

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF CLAWED MOLLUSCS.

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Annotatsiya: *This article describes the qat orinaimed to study the external and internal structure molyuskalarlarning in the department of biology bachelor degree of specialization that higher education institutions, students, graduates, schools, academic lyceums and biology teachers can use the same area.*

Key words: *Prosobranchia, Opisthobrauchia Pulmonata.*

The modern fauna in the abdomen if there are more than 90 thousand legged mollyuskalarning types, many of them part of the sea and the ocean if he was living in fresh water and on land, lives in a little while. A number of families there to lead a life totally in the past abdominal oyoqlilar suddenly – a is sinif.

Foreign representative is available in the majority of abdominal mollyuskalarning legged sink if sink in the family and are representative of a certain generation reduktsiyaga, shakilda rudiment – a small plate to the sink and cover in the form of saved mantiya seem. The body was moved and mucous from the body in the case of chig'anog'i see a lot of the reason that the representatives of this class that had separated abdominal naked oyoqlilar includes the name of the slug.

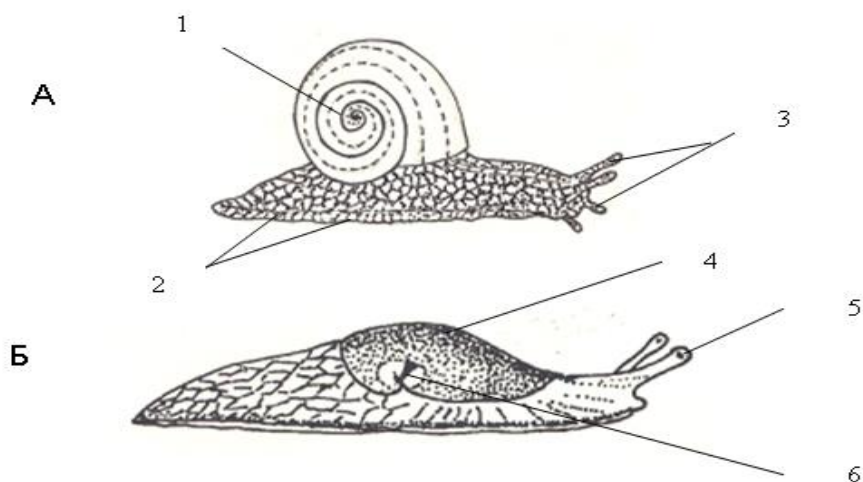
Abdominal legged mollyuskalarning study theoretical and practical terms is of great importance. The reason: the first group consists of getrogen if they come out of different animals in terms of the organization of complex, systematic groups that are far from each other in terms plays an important role in studying the evolution of.

Secondly, they mollyuskalarning fizologiyasini studying the clams conch is favorable compared to the object of research.

Thirdly, o'simlikxo'r polifag the bulk of them are animals, they are important to human life to various grain crops, vegetables and melons will do great harm with the fed.

Fourth, a number of types of livestock to the heavy ekzoparazit the master has the function of the space in the spread of diseases. Therefore, their taksanomik composition, biology, ecology and spread information on the type and number of measures to fight against harmful in the development of the control they are important.

External structure(1-picture). Gavin of three sections: head, body and feet that had separated the obvious it is known. Paypaslagichlar a pair or two in the beginning and eyes. Eye paypaslagichlar yonlarida the basis of some clams-vine, while the second pair to get shiliqqurtlarida paypaslagichlar three places.



1-picture. abdominal legged clams: A-*Xeropicta candaharica* B-*Deroceras caucasicum*. 1-a sink, 2-foot, 3-paypaslagichlar two pair, 4-mantiya, 5-eye, 6-mantiya slits.

By gavin abdomen of their feet, the foot will often be in the form of plaques. Clams foot with the help of soviet power walk, while some one are in the pool. They can cling tightly to the substrate using many oyoqlilar abdominal legs. Belonging to different generations, they will live a life of some abdominal oyoqlilar swimming in water. As an example, mollyuska of sea — *Carinarfa* — breast oyoqlilar can bring the.

Clams conch somewhat depending on the development of the spiral of abdominal legged gavin cho'ziq if gajak as wrapped. Many of shells spiralsimon packaging abdominal oyoqlilar despite konussimon qalpoqcha similar. Some abdominal legged mollyuskalarning (e.g., slug) shells (1-picture, B) reduktsiyalanish as a result of the internal organs of their qoplag'ich reduktsiyalanib gavin and gone to the upper part of the leg they are located.

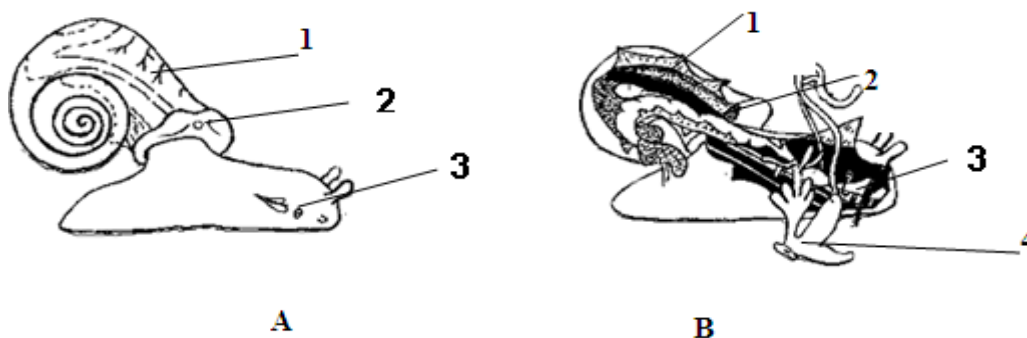
Mantiya the mantiya cavity in located mantiya bodies of complex their into gets.

Abdominal oyoqlilar of internal structure (2-picture). Food digestion to the system. abdominal oyoqlilar of very many plants with the fed, but for them, among many wild , too , there are. Food digest to the body differences also feeding method due to formed have been. Mouth of the hole in the head bottom side is located.

Some wild representative in the head before the part is lengthened, xartum that ensure your will. Mouth of the hole of the mouth cavity through halqumga will take. Larynx one or two jag'lar and plastinkasimon muskulli tilcha of qirg'ich (radula) is. Larynx cavity of a pair of salivary gland way opened. Larynx much long into the esophagus opens. the esophagus is the next part of goitre as is referred to. Oshqozone bo'shlig'iga liver the way opened.

Originally all the clams in the liver of the pair from the body is which. But gavin's of asimmetriya as a result, clams left side of the liver almost every time preserved, right side while reduktsiyalanib, lose is going to. Mollyuskalarning liver of a multiple , each with a different function it performs.

The liver the food digestion which gland as oziqning whole structural part (oqs fail to keep, fat, carbohydrate) digestion and make that enzymes separating out. Vertebrates animals with liver from the difference make, vertebrates are animals with liver of two gland function, that is — the liver with the stomach, under gland function performs. That in addition to clams , liver, tube - shaped gland bdie, him atalasion nutrients it includes. The nutrients in the liver , the tube also digested will be, also is absorbed. From the stomach , then the small intestine comes from. This colon length, different in clams of any kind bdie and it 's a or a pinch gut of xalqa formed to be can.



2-picture. internal structure *Xeropicta candaharica* example of land molluscs . A-conch're in the position view; 1-pulmonary veins, 2-a breath take it to the hole, 3-anal hole. B-internal structure; 1-seed taken when we hadthe 2-eggs way, 3-throat, 4- sex structure.

Respiratory organs. often a member of abdominal respiratory legged mollyuskalarning ktenidial from jabra is a rare pair, in most cases one ktenidiy saved. But, all abdominal ktenidiylar clams legged gets in. For example, o'clams with pk-ktenidiy will not be at Pulmonata. Because their mantiya cavity, the body adapted to breathe with no air - o'into pk has turned. The edges of the body mollyuskalarning mantiya a lung and breathing through the holes of the cavity is only going to grow join the mantiya makes contact with the external environment.

Qturning on the system. Their heart, qorin far , and one or rarely two before bo'lmasidan heart will consist of. Mollyuska in the heart of the arterial blood. When the heart is reduced to (when she was sistola) blood from the ventricle into the aorta pass; turn from the two vessels of the aorta in the aorta that go in the beginning , and which go into into the aorta is divided. Clams lung — mantiya, which has become pulmonata to the edge of gir lung rotary sinus is located gavin poured the blood in him come. This sinus, which bring blood from the lungs to the blood vessels and heart goes out to him before a lot of which is transferred to the collector.

Sensory organs. Paypaslagichlar in the beginning, it performs the function of the feeling of the edge of the mantiya. On the basis of chemical osfradiylar ktenidiylar feeling fulfilled the function is located. The leaf on both sides of 100-150 Osfradiylar uzunchoq pushtachalardan if ktenidiylarga going at a glance is very similar.

Amount in leaf cells located ganglioz pushtachalarning a lot of nerves going.

In the beginning of paypaslagichlar previous pair of chemical effects to the sensitive it is, taste , and smell to know the organ of the function it performs.

Balance to maintain the body in a pair of closed bubbles in the form of. Bubbles of epiteliya a case-results and sensitive cells consists. Their toe'a shg'i fluid with filled. This liquid in a pinch finely lime toshcha of-statolitlar swimming walks. abdominal oyoqlilar the eyes of paypaslagichlar on the basis, sometimes the second pair of paypaslagichlar on top is located. Simply structured the eyes simple combs from is. More complex structured the eyes while in gvineach of and glass tanacha of the eye from the bladder is.

The reproductive system. abdominal oyoqlilar some sex (oldjabralilar) and germafrodit (lung, orqa jabra) be can. Sex glands of one of the ovaries or the testes from, germafrodit representative in germafrodit gland consists of. This gland seed and egg cells yield will. Male mollyuskalarning seed way up there.

Germafrodit a lung mollyuskalarning sex members of germafrodit gland and it with bog'liq germafrodit from the tube is. Tube into two separated, eggs and seeds in the way of yield will. The eggs of the way distended part of the uterus is called. Of the uterus, penis, vagina through sexual kloakaga is open. Itriva' way muskulli ko'shilish organ (penis) from within will take. joining the structure also to the uterus opening. Sex vagina again xaltasimon seed taken when had and lime nina bag on the way opens. Lime Nina join when the sex vagina into the wall when injected, it qitiqlaydi. Clams every time than fertilized.

Qorinoyoqli in the current period there are different visions on the classification of the class, but they last the literature data and the internet than three: with the jabra front-Prosobranchia back jabra-Opisthobrauchia and a lung - Pulmonata is to be the youngest in my class.

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