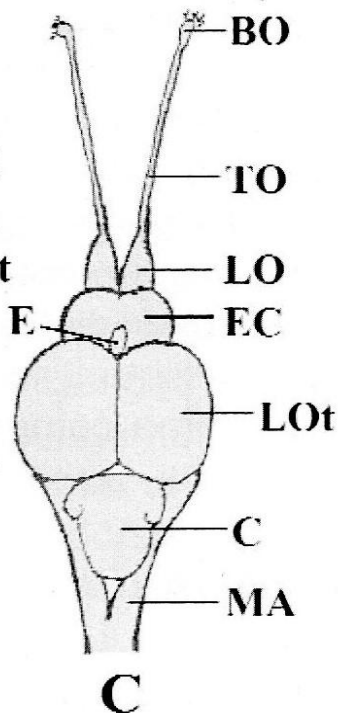
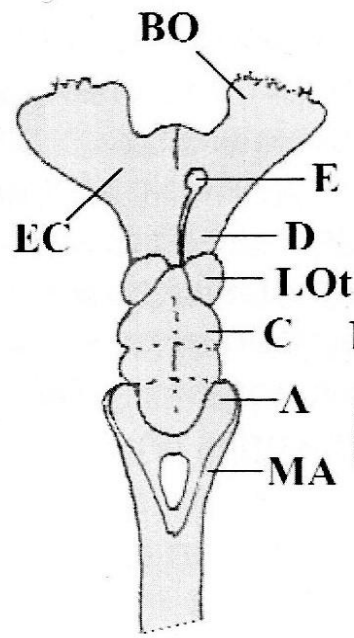
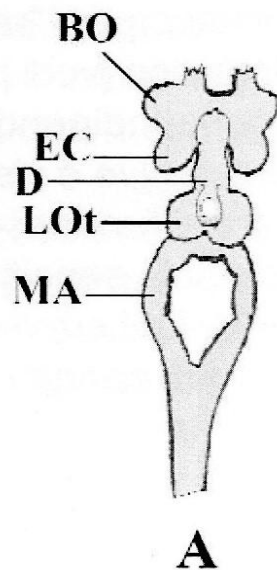
VII – Sistema nervoso

Figura 144

Encefali di vari vertebrati, visti da sopra.

- A.** Lampreda;
- B.** Selaco;
- C.** Teleosteo;
- D.** Rana;
- E.** Coccodrillo;
- F.** Pollo;
- G.** Riccio.

A, auricola del cervelletto;
 BO, bulbo olfattivo;
 C, cervelletto;
 D, diencefalo;
 E, epifisi;
 EC., emisfero cerebrale;
 Ece, emisfero cerebellare;
 F, flocculo del cervelletto;
 LO, lobo olfattivo;
 Lot, lobo ottico;
 MA, midollo allungato;
 TO, tratto olfattivo [collega il bulbo olfattivo all'emisfero cerebrale. Quando manca (ad esempio in D), il bulbo olfattivo è sessile];
 V, verme del cervelletto.



Midollo Allungato

- Continuazione delle 4 aree funzionali della sostanza grigia del MS: SS, VS, SM, VM.
- Contiene i nuclei dei nervi cranici.
- Contiene nuclei associativi (MA e centri encefalici superiori).

Cervelletto

- In sezione EXT → INT:
 - Corteccia cerebellare
 - Sostanza bianca
 - Nuclei cerebellari profondi (SG)
- Funzione di regolazione e mantenimento dell'equilibrio, del tono muscolare e della postura

PALEOPALLIO – ARCHIPALLIO – NEOPALLIO

Mesencefalo

- Tetto e corpo

TETTO → [NM] Lobi ottici e tori semicircolari

TETTO → [M] Lamina quadrigemina

CORPO → Nuclei di alcuni nervi cranici

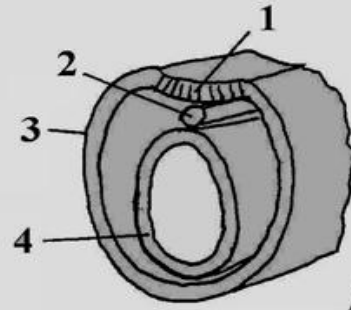
Diencefalo

Epitalamo, Talamo ed Ipotalamo

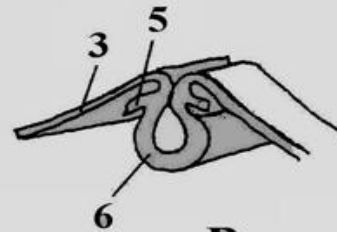
- EPITALAMO:
 - Tela corioidea
 - Organi parietali [GNT. EPIFISI]
 - Nuclei delle abenule (V.O.)
- TALAMO:
 - Dorsale: Sensitivo
 - Ventrale: Motore
- IPOTALAMO:
 - Chiasma ottico [Dec. Totale/Parziale]
 - Neuroipofisi (Ossitocina e Vasopressina)
 - Adenoipofisi

Telencefalo

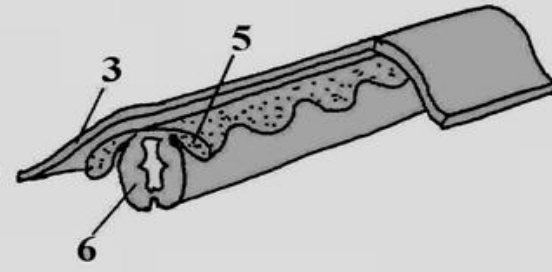
- Porzione impari e 2 EMISFERI
- ANAMNI → centro olfattivo + centro di proiezione di vie sensitive che partono dal talamo.
- RETTILI E UCCELLI → cs + centro di partenza di le vie motrici.
- MAMMIFERI → Neopallio riceve dal talamo (VIA SENSITIVA) e sviluppa la via piramidale motrice (CORTICO-SPINALE).



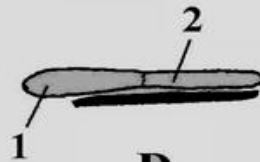
A



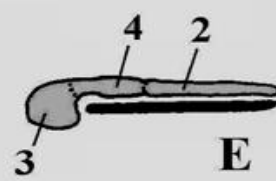
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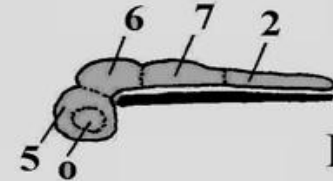
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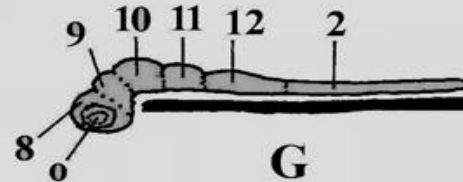
D



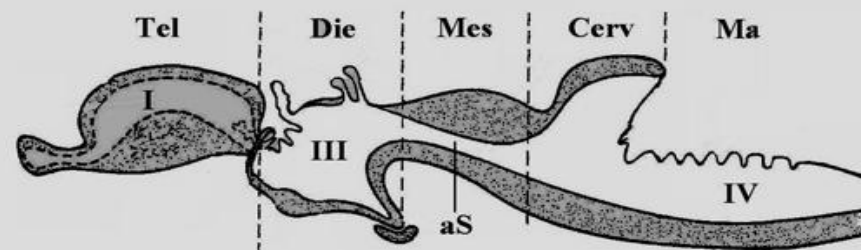
E



F

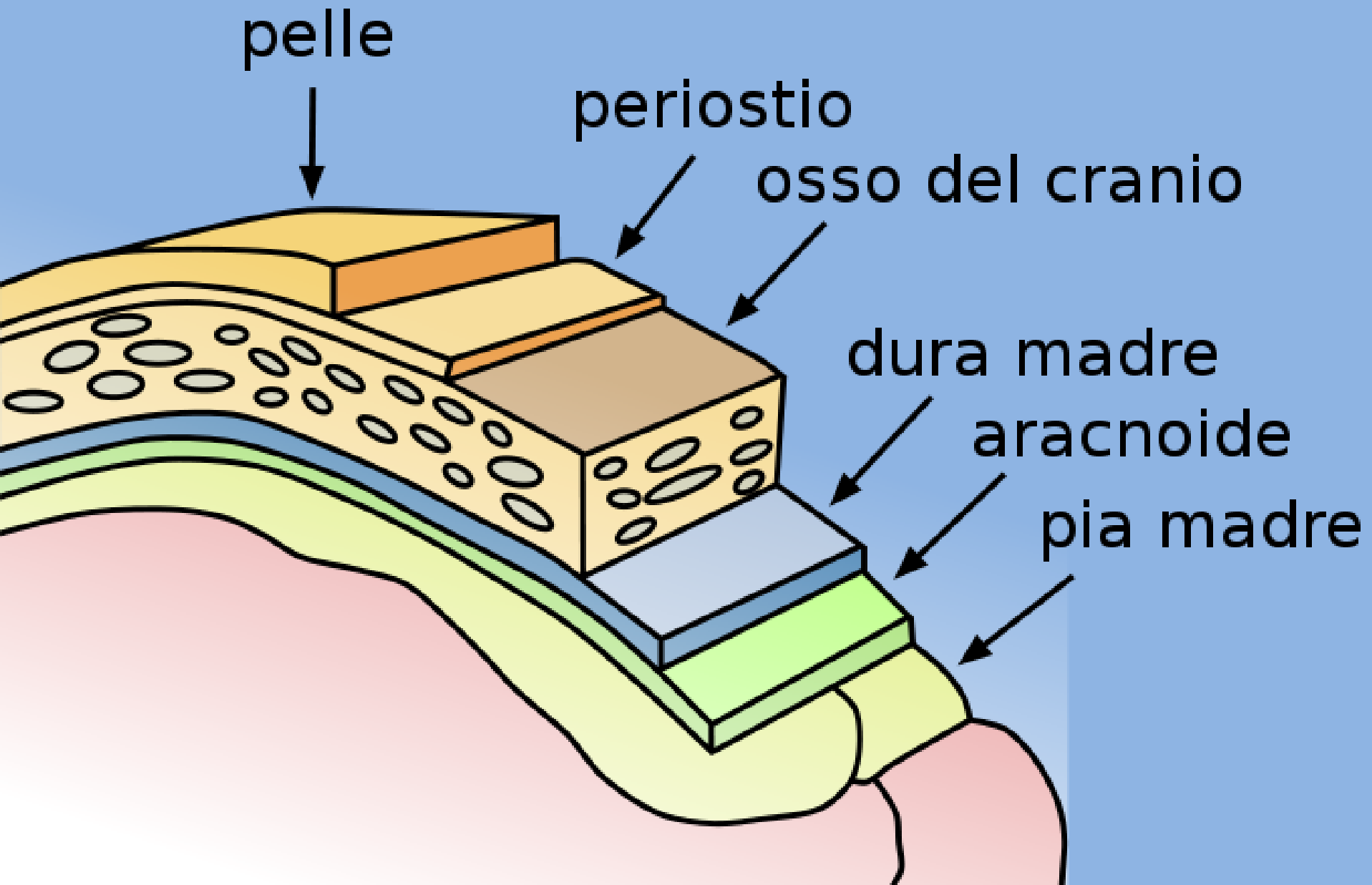


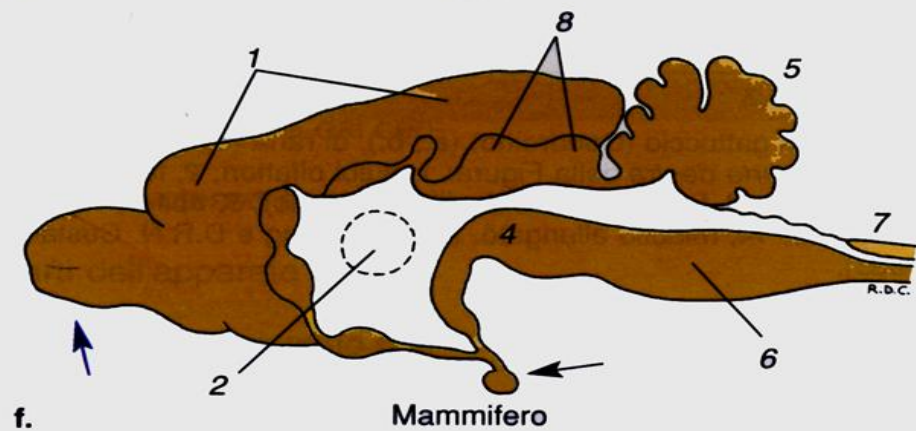
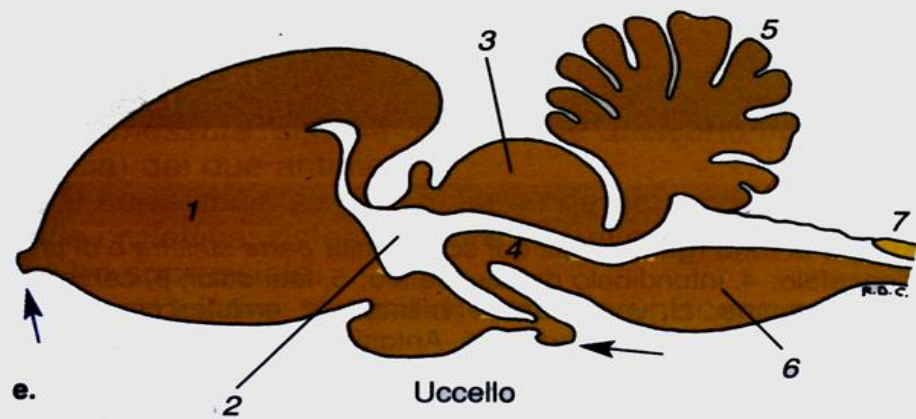
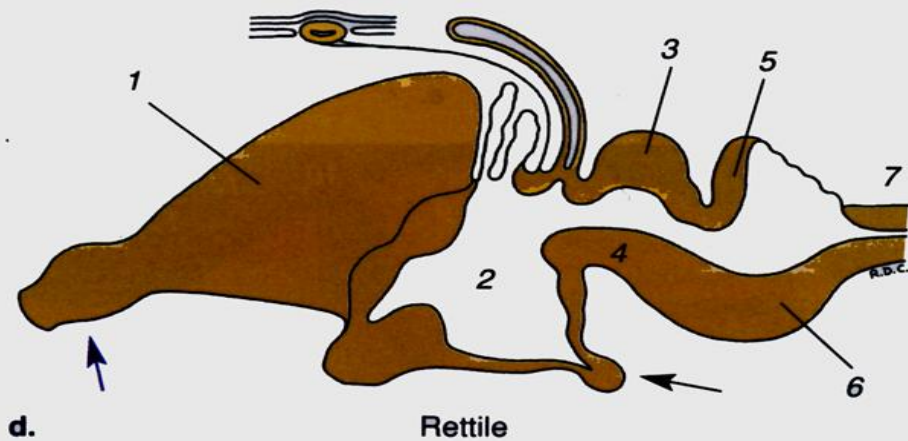
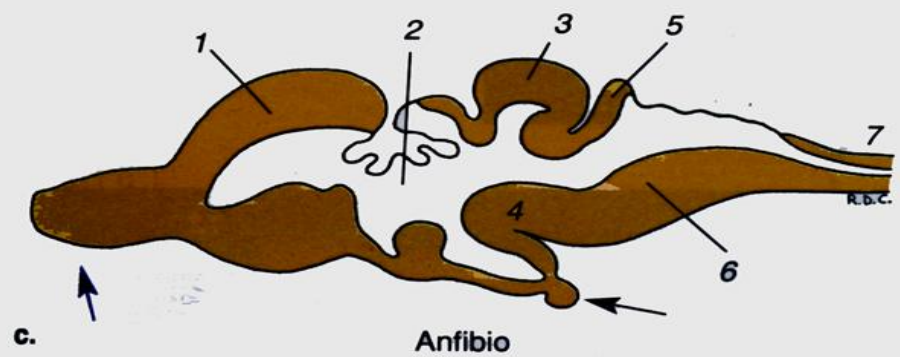
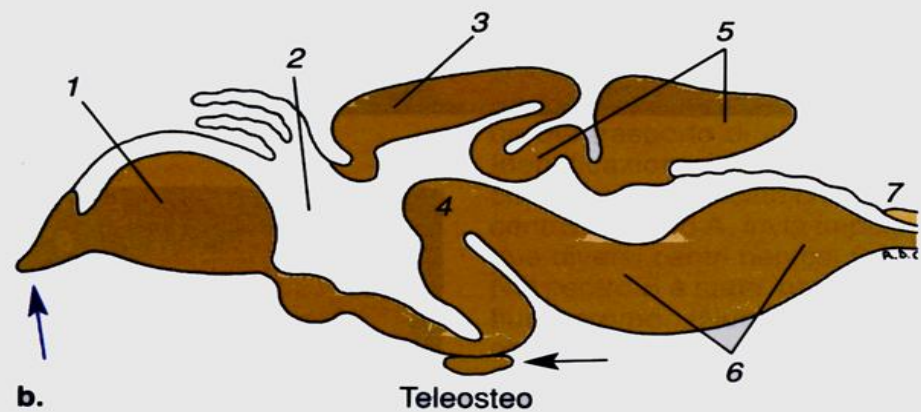
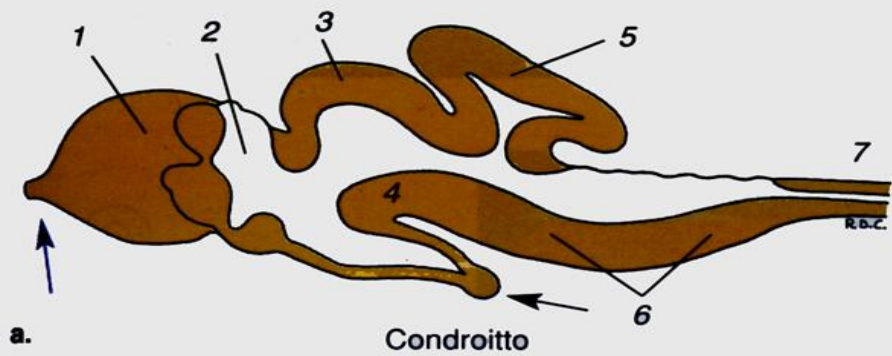
G

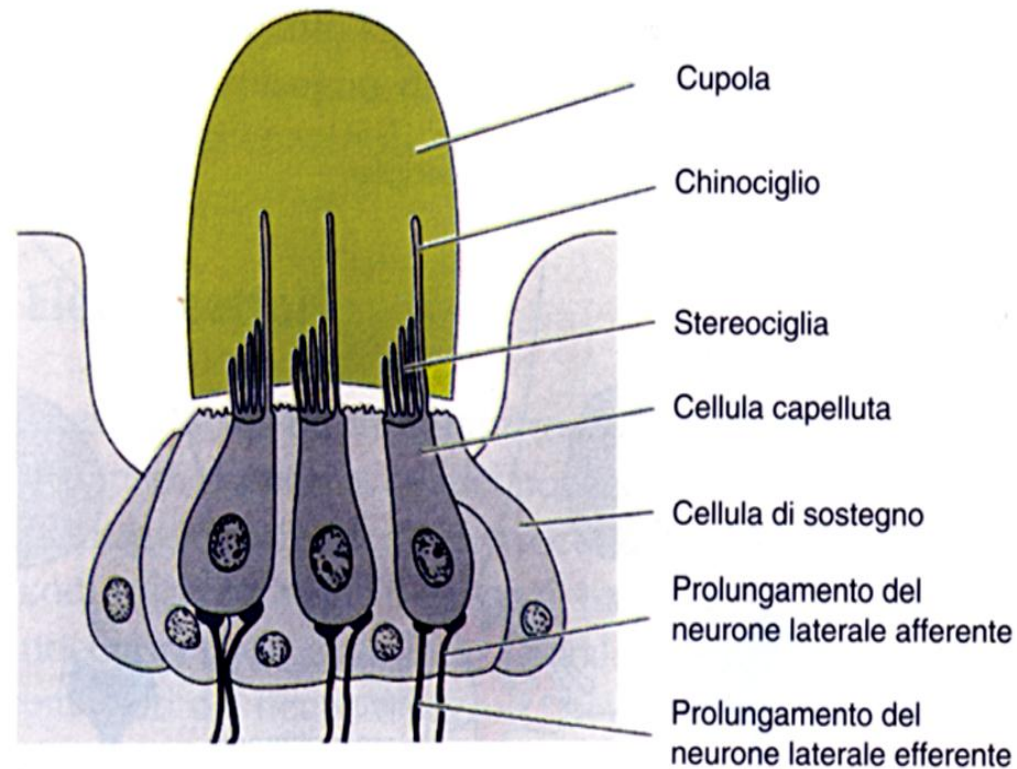


H

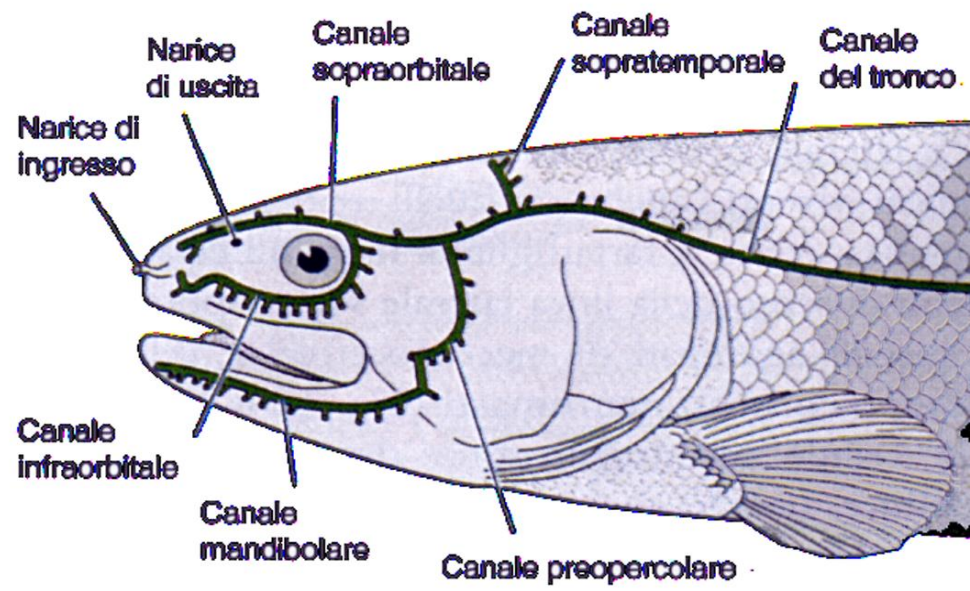
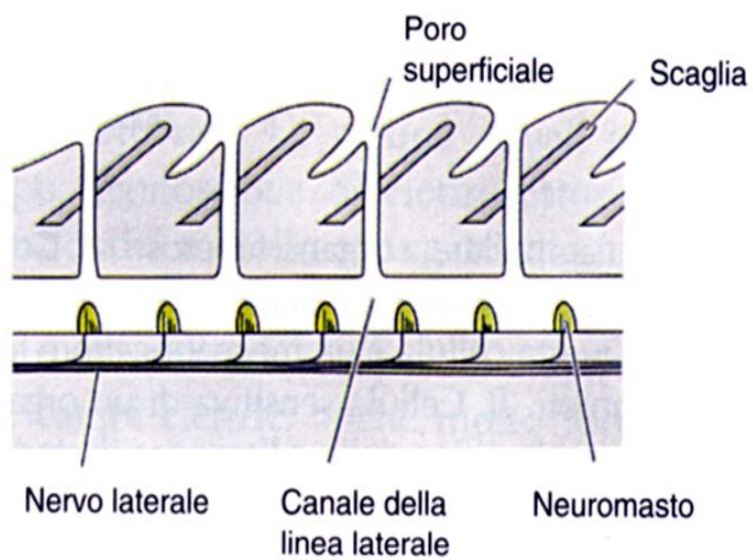
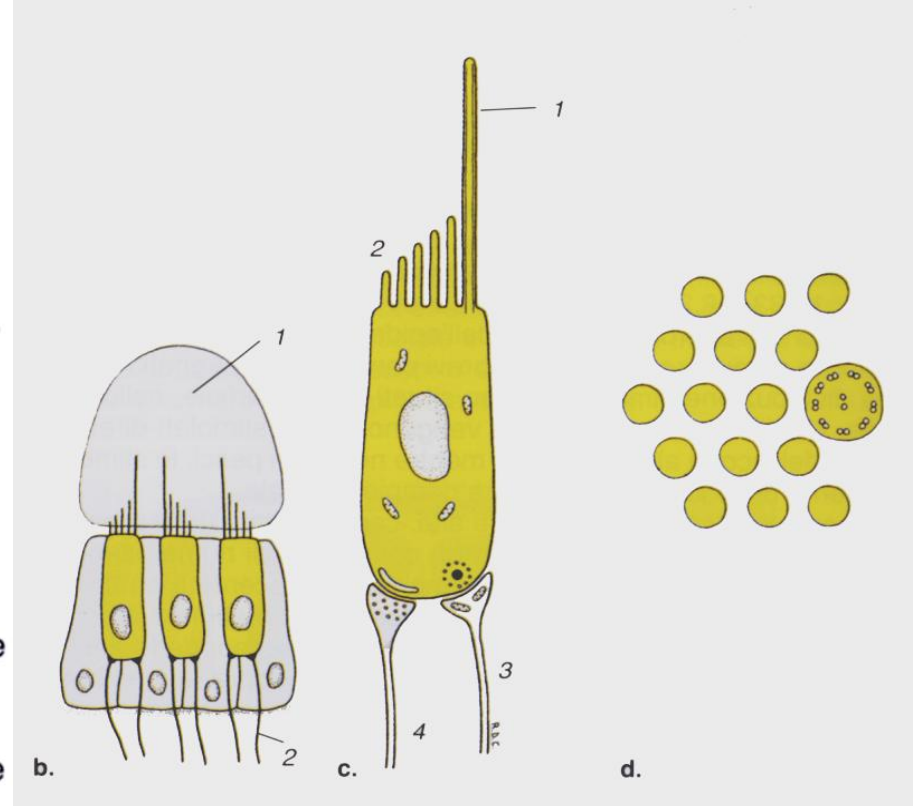
Meningi del SNC



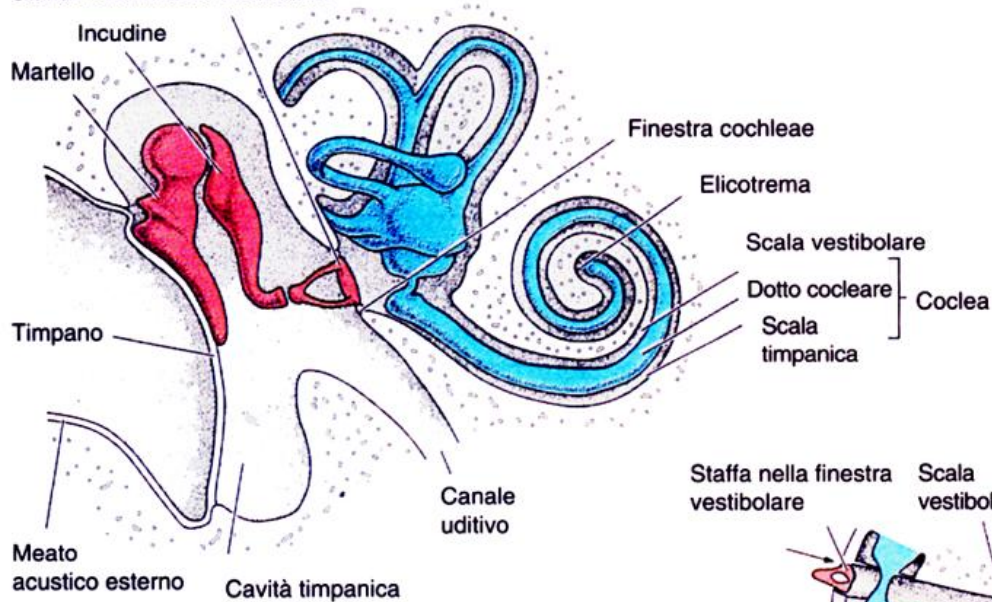




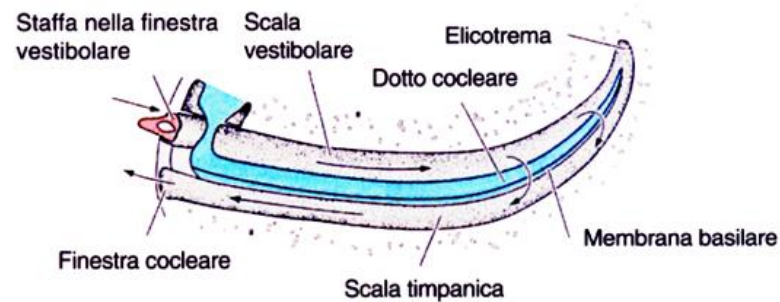
A. Neuromasto superficiale.



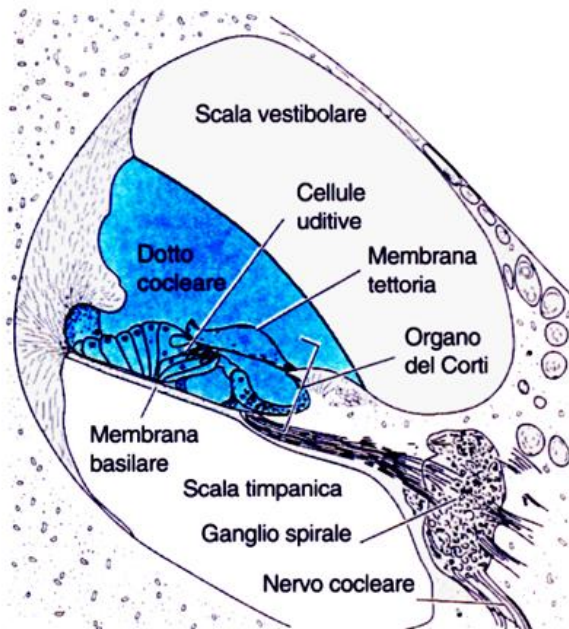
Staffa nella finestra vestibolare



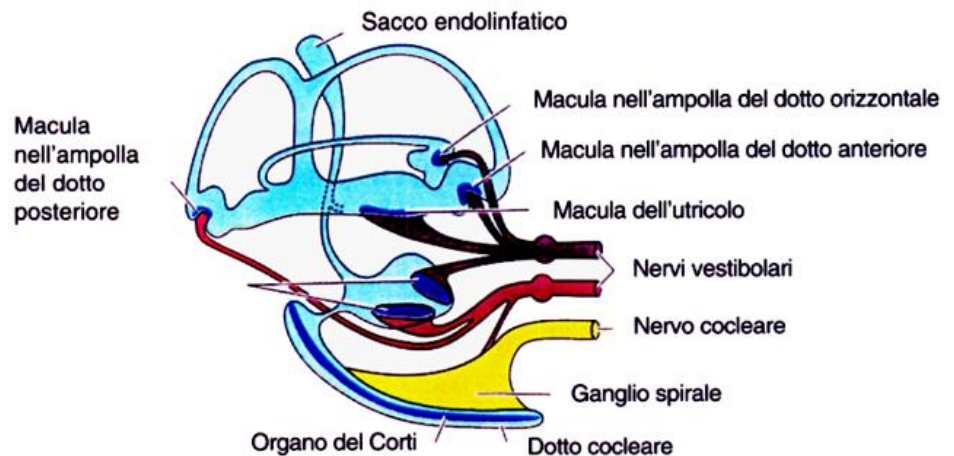
A. Sezione schematica dell'orecchio umano.



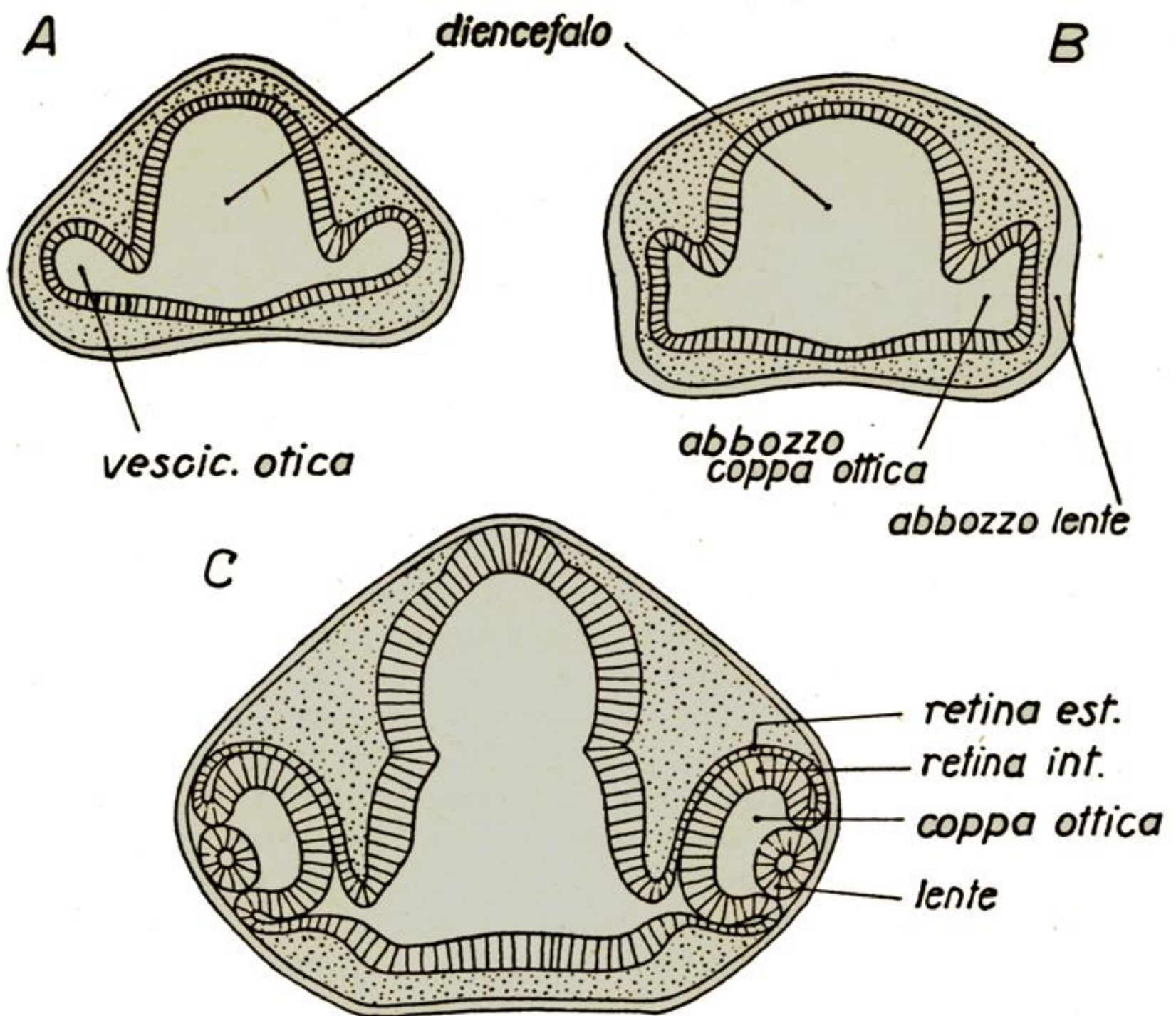
B. Disegno schematico del flusso del fluido nella coclea.

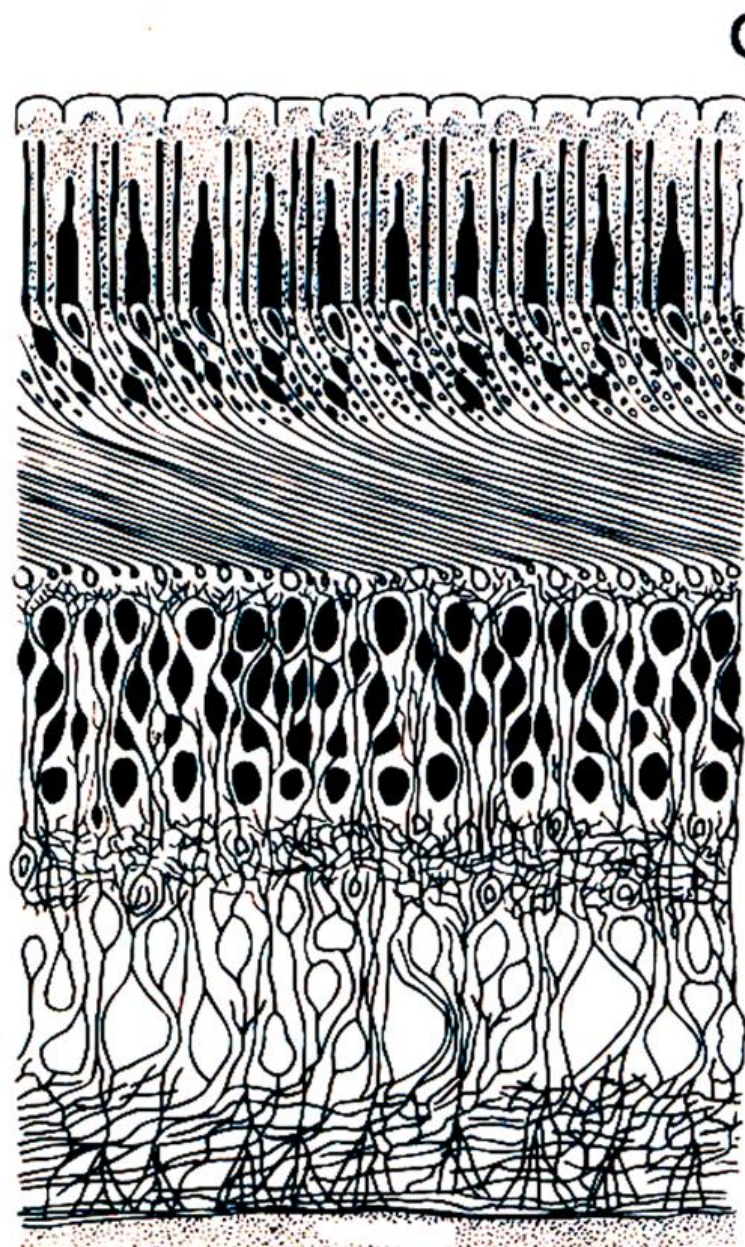


C. Sezione trasversale della coclea.



D. Disegno schematico dell'innervazione dell'orecchio nei mammiferi.



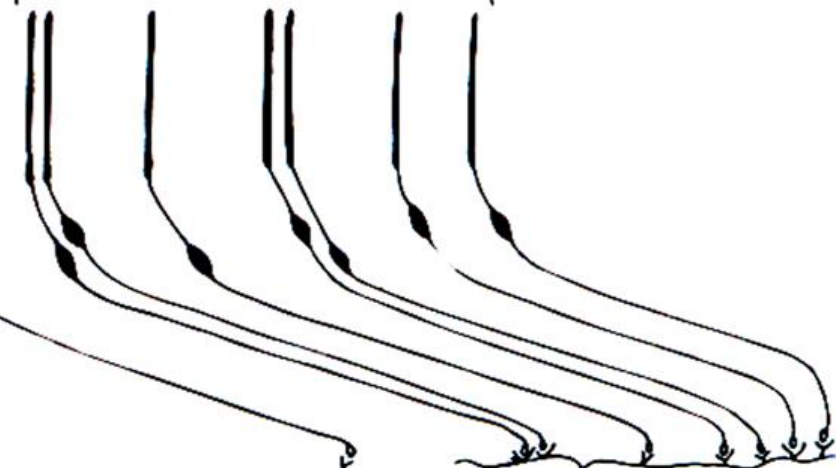


Corpo vitreo

(a)

Cono

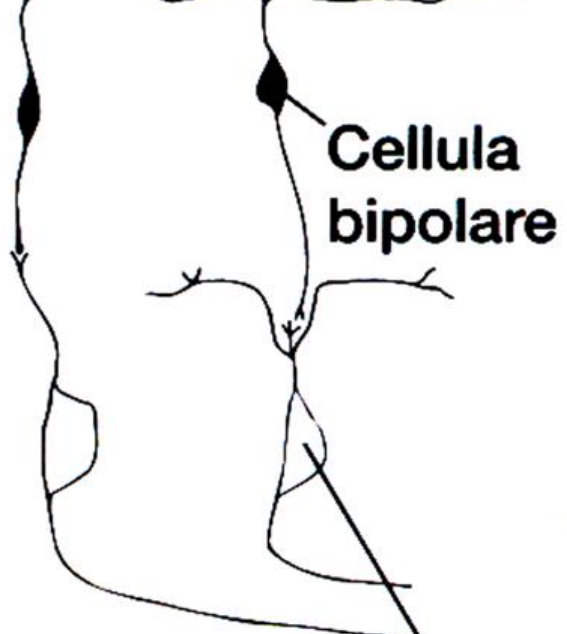
Bastoncelli

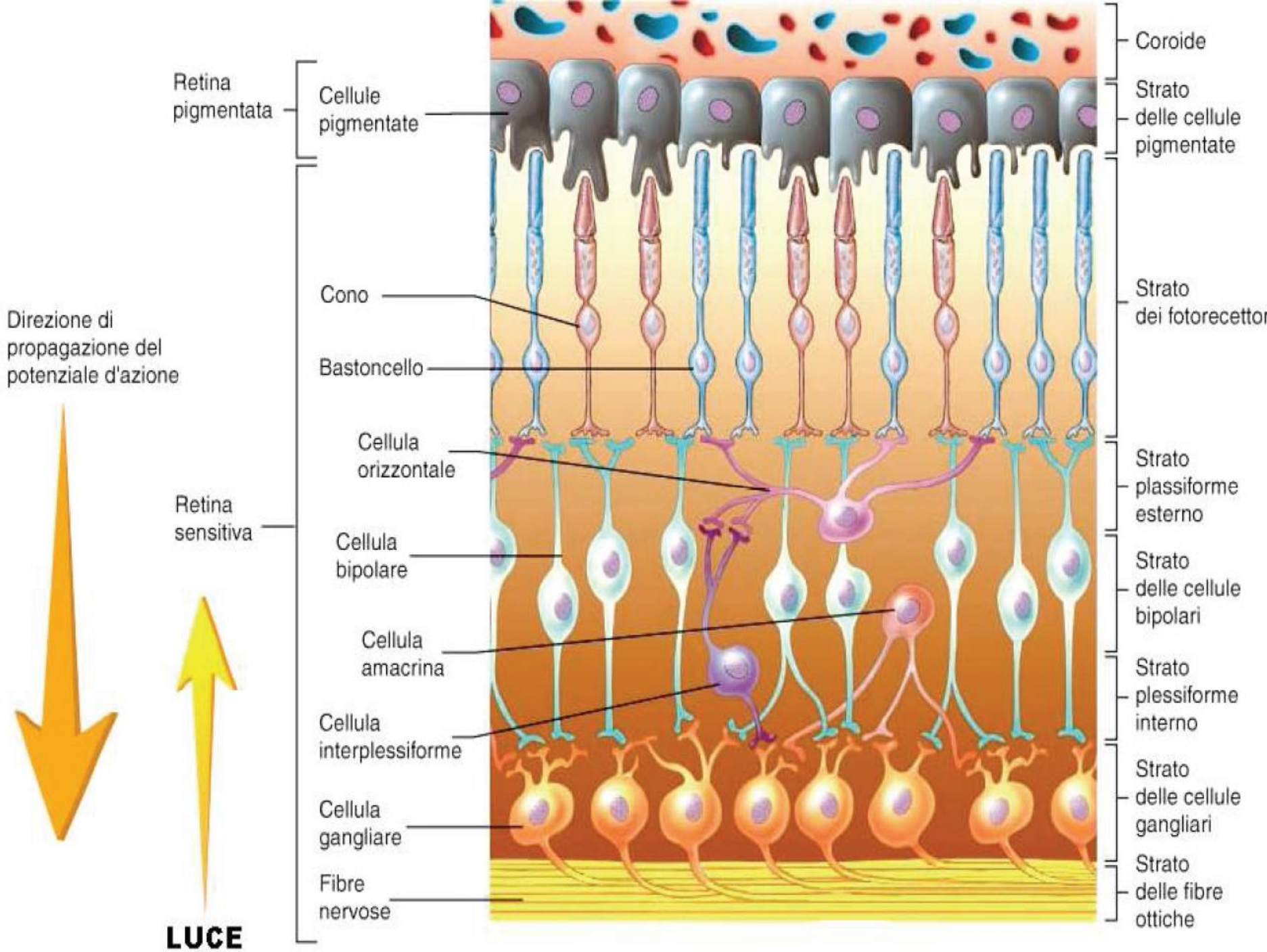


**Cellula
bipolare**

(b)

**Cellula
gangliare**





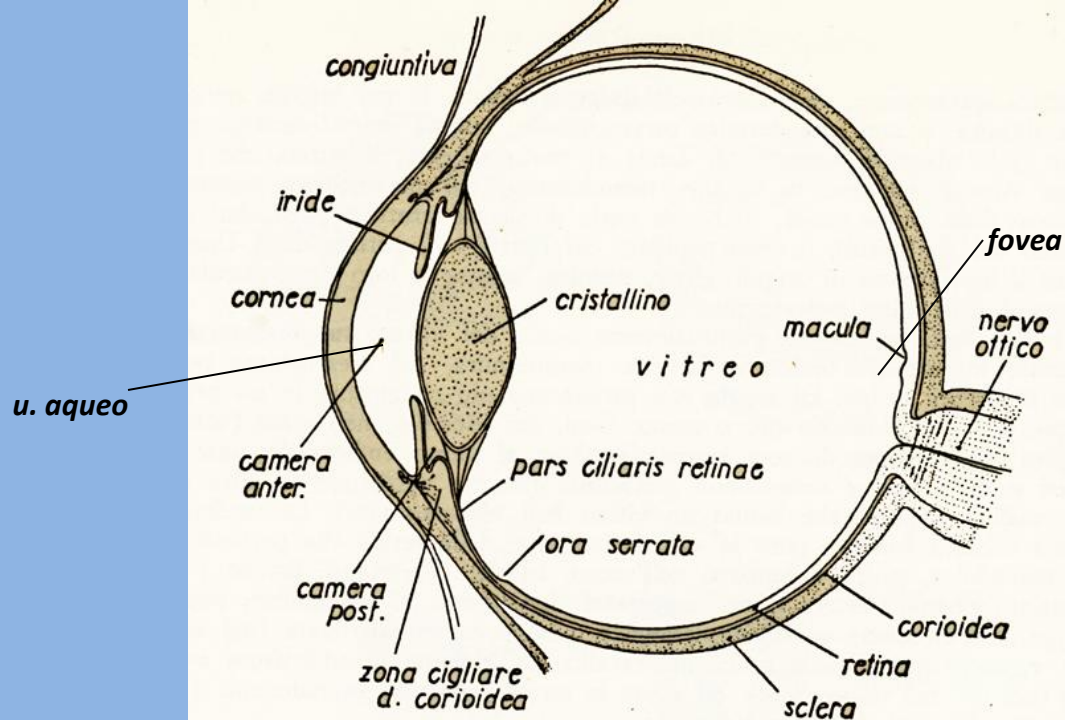
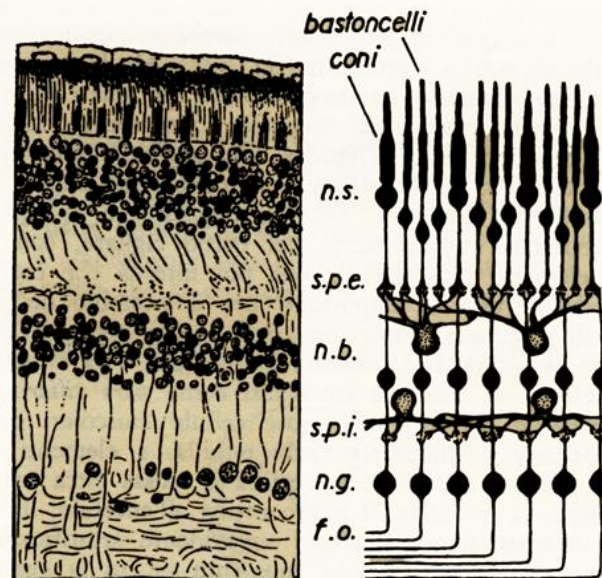


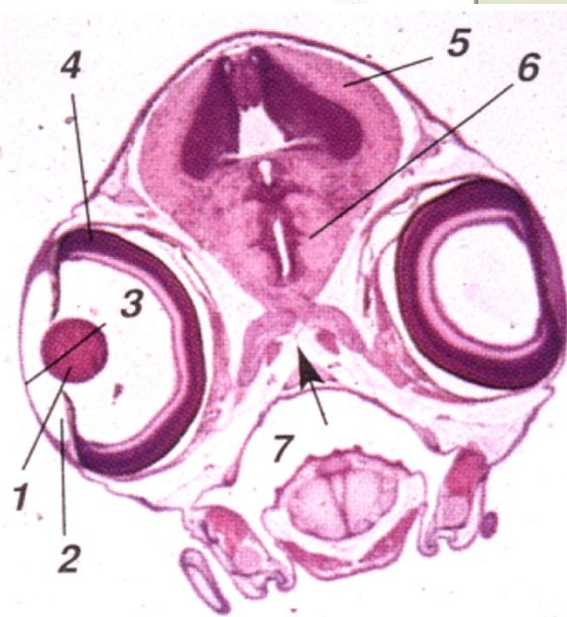
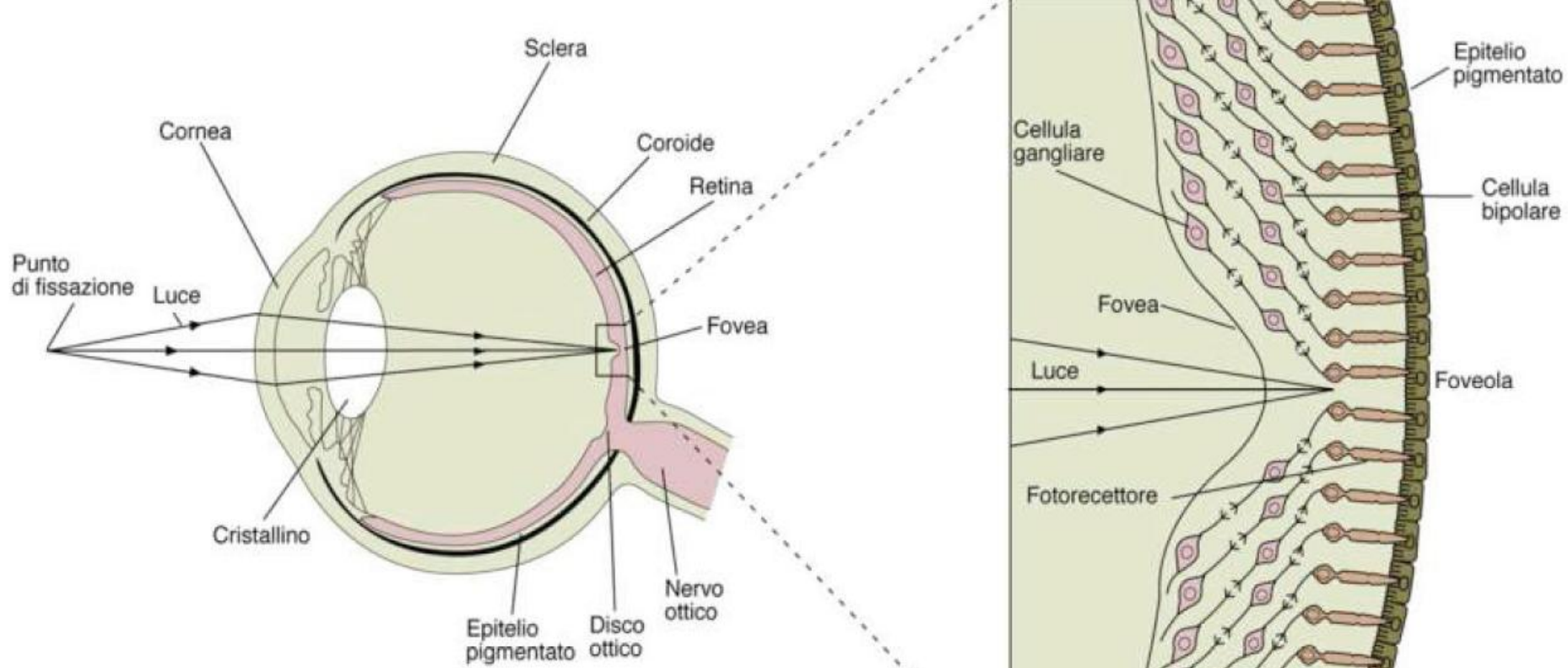
Fig. 328. Schema dell'occhio umano.

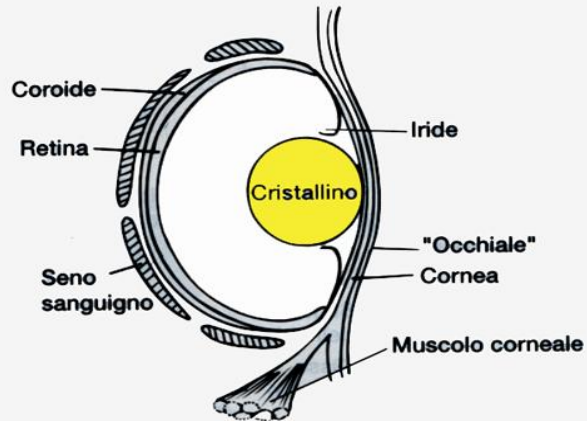
Muscoli del globo o.

- Retto superiore
- Retto inferiore
- Retto esterno
- Retto interno
- Obliquo superiore
- Obliquo inferiore

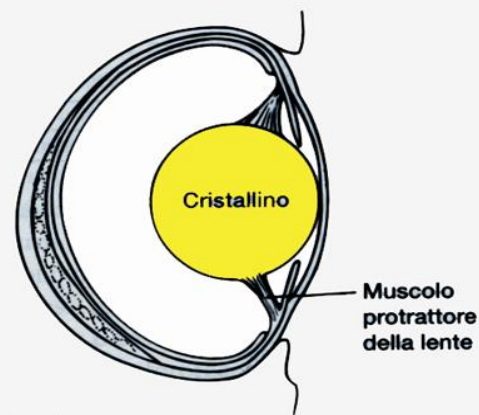


- Tappeto nero
- Coni e bastoncelli
- Gangliari bipolari
- Gangliari
- Orizzontali
- Amacrine
- Cellule di Muller

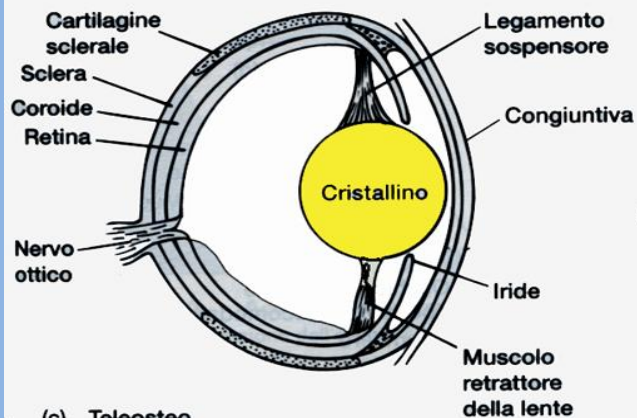




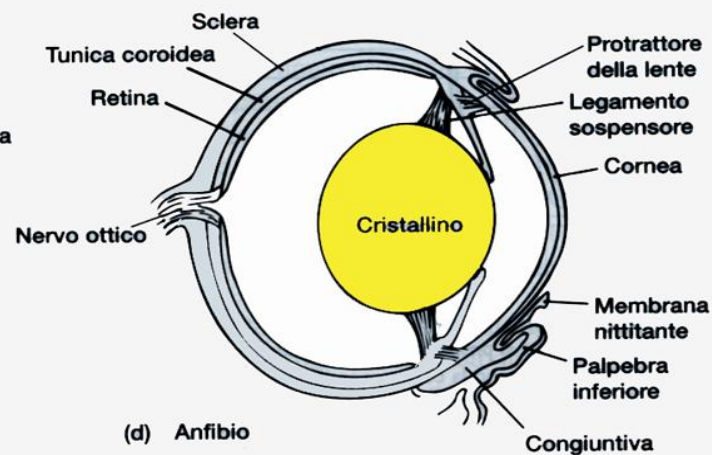
(a) Lampreda



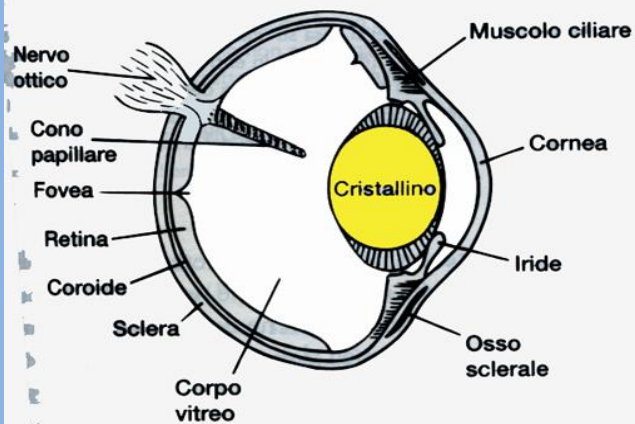
(b) Squalo



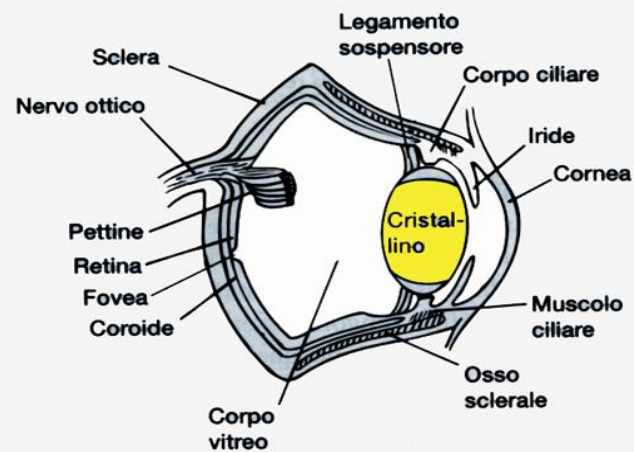
(c) Teleosteo



(d) Anfibio



(e) Lucertola



(f) Uccello