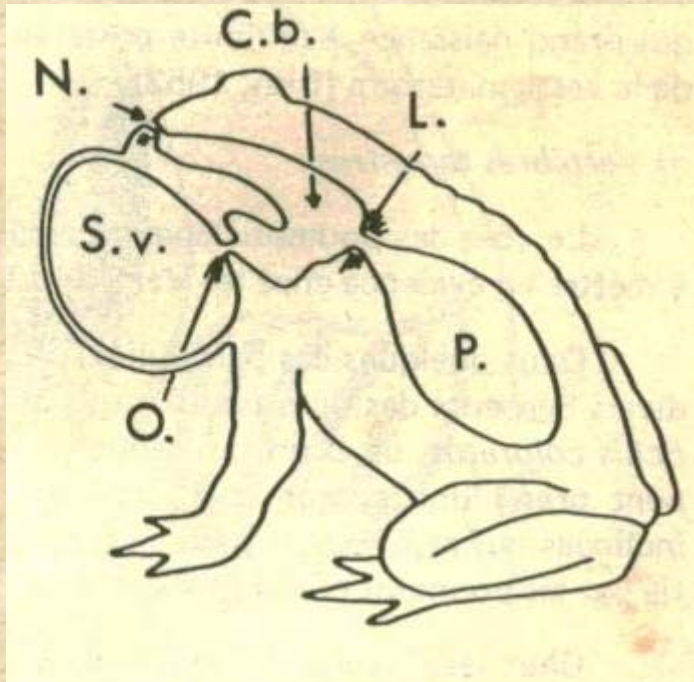


Fisiologia funcional da emissão e da recepção

- Fisiologia funcional da emissão
- Anatomia dos órgãos emissores e receptores
- Funcionamento dos órgãos emissores e receptores em vertebrados
- Recepção cerebral

Órgão emissor dos Anuros



(A)

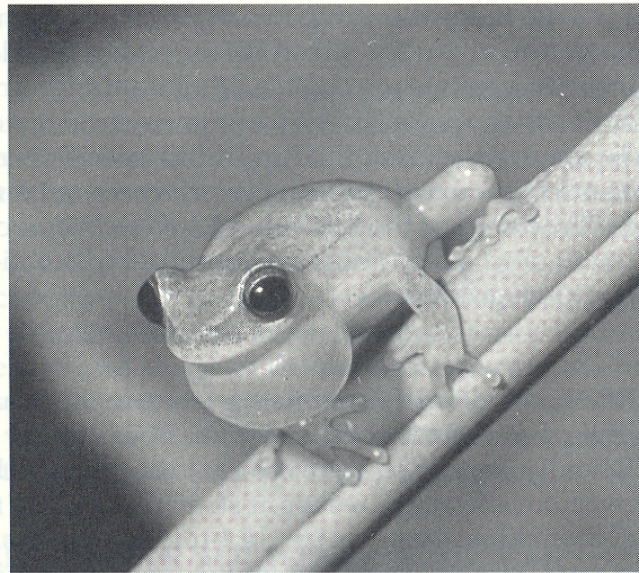
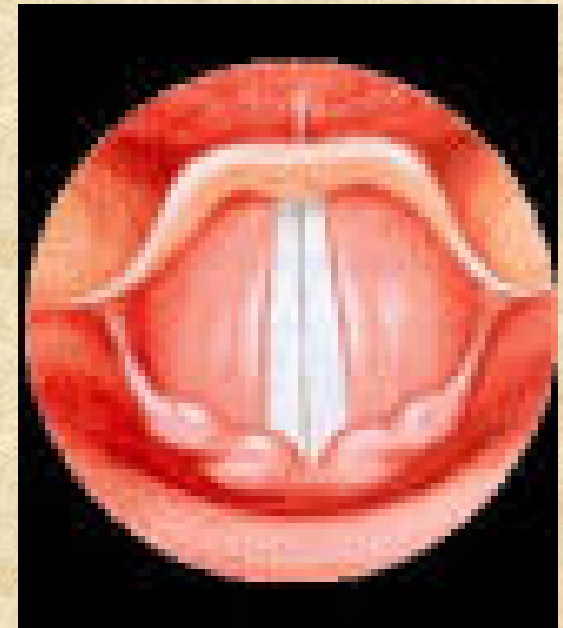
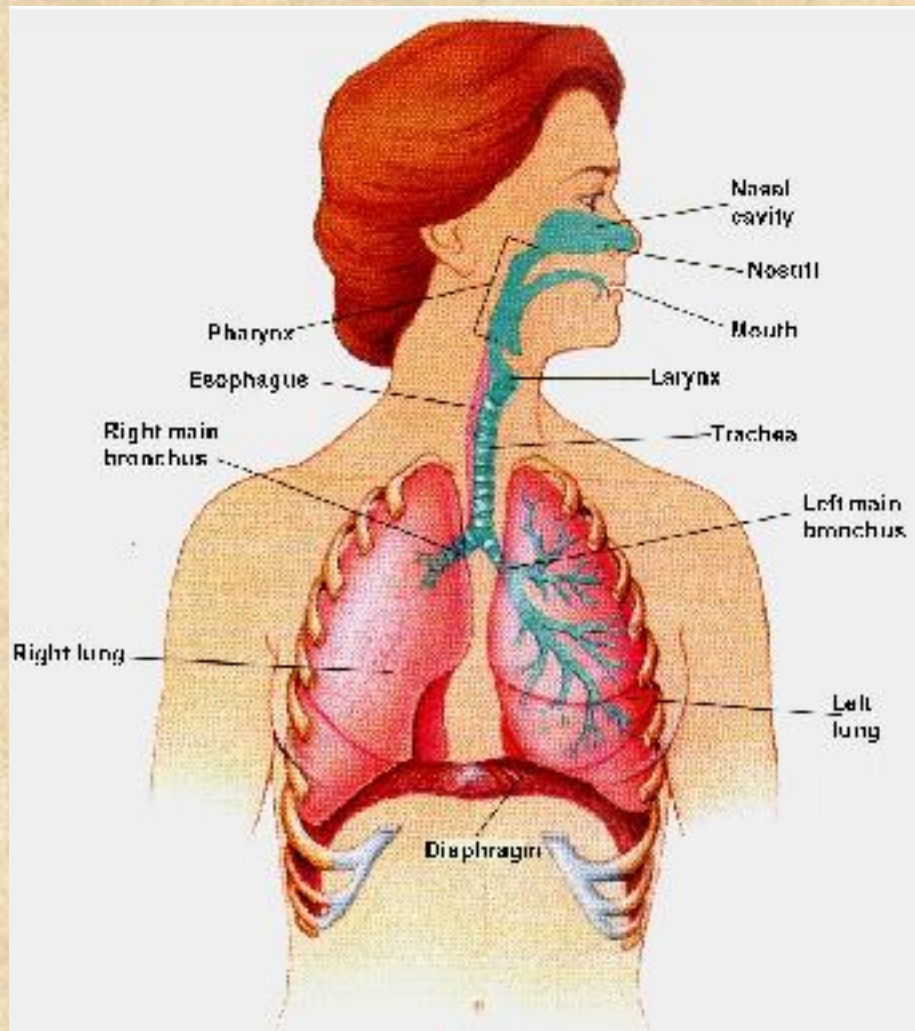


Figure 4.12 Filled throat sacs of calling anurans. (A) Tree frog (*Hyla ebrata*) that routinely calls from vegetation above the water. (B) Tungara frog (*Physalaemus pustulosus*) that always calls while floating in the water. Note the more lateralized sac shape in Tungara frog. (Photos courtesy of Marc Dantzker.)

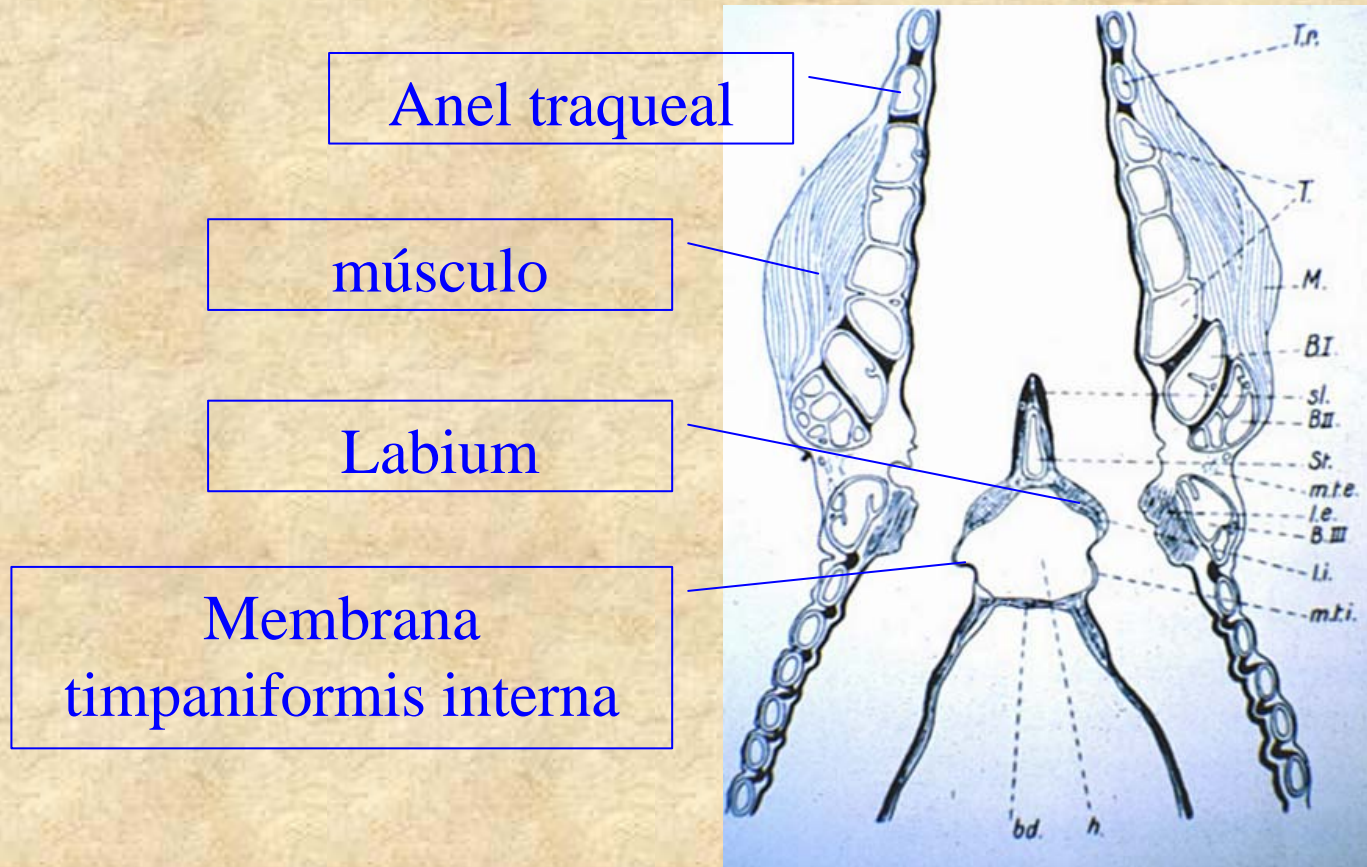
(B)

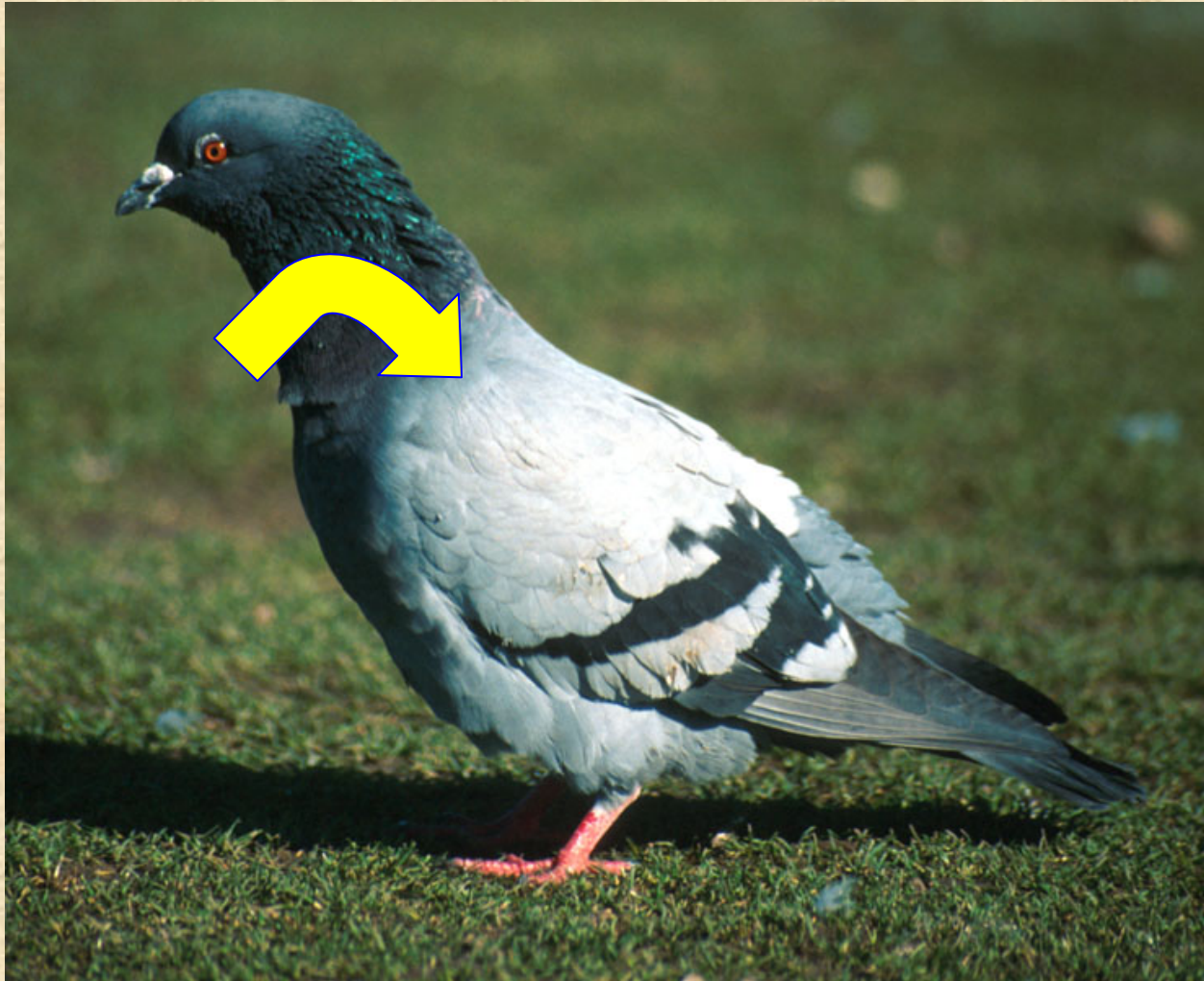


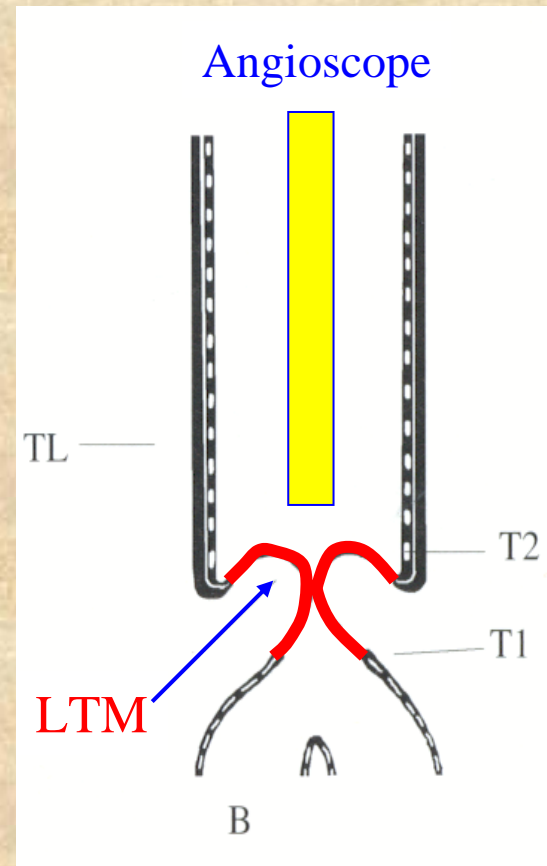
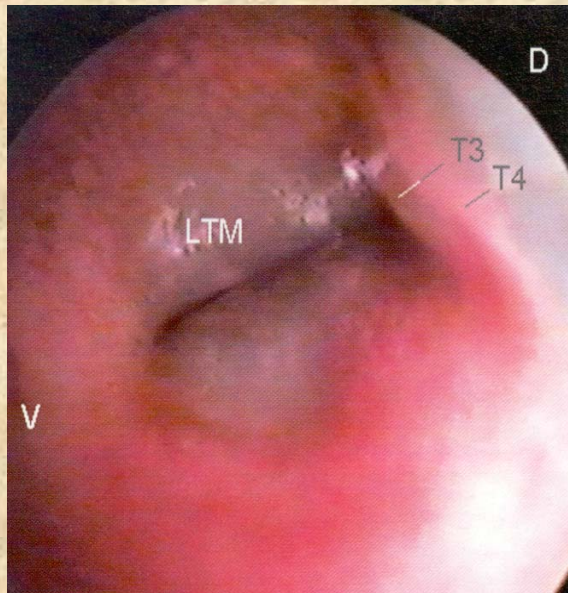
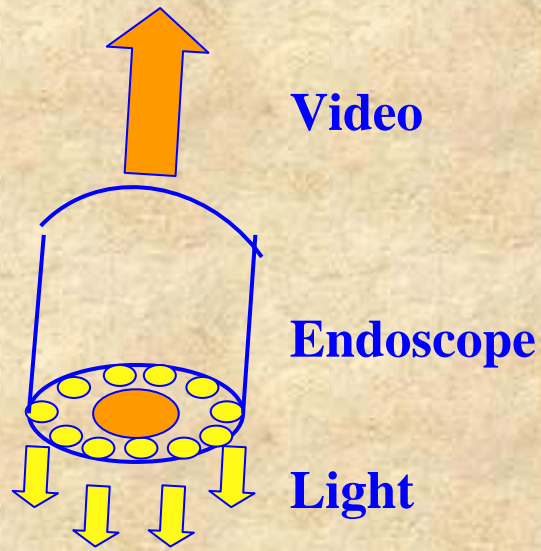
Cordas vocais



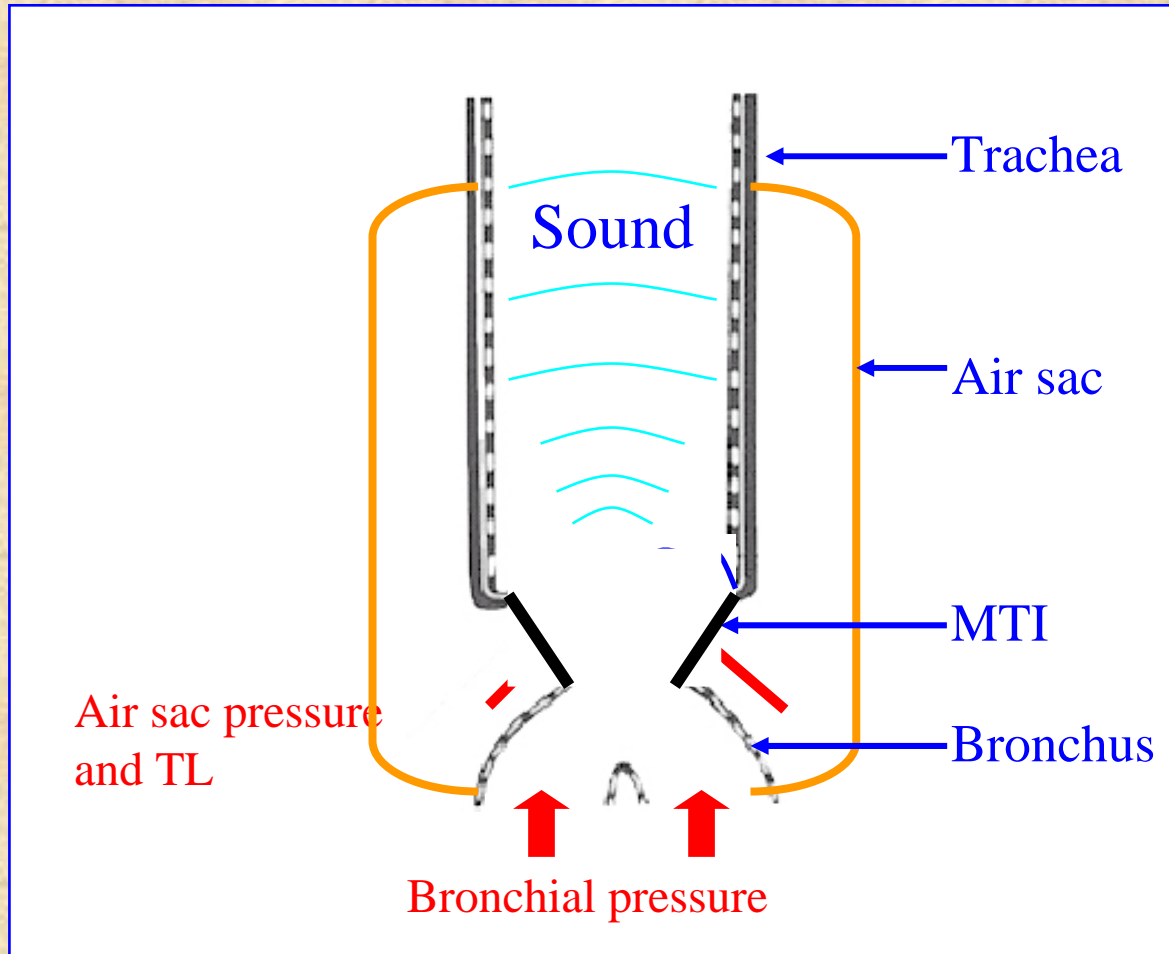
Órgão emissor das Aves: siringe







Syringe

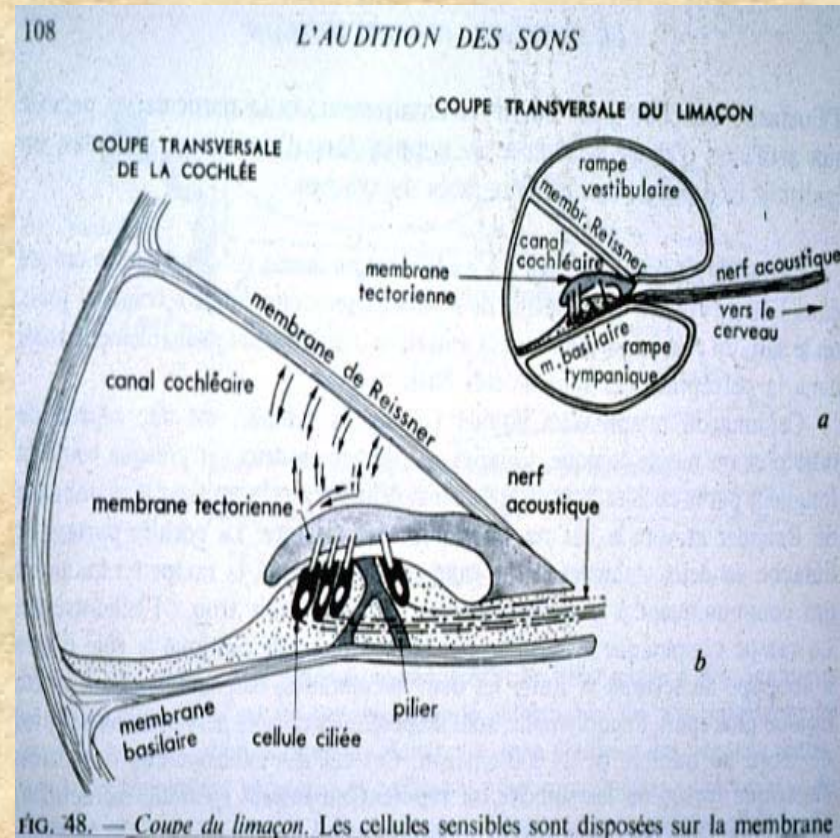
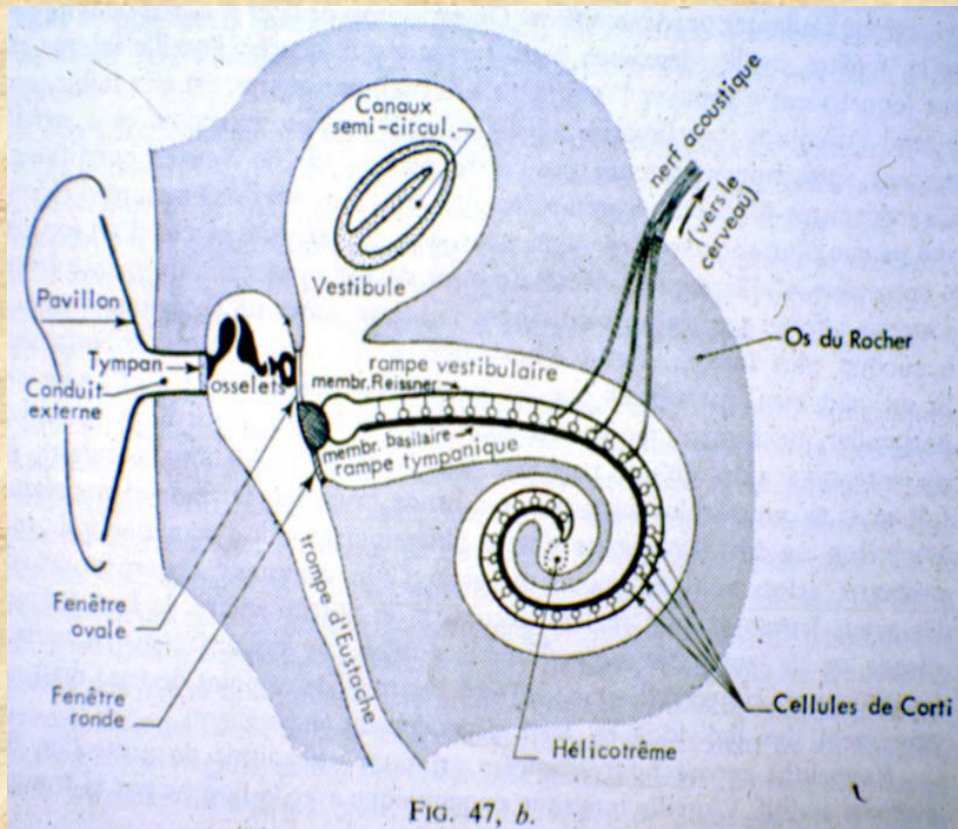


Som e Audição

- As ondas sonoras entram na orelha pelo pavilhão auricular e vão através do conduto auditivo externo até atingir e movimentar a membrana timpânica, que transfere esse movimento aos ossículos do ouvido médio: martelo, bigorna e estribo. O deslocamento do estribo, que fica encravado na janela oval da cóclea, movimentando os fluidos do ouvido interno, estimulando suas células sensitivas e excitando o nervo auditivo que carrega o estímulo sonoro até o cérebro.



Órgão de recepção sonora: ouvido dos Vertebrados



Órgão de recepção sonora: ouvido dos Vertebrados

