•TYPES OF SCALES IN FISHES

Placoid scales

Non placoid scales:

Cosmoid scales.

Ganoid scales

Cycloid scales

Ctenoid Scales.

 Exoskeletons: Outer covering of the body is made up of 2 types of scales.

1) Epidermal scales. 2) Dermal scales.

- 1) Epidermal Scales: Cornified derivatives of malpighian layer of epidermis.
- Ex. Reptiles, birds, mammals.

2) Dermal Scales:

> Mesenchymal in origin developed in fishes.

a) Origin: Secretary activity of both dermis and epidermis. Ex. Placoid scales of elasmobranchs.

b)Dermis: Cosmoid, Ganoid, Cycloid, Ctenoid.

Placoid scales.

- The placoid scales or dermal denticles of elasmobranchs (sharks, rays, Skates).
- Closely set but don't overlap each other.
- Placoid scales consists of 2 parts the badal plate and trident spine.
- Arise from rounded or Rombodial basal plate embedded in dermis.

Basal Plate:

• Shape: diamond or rhomboidal Plate formed of cement like material.

 Basal plate embedded in derm. & attached to strong fiber of connective tissue.

- Basal plate having small openings which leads in to the pulp cavity of the spine.
- Pulp contains: vascular connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves, lymph channels & numerous odontoblast cell.

• The Spine:

• Shape: flat, backwardly directed trident structure project over the skin surface. Surface: stratified.

 Chemical composition: Dentine (calcareous substance), traversed by minute parallel canaliculi with delicate branches.

- Dentine is covered by vitrodentine (hard, translucent).
- Secreted by: epidermis of the skin.

 Placoid scales derived partly from epidermis & partly from dermis.

 The basal plate and dentine of the spine are mesodermal derivatives, enamal is ectodermal in origin.

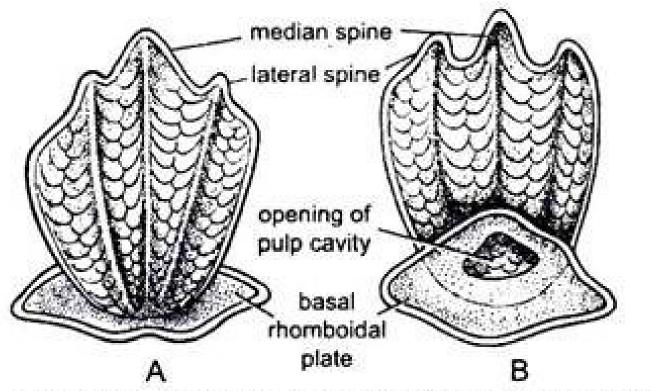
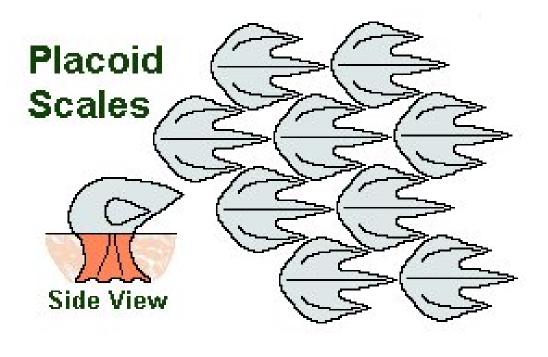


Fig. 14.4. Scoliodon. Placoid scales. A-Dorsal view; B-Ventral view.



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THANK YOU