9 Prob ANIL KUMAR ASSOCIATE Probessor Zoology

Topic DeBCsibe the evolution and bate of kidney

Part II Paper IV

Q. 5. Describe the evolution and fate of kidney.

Ans. The end product of metabolism are waste substances they are carbon dioxide, ammonia, urea, uric acid, pigments, creatinine and some inorganic salts. Carbon dioxide is removed through the skin and gills or lungs, but the others are excreted through the kidney, though in

some fishes gills also excrete some waste substances. Most excretory substances are in solution in water and any excess of water is also-climinated by kidney. The excretory and reproductive systems are closely associated structurally, particularly in the males, hence it is customary to consider the two systems together as urogenital or urinogenital system.

Evolution of Kidney: The kidneys of vertebrates are fundamentally alike is structure and development but may appear different because of their position in relation to the body cavity. Recent writers lend to emphasise the vertebrates kidney calling it a Holonepharons and minimize the distinctions made between both evolutionary and developmental stage under the name of pro, meso and metanephros. In addition to this primitive archinephros type is also found in larval forms of myxine and others.

In the embryonic story we find that the presence of the mesederm on either hand of a band of kidney forming tissue lying between somite and the lateral plate and frequently showing segmental division into a series of small mesomeres (nephrostomes). Probably in the ancestral vertebrate each mesomere gave rise to a single renal tubule.

Fate of kidney in vertebrates:

1. Pisces:

(a) Actinopterygians and

(b) Teleost.

(a) Kidney Bolonephros:

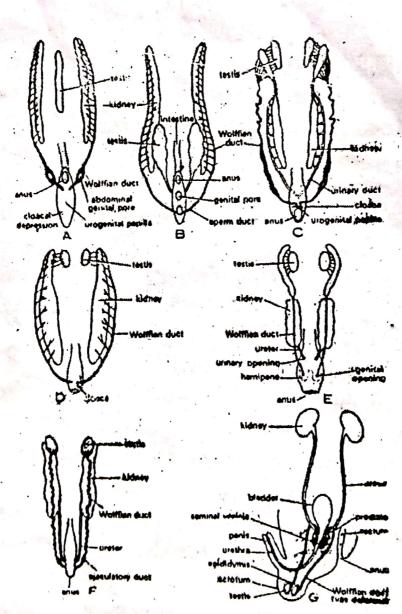
- (i) In teleosts the pronephros is developed much like posterior. In some teleosts the adult kidney is opisthonephors. The nephric ducts join above the area of anus as middle sinus has a longer bladder.
- (ii) Polypterus: Kidney opisthonephros type. Long, thin are on either side but not juointed posteriorly. The nephric duct is distinct from the genitial ductin both male and female.

(b) Chondrichthys:

Opisthonephros kidney. In the sexually matured male the anterior part is converted into an epididymis. The nephric duct becomes hypertropied and coiled, acting as a ductus deterness. Posterior to epididymis part of kidney is modified into ledig's gland.

(c) Choanate Fishes:

- (i) Actinistian: Short, thick medical mass lying in the post cloacal part of the abdominal cavity; not against the roof but rather on floor.
- (ii) Dippoan: Opithonephros kidney. Bank like on either side and fused posteriorly except bepdosivren. The nephirc duct of both side unit posteriorly and formed urinary sinus which opens into the cloaca along with the mullerian ducts and the gut.
- 2. Amphibia: Archinephric kideny in larval caecilians, opisthonephros in adult. In urodela opisthonephros kidney made up of two regions an anterior portion which is concerned more with genitial than urinary functions in male and posterior expanded region, Anurans kidney show posterior connection of tubus through out life.



3. Reptiles: Metanephric kidney which is restricted to the posterior half of the abdominal cavity and usually continued to the pelvie region. In lizards kidney tubles vary from 3,000 to 30,000.

- 4. Aves: Kidney are of metanephric type. Typical, lobulated and contains a much larger number of tubules 200000 in a fowl presumably corelated with the greater metabolic activity of birds and a consequence in need for waste disposal.
- 5. Mammals: In mammals there is a pair of bean shaped metanephric kidney lying asymmetrically against the dorsal body wall, the right kidney being anterior to the left. One the innerside each kidney has a notch or hilus. Virniferous tubules converge to open near the hilus into a wide chamber or pevis which is continued into a metanephric duct or true ureter. In mammals the tuble count in high. A mouse appears to have about 20,000 and is such large mammals as a man and cow. The number may run into the millians.