



Molluscs

- Soft-bodied animals
- Most have a shell
- Ventral foot for locomotion
- They are filter fed
- Most have aquatic life

Gastropods: snails and slugs

Bivalves: oysters, mussels, clams

Cephalopods: octopus, squid

Some molluscs in Livingston..







Strombus sp.

Crustaceans

- Aquatic arthropods
- Larval stages: zooplankton
- Have a jaw
- Biramous appendages
- Two pairs of antennae: sense organs for touch and taste
- Gill respiration

Lobsters, crabs, shrimp, barnacles

Some crustaceans in Livingston..



Decapoda Order



Cardisoma guanhumi Latreille.

Fishes

- Skulled
- They have jaws
- They have gills
- Ray-finned fish are the most diverse vertebrates
- They have a swim bladder

Chondrichthyans: sharks, rays, chimaeras

Actinopterygians: rayfinned fishes

Lobe-finned fishes

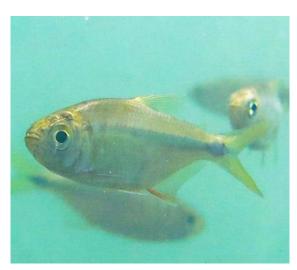
Some fish in Livingston..



"Mojarrita de río"



"Cubera"



Astyanax sp.

Birds

- Egg
- They have scales on their legs
- Distinctive plumage
- Hollow bones to fly
- Adapted according to their ecological function

Ecological functions of pollinators, seed dispersers, pest control, prey population control, environmental indicators and health function

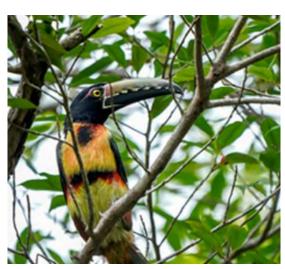
Some birds in Livingston..



Ardea alba Linnaeus. White Heron



Coragyps atratus Bechstein.
Buzzard



Pteroglossus torquatus Gmelin. Collared toucan

Some birds in Livingston..



Amazilia sp. Blue Throated Hummingbird



Buteogallus sp. Brown falcon



Pelecanus occidentalis Linnaeus. Brown pelican

Mammals

- Presence of hair
- Mammary glands
- Developed nervous system
- Various forms
- Specific ecological functions

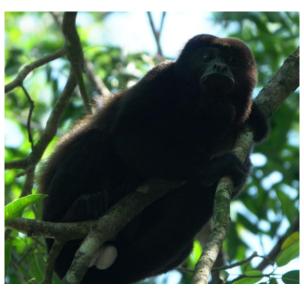
Diversity of placental mammals

Diversity of adaptations

Some mammals in Livingston..



Artibeus lituratus Olfers



Alouatta palliata Gray Howler monkey



Tursiops truncatus Montagu Bottlenose dolphin



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