

the paired efferent branchial arteries of the elasmobranchs by a single efferent vessel in teleosts.

STRUCTURE OF A TELEOSTEAN GILL :

Typically there are four pairs of gills in teleosts, each of which consists

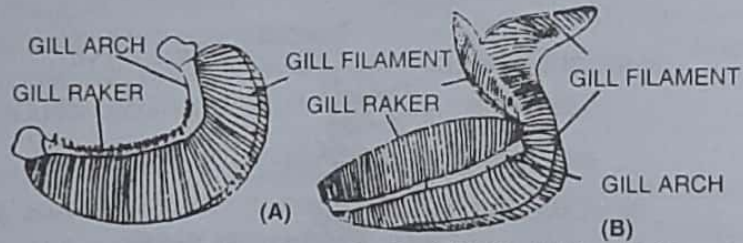


Fig. 16.3. (A) Gill of *Cirrhina mrigala*; (B) Gill of *Hilsa ilisha*.

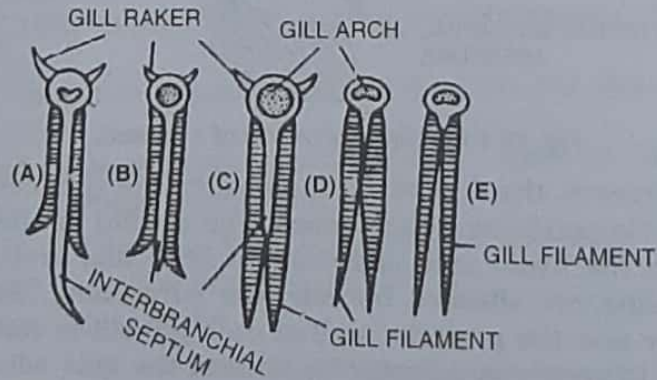


Fig. 16.4. Gill arches of fishes : A. Elasmobranch; B. Holocephali; C. Holostei; D. & E. Teleosts.

GILL ARCH (Fig. 16.5) :

Each gill arch encloses an afferent and an efferent branchial vessel and nerves. It is covered over externally by a thick or thin epithelium in which a large number of mucous glands, eosinophilic cells and taste

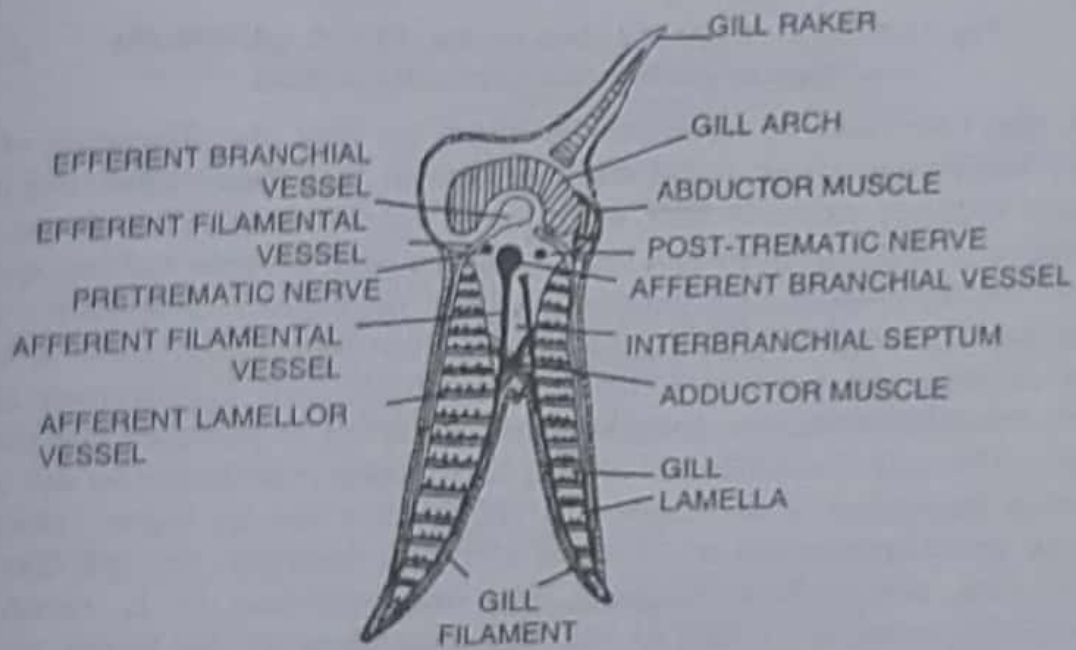


Fig. 16.5. T. S. gill of teleost (After Datta Munshi, 1960).

buds are present. The number and distribution of mucous glands, taste buds etc. varies in fishes inhabiting different ecological habitats. Each

GILL FILAMENTS AND GILL LAMELLAE :

Each gill arch bears two rows of gill filaments towards the outside of the buccopharyngeal cavity. In most teleosts, the interbranchial septum

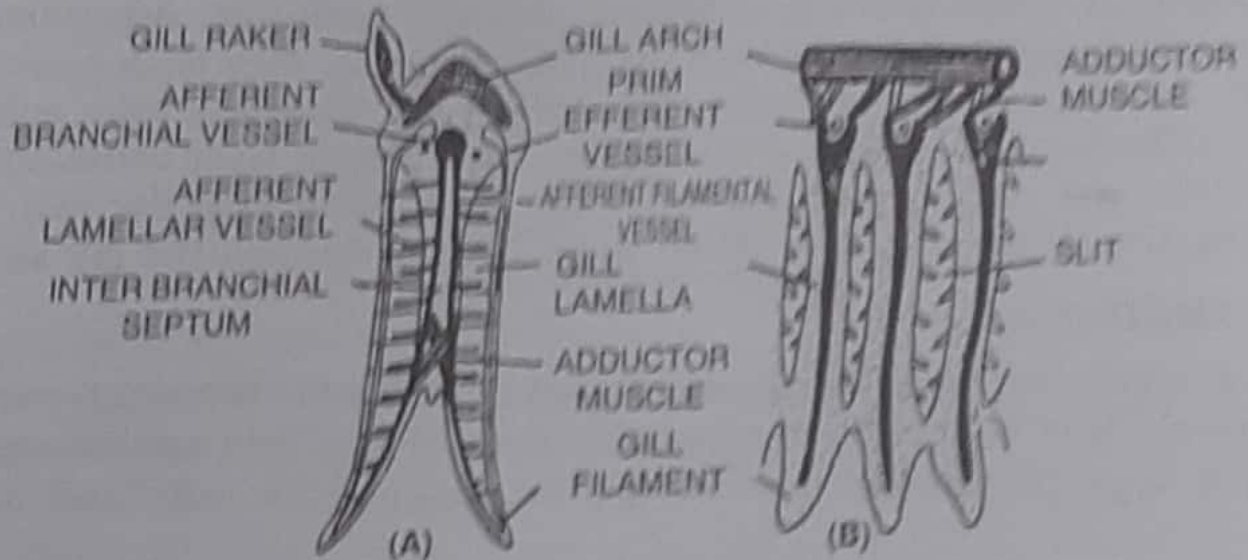


Fig. 16.6. (A) T. S. gill of *Labeo rohita*; (B) T. S. gill filament *Labeo rohita* adapted from Datta Munshi.

