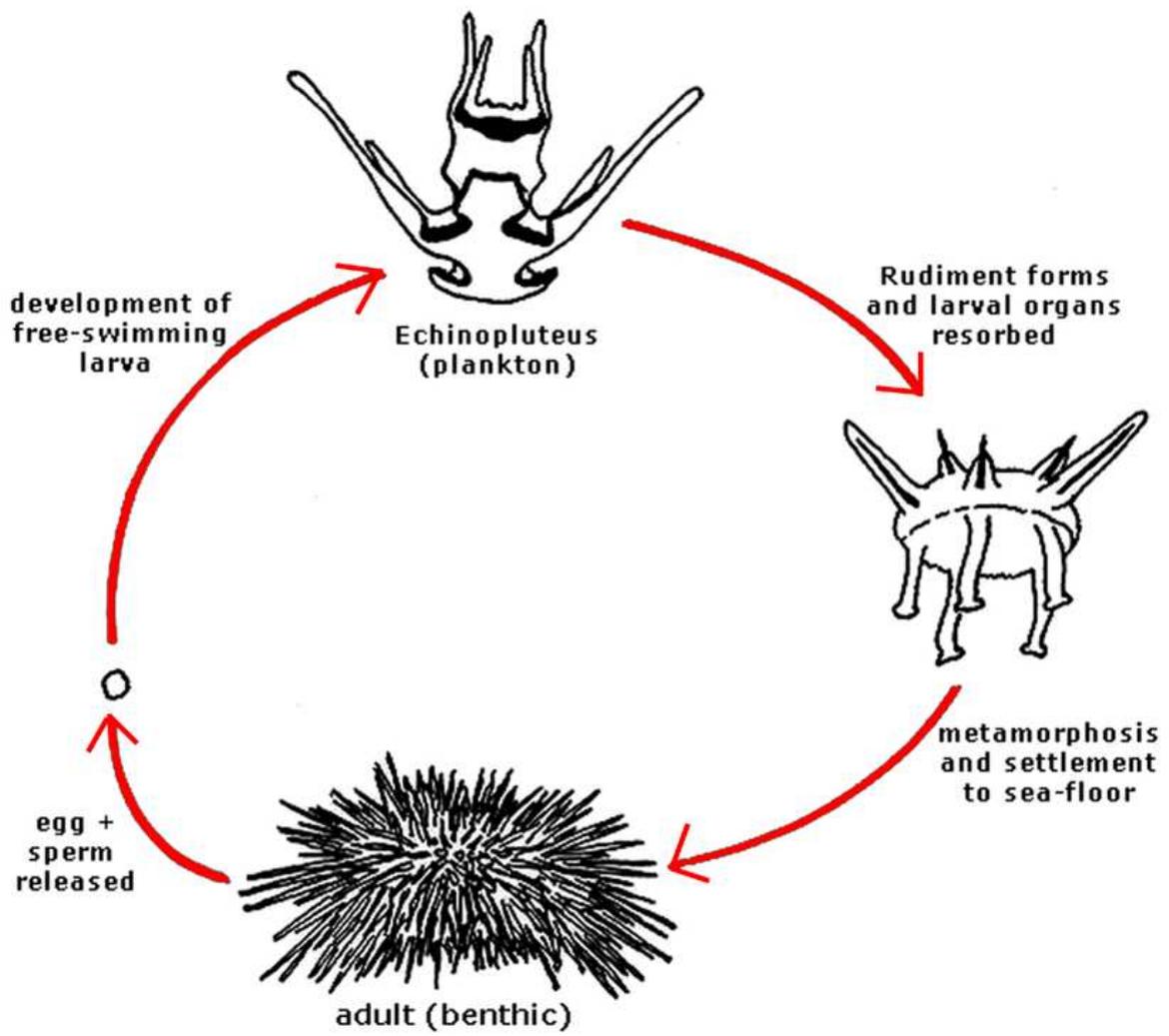
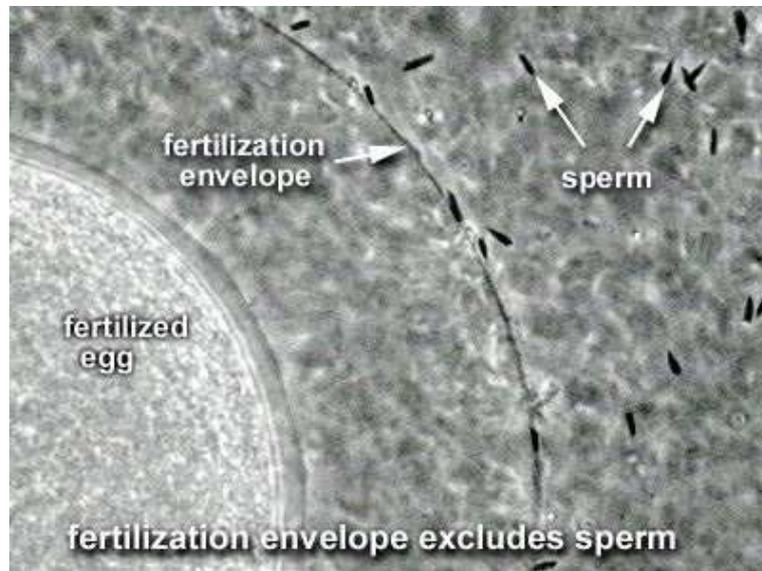
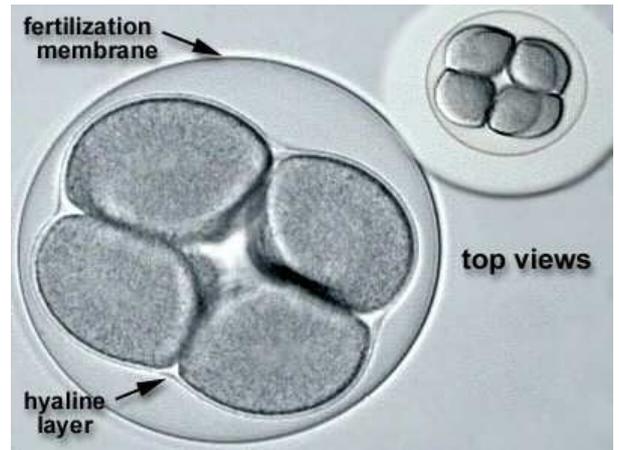
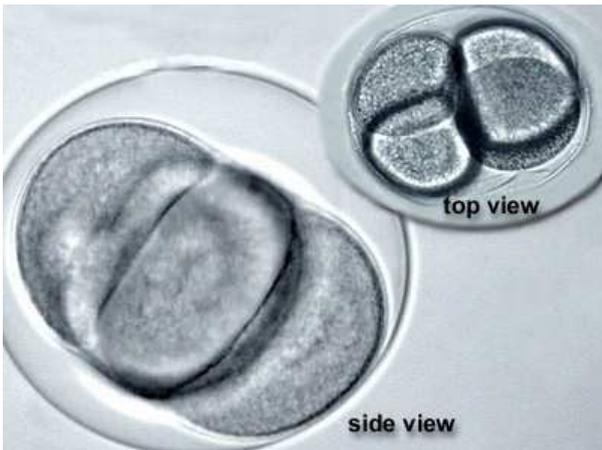
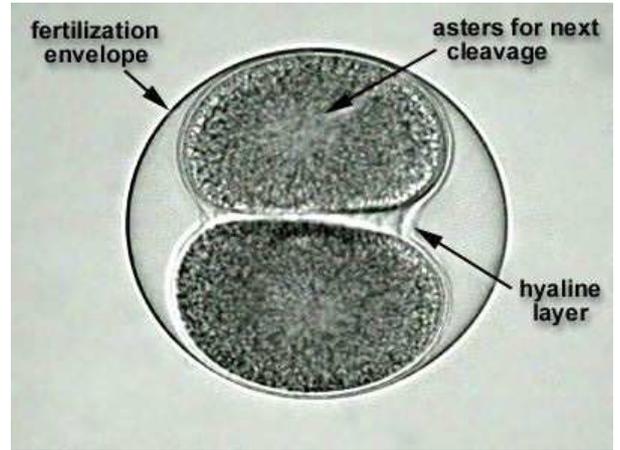
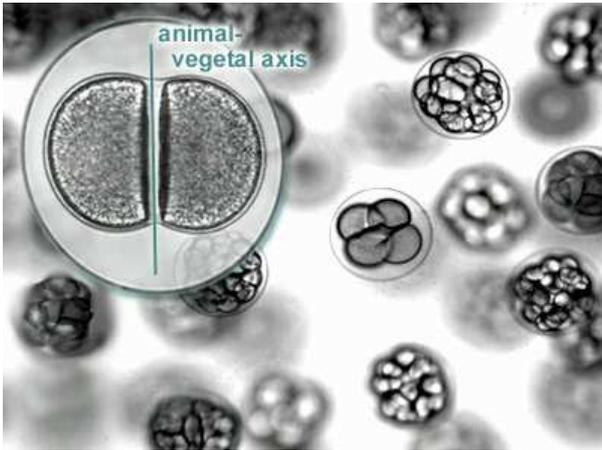


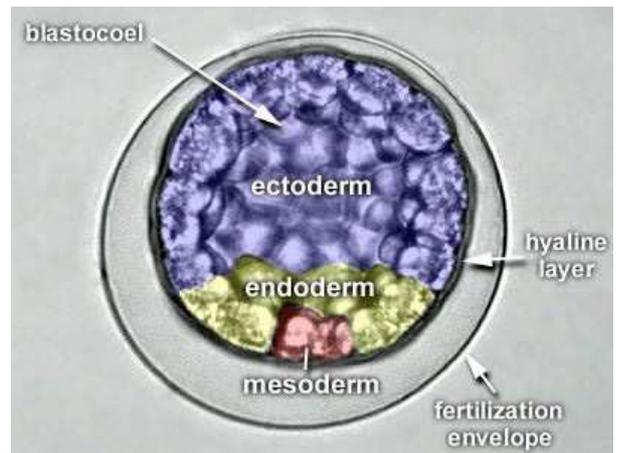
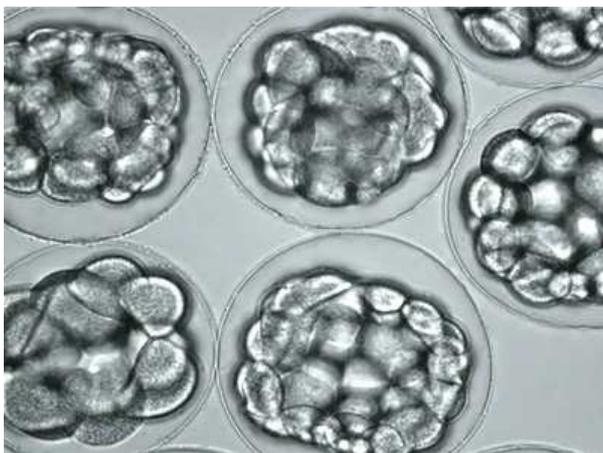
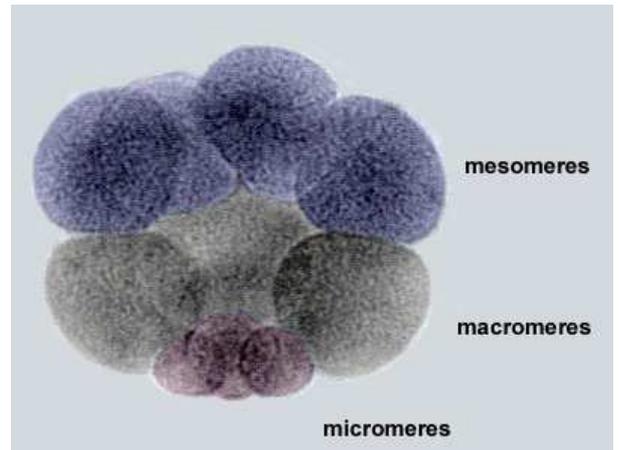
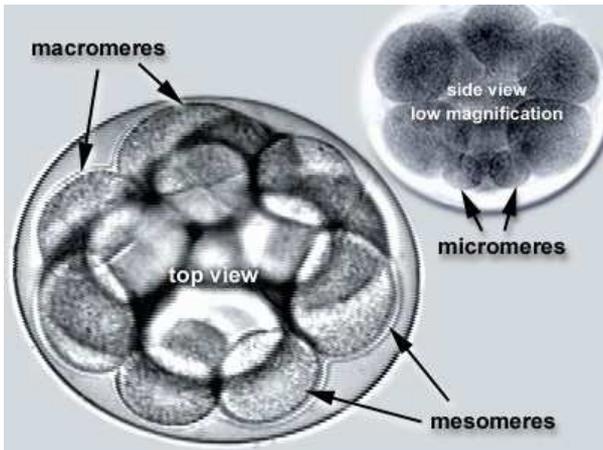


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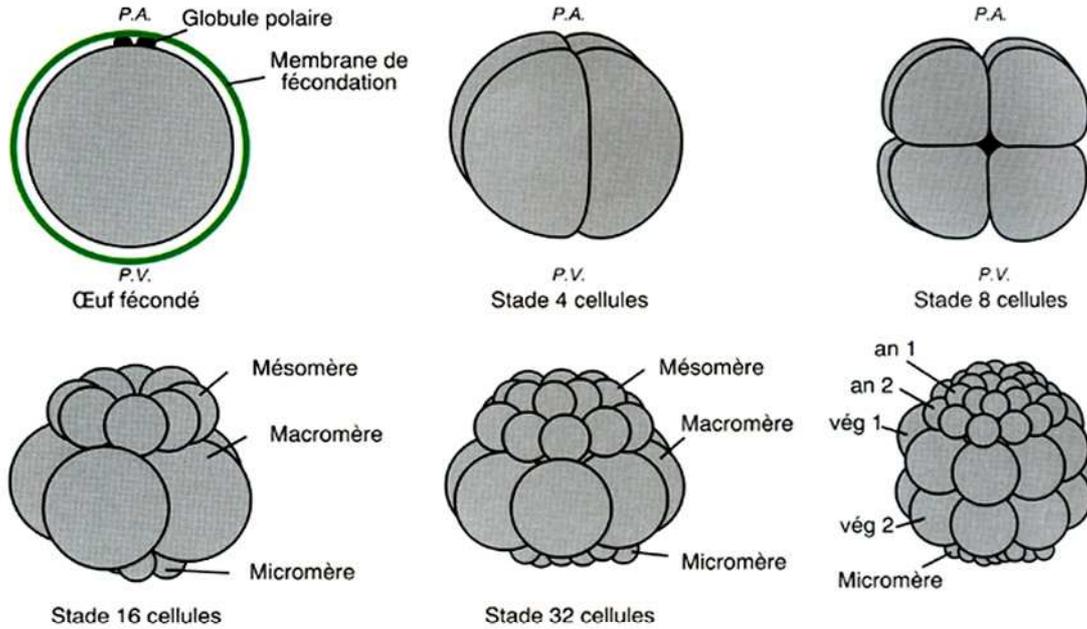




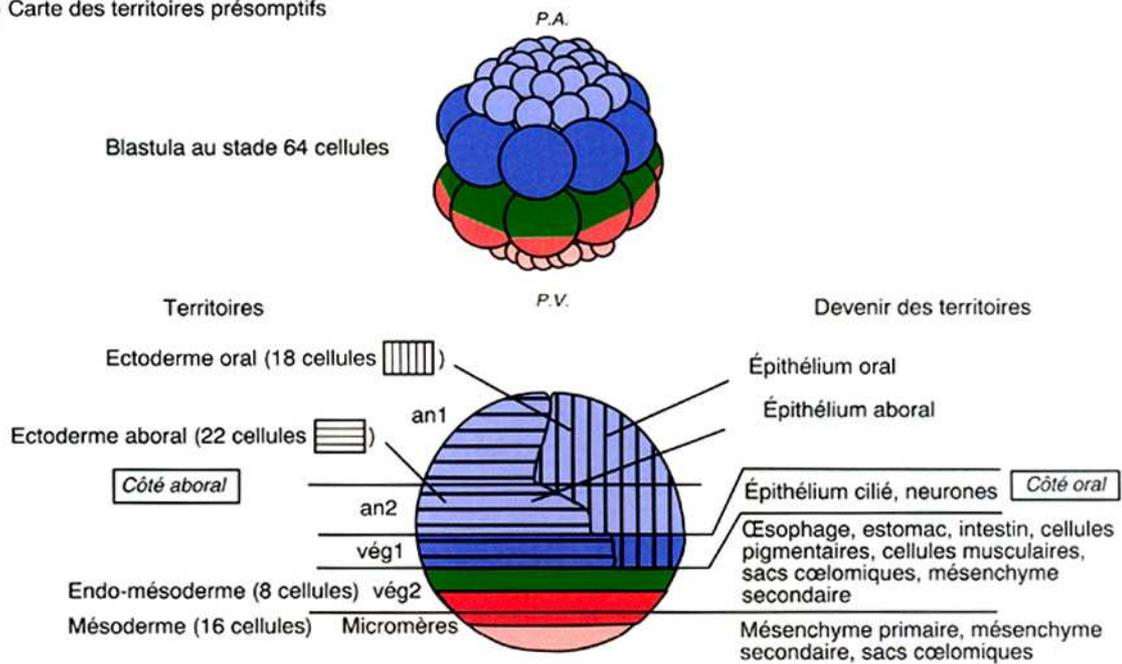


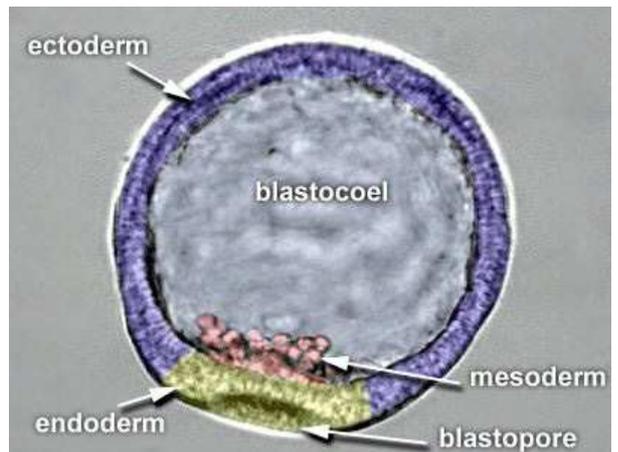
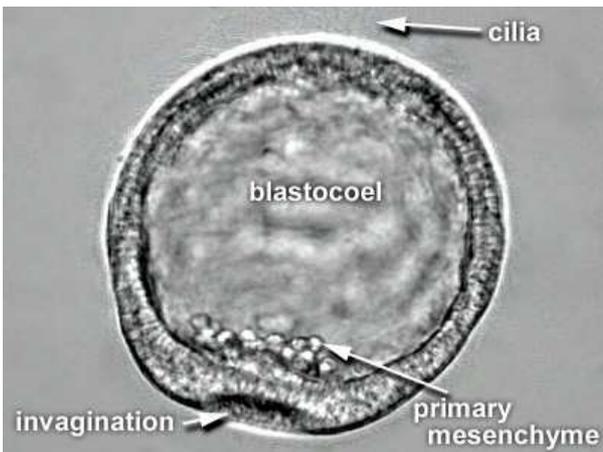
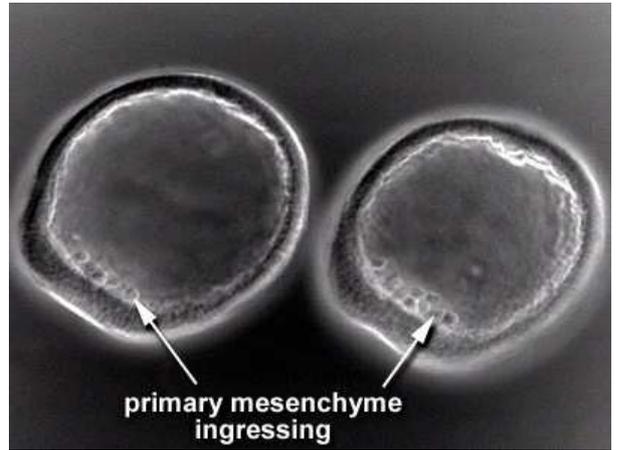
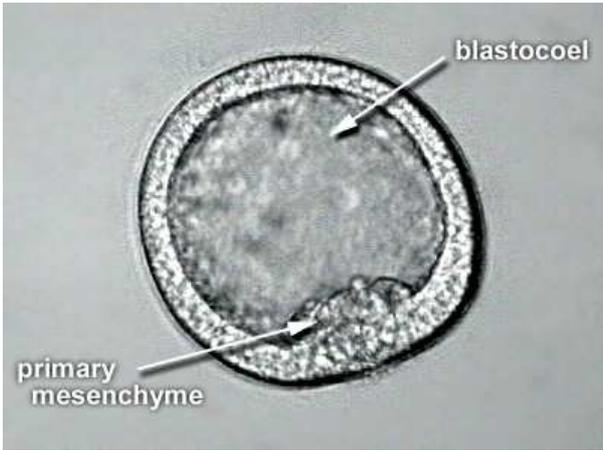
Segmentation et territoires présomptifs

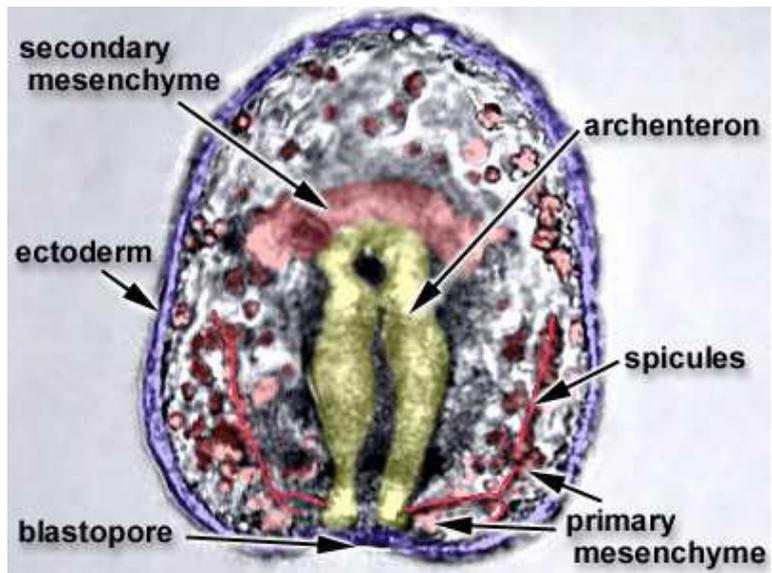
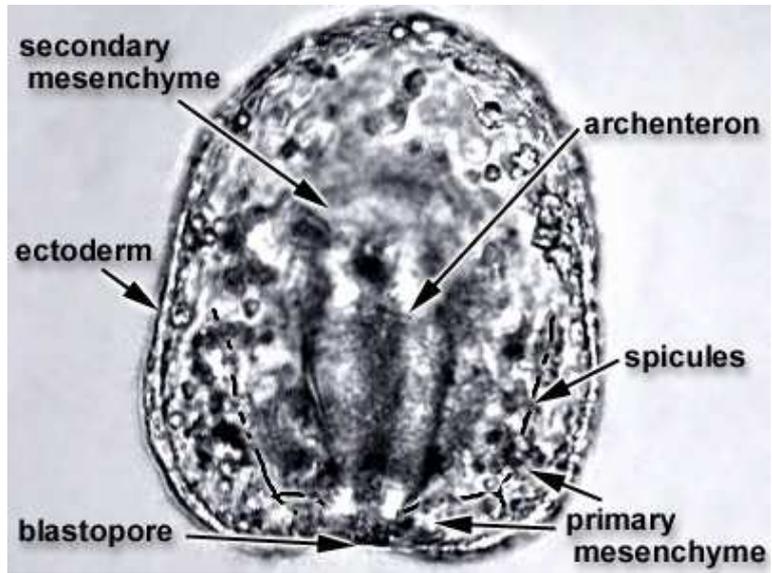
a) Segmentation (vues latérales)

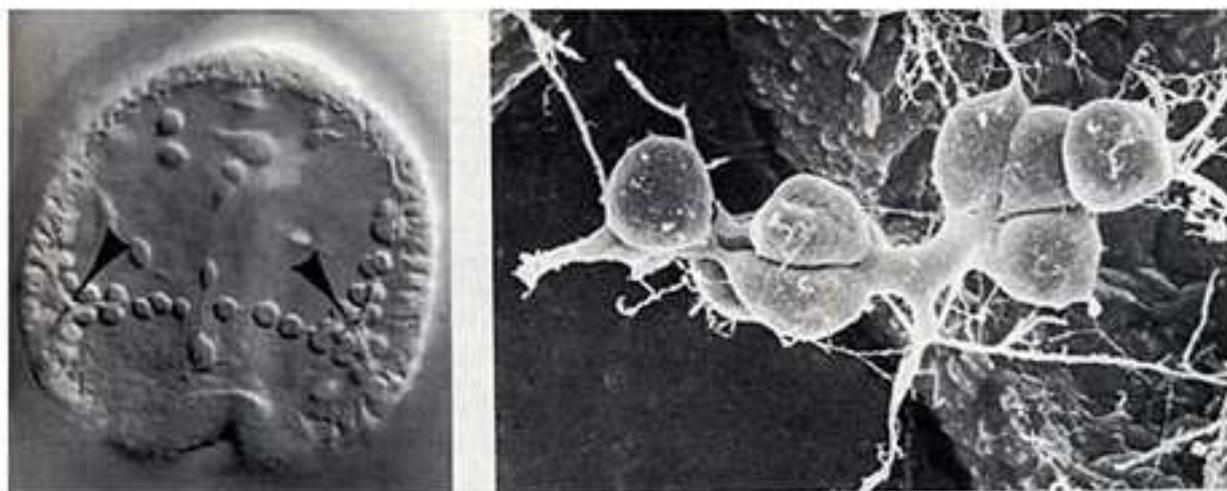


b) Carte des territoires présomptifs







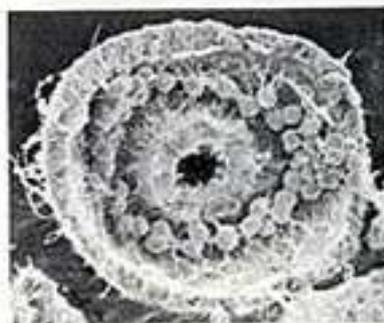


(A)

(B)

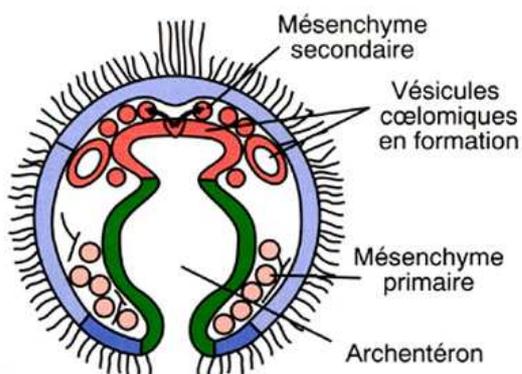
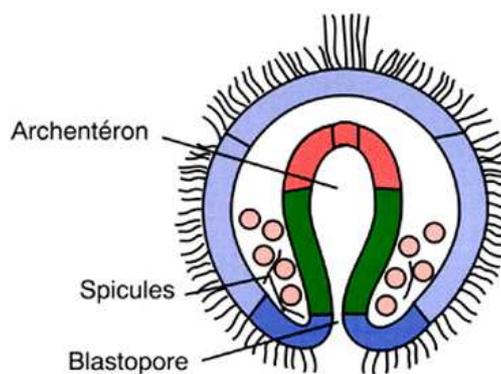
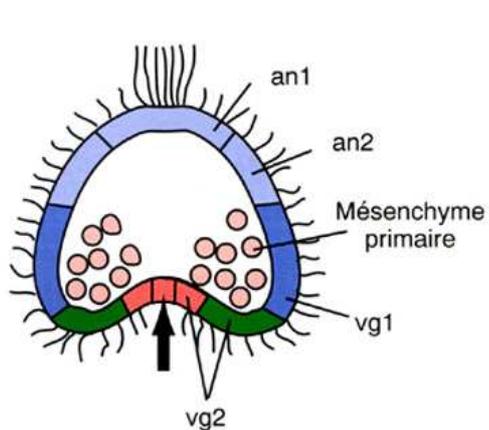
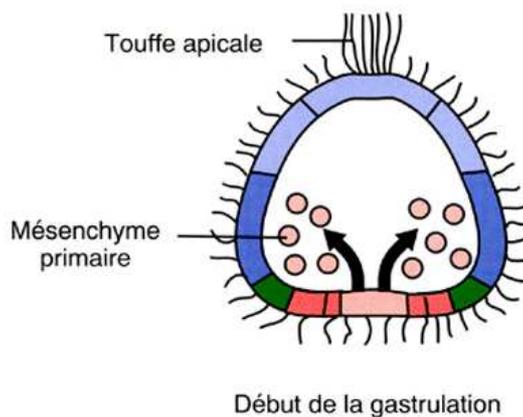
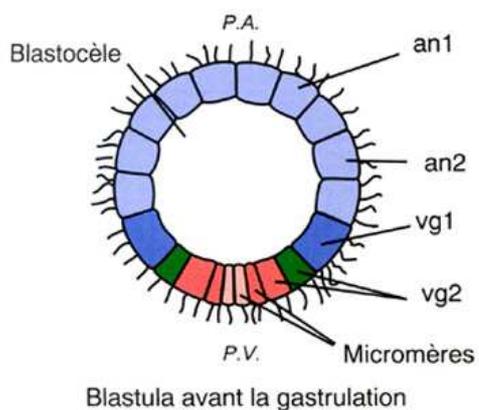
Figure 6.3

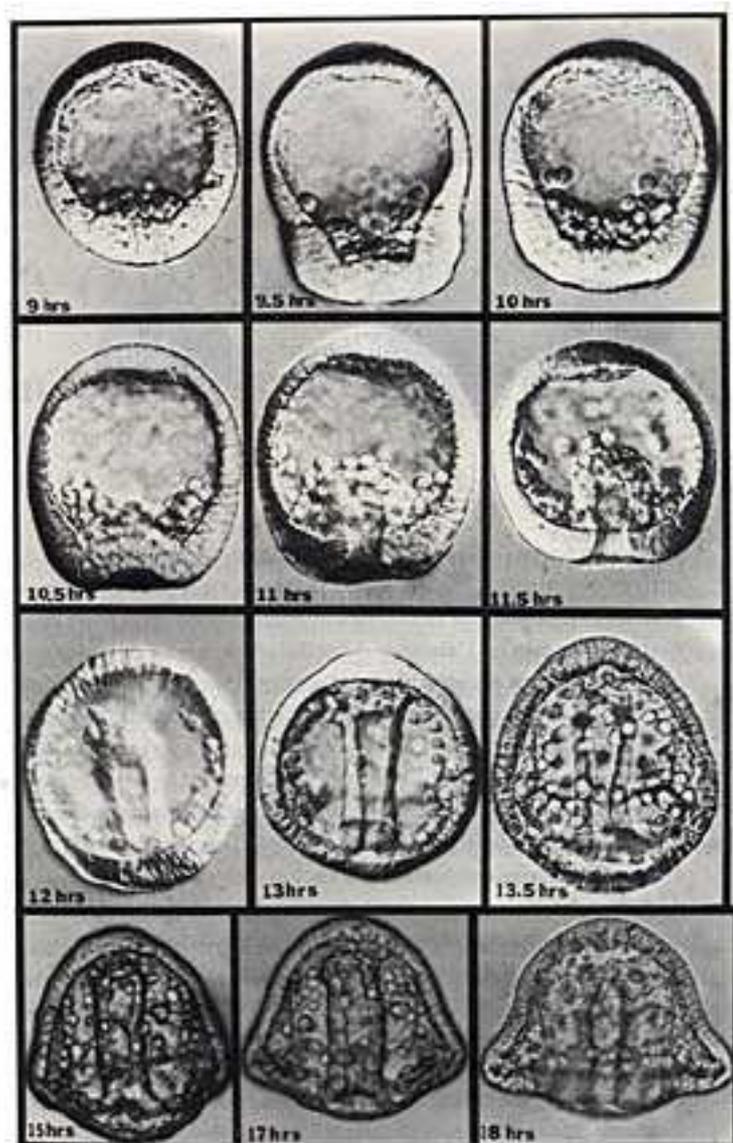
Formation par les cellules du mésenchyme de l'oursin de câbles syncytiaux. (A) Dans la zone gastrale, les cellules du mésenchyme primaire s'alignent et fusionnent pour déposer la matrice du spicule de carbonate de calcium. (B) Micrographie au microscope à balayage de spicules formés par les câbles syncytiaux provenant de la fusion des cellules du mésenchyme primaire. (C) Anneau de cellules mésenchymateuses autour de l'archentéron (tube digestif primitif). On a relevé la partie animale et l'archentéron. (D) Emplacement des cellules du mésenchyme primaire (en couleur) dans la jeune larve de *Lytechinus variegatus*. (A et D cf. Eitensohn, 1990; B et C cf. Morrill et Santos, 1985; toutes les micrographies sont dues à l'amabilité des auteurs.)



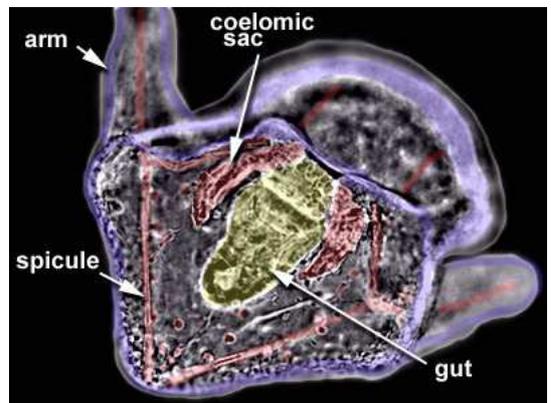
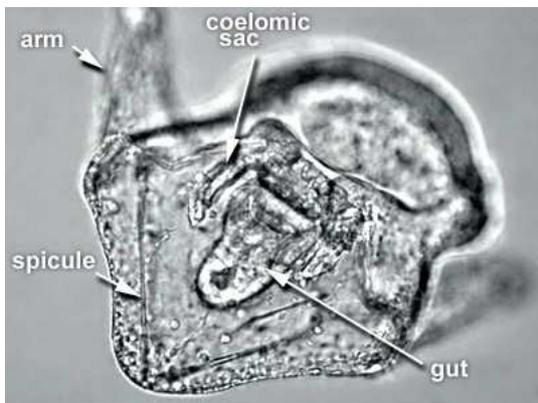
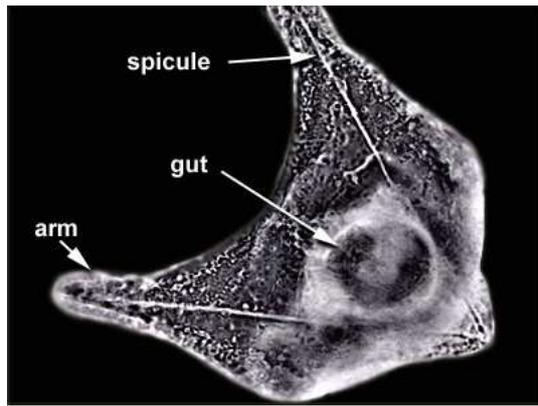
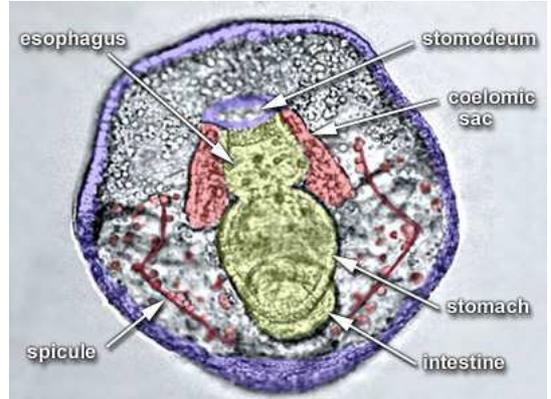
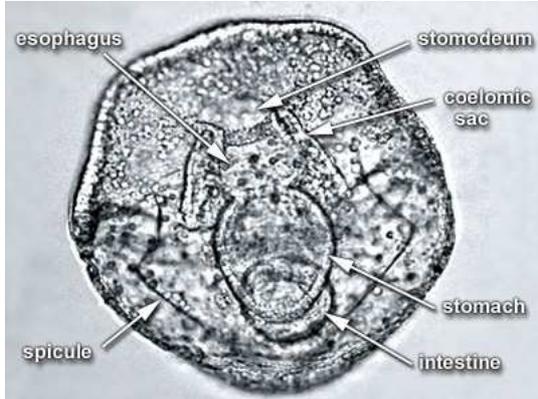
(C)

Gastrulation (coupes méridiennes)



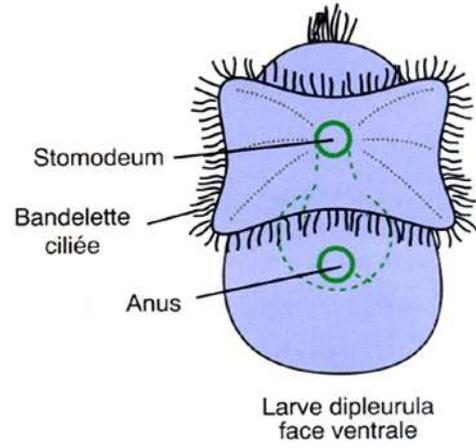
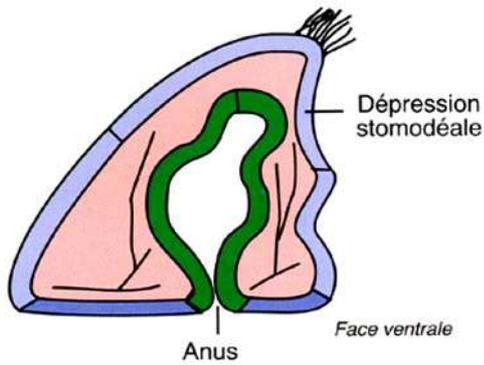


Gilbert, 1996 p. 204

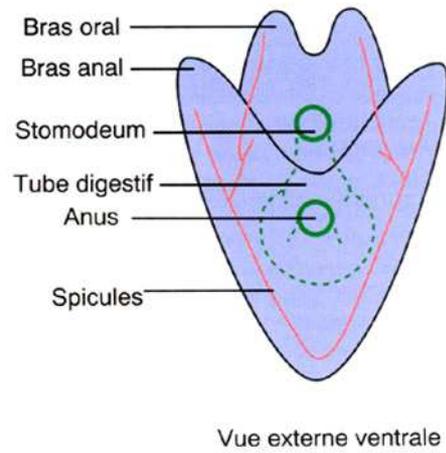
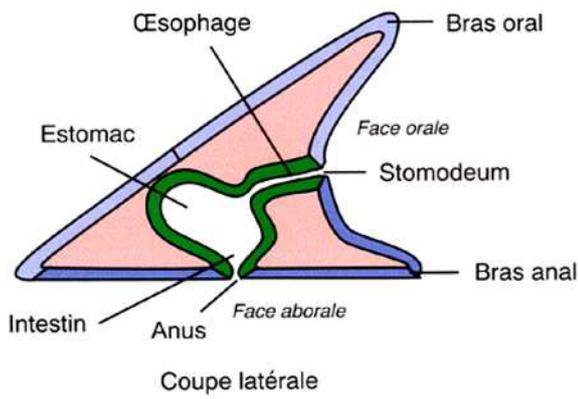


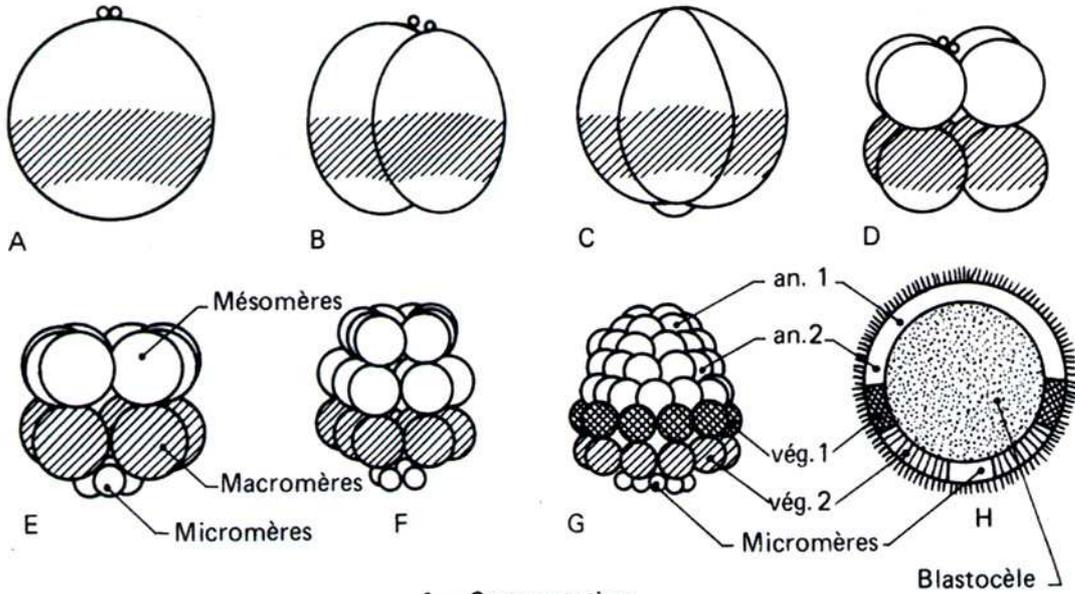


Formation de la larve pluteus

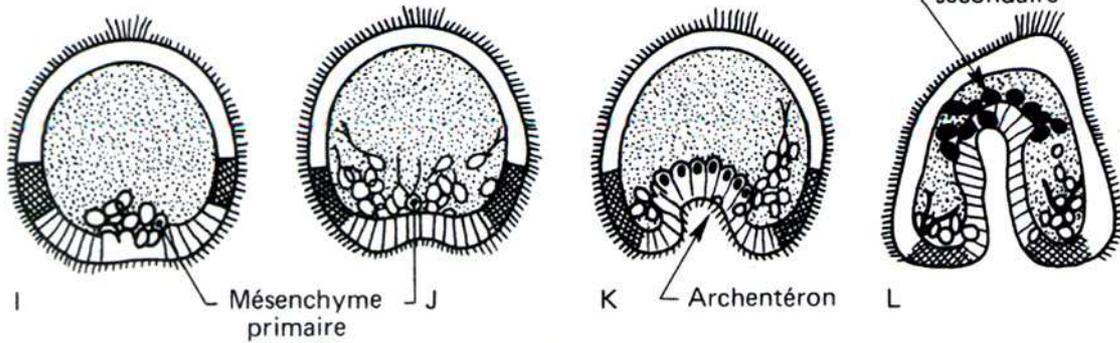


Larve pluteus

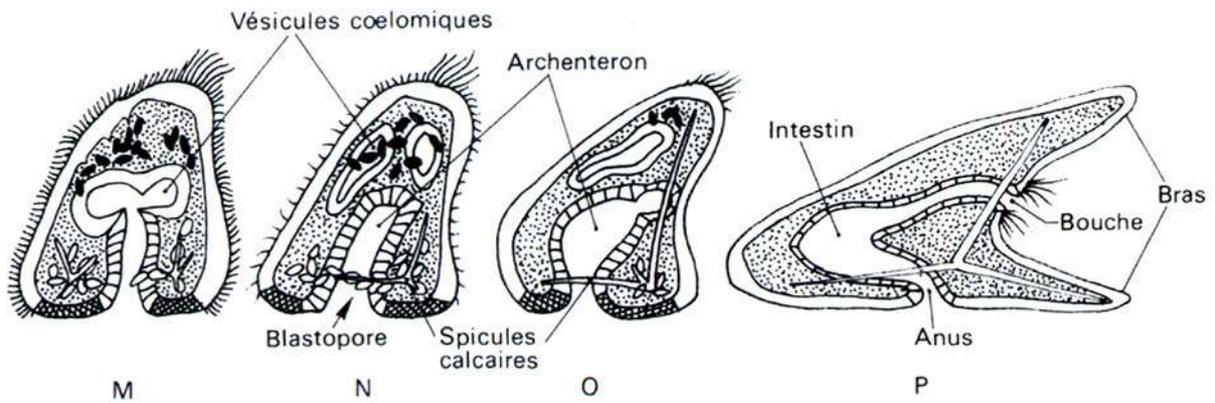


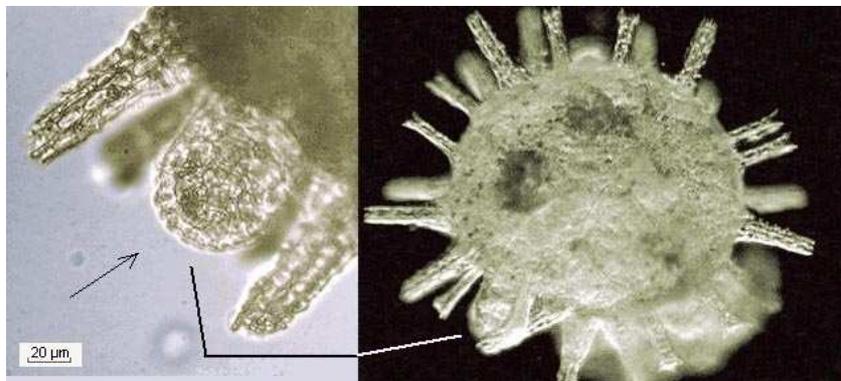
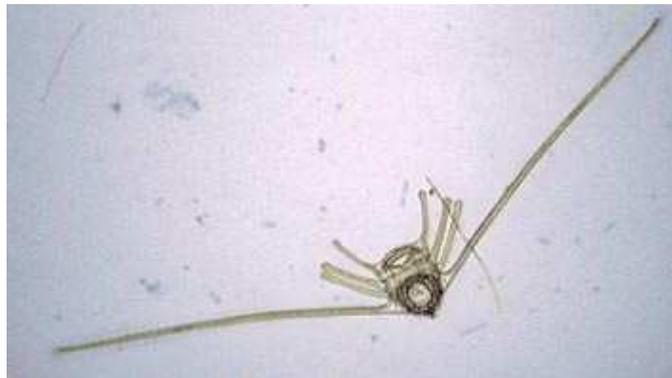
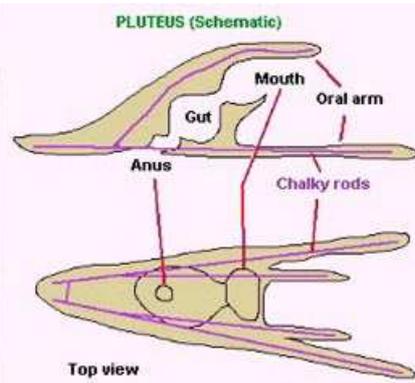
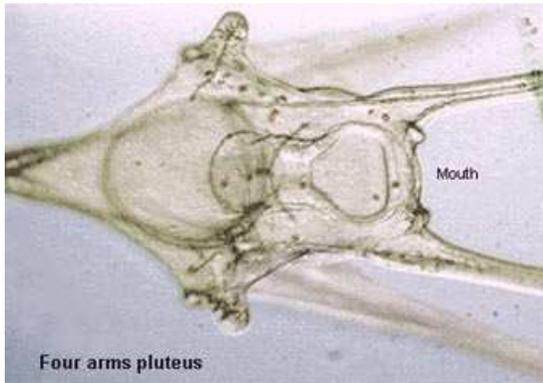


1 - Segmentation

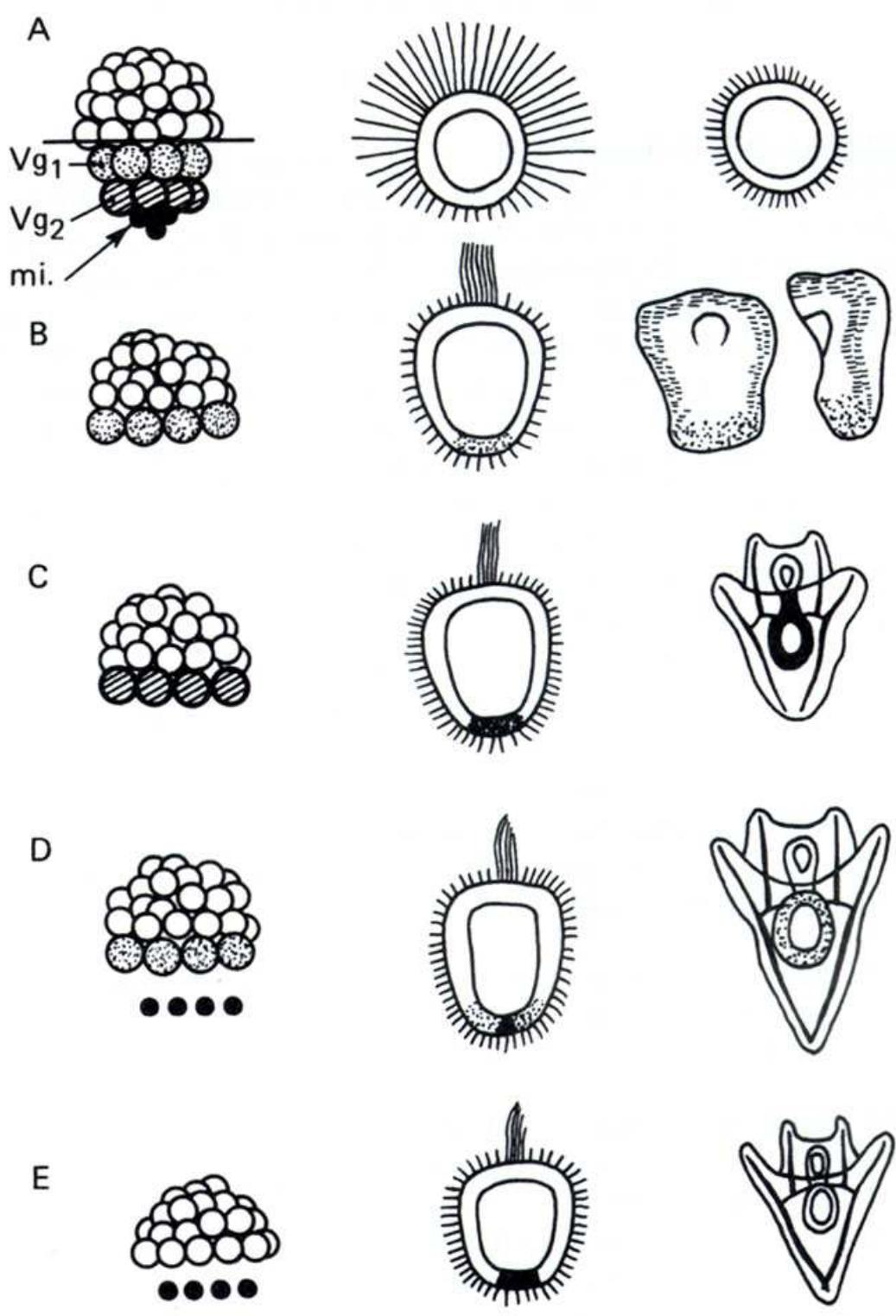


2 - Gastrulation

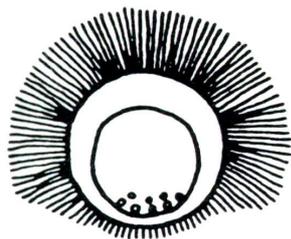




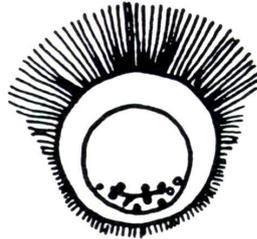




Développement animalisé (Zn)



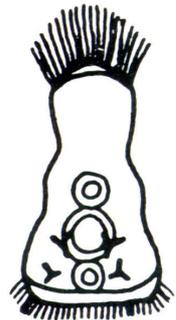
A



B



C



D

Développement végétalisé (Li)

