Intra- and Interspecific Variation in Tadpole Lateral Line Cells

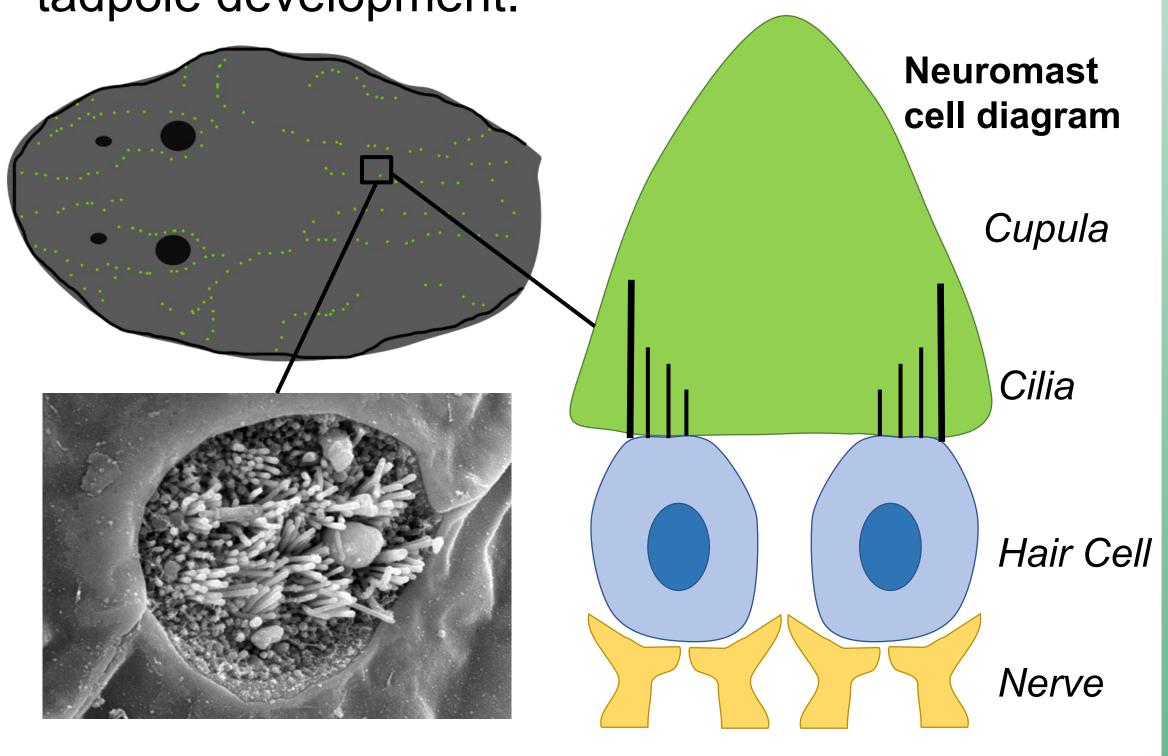
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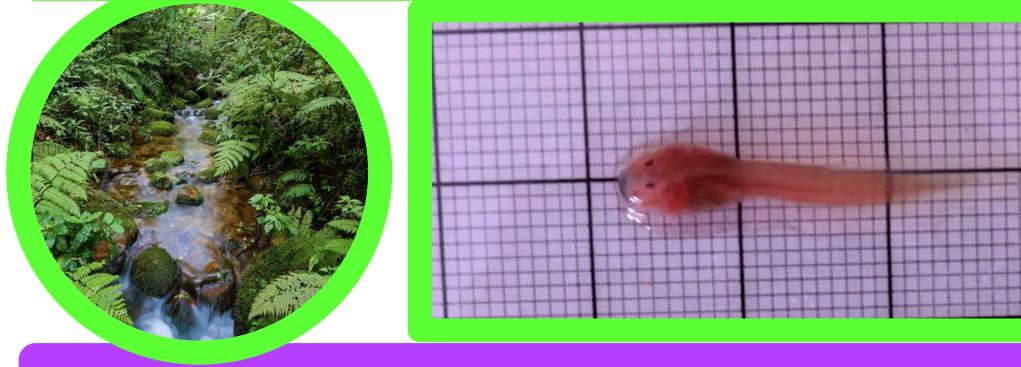
Background

- The lateral line is a sensory system that detects motion and pressure in fish & larval amphibians.
- The sensory end organs are called neuromasts.
- A gosner stage describes the 46 stages of tadpole development.



Hypothesis: We hypothesize that the number of neuromasts will vary more between species than within a species.

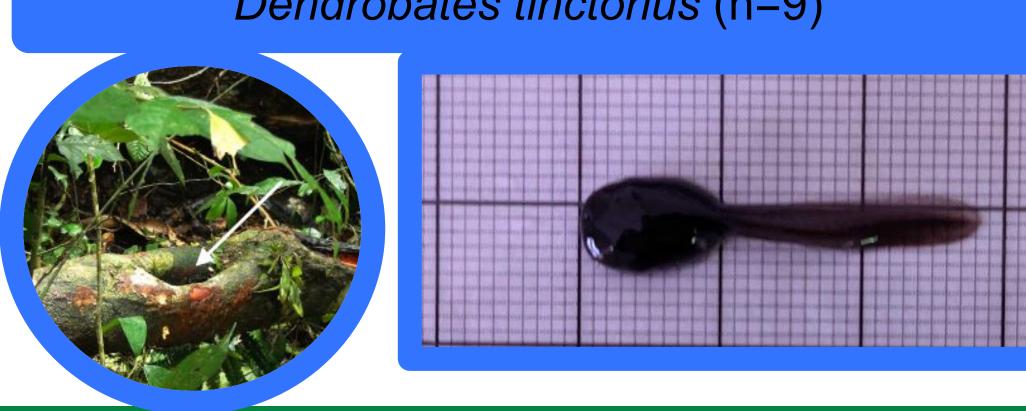
Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni (n=11)



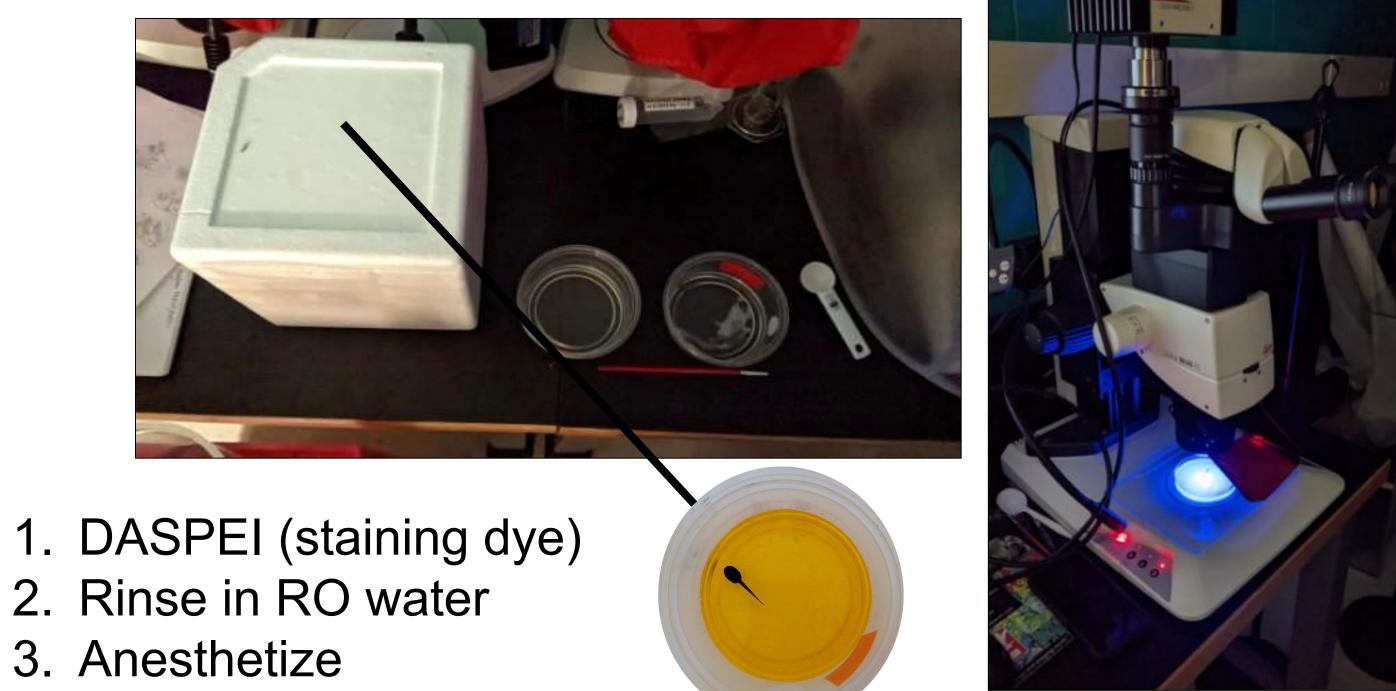
Ranitomeya imitator (n=8)

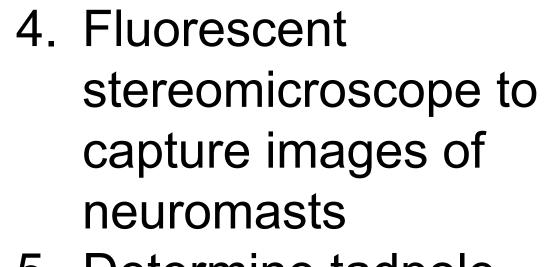


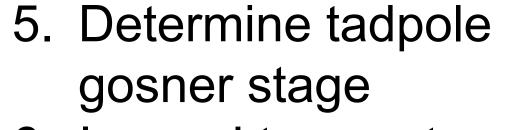
Dendrobates tinctorius (n=9)



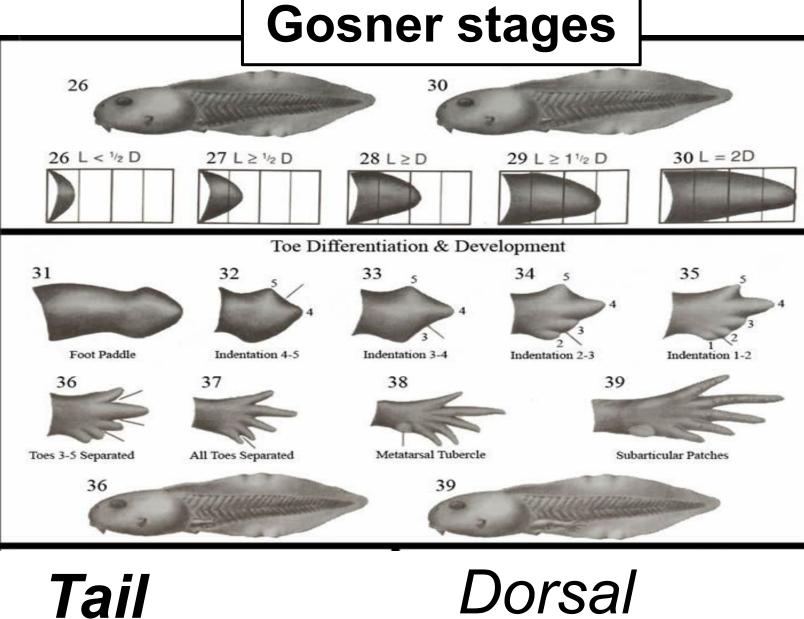
Methods





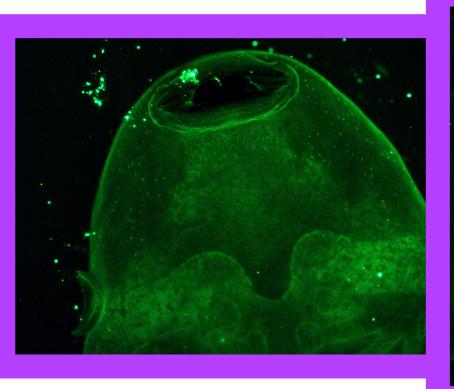


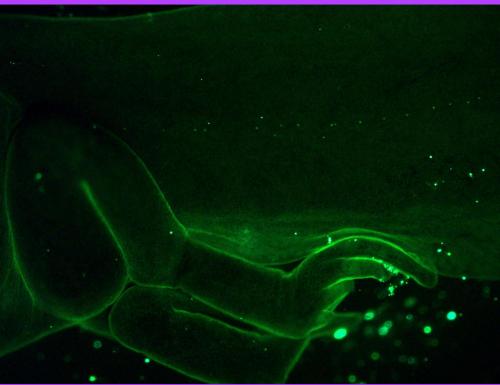
6. ImageJ to count number of cells

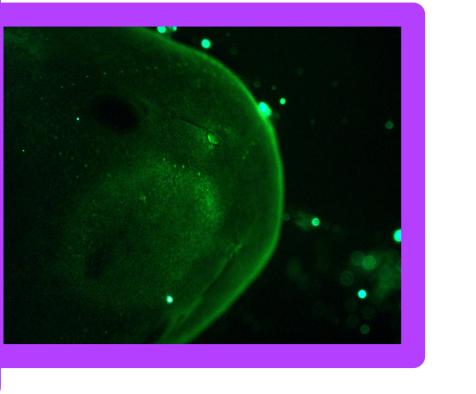


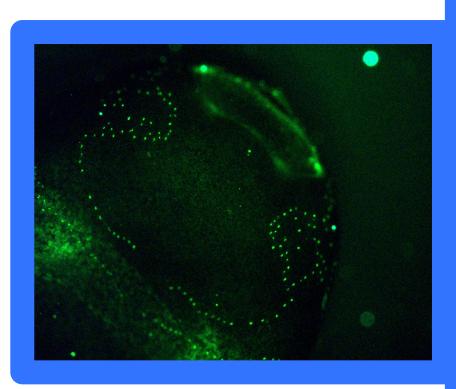
Ventral

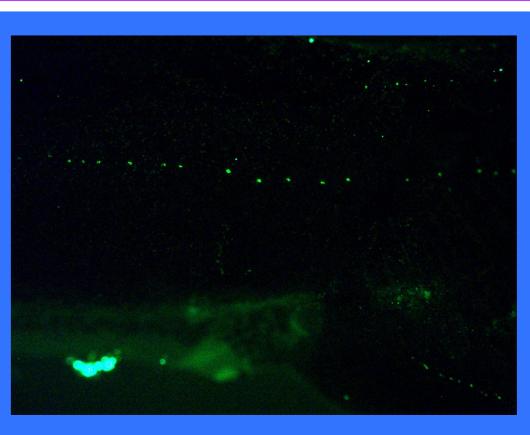
Tail

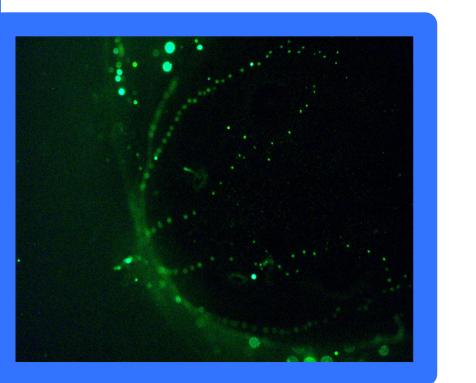








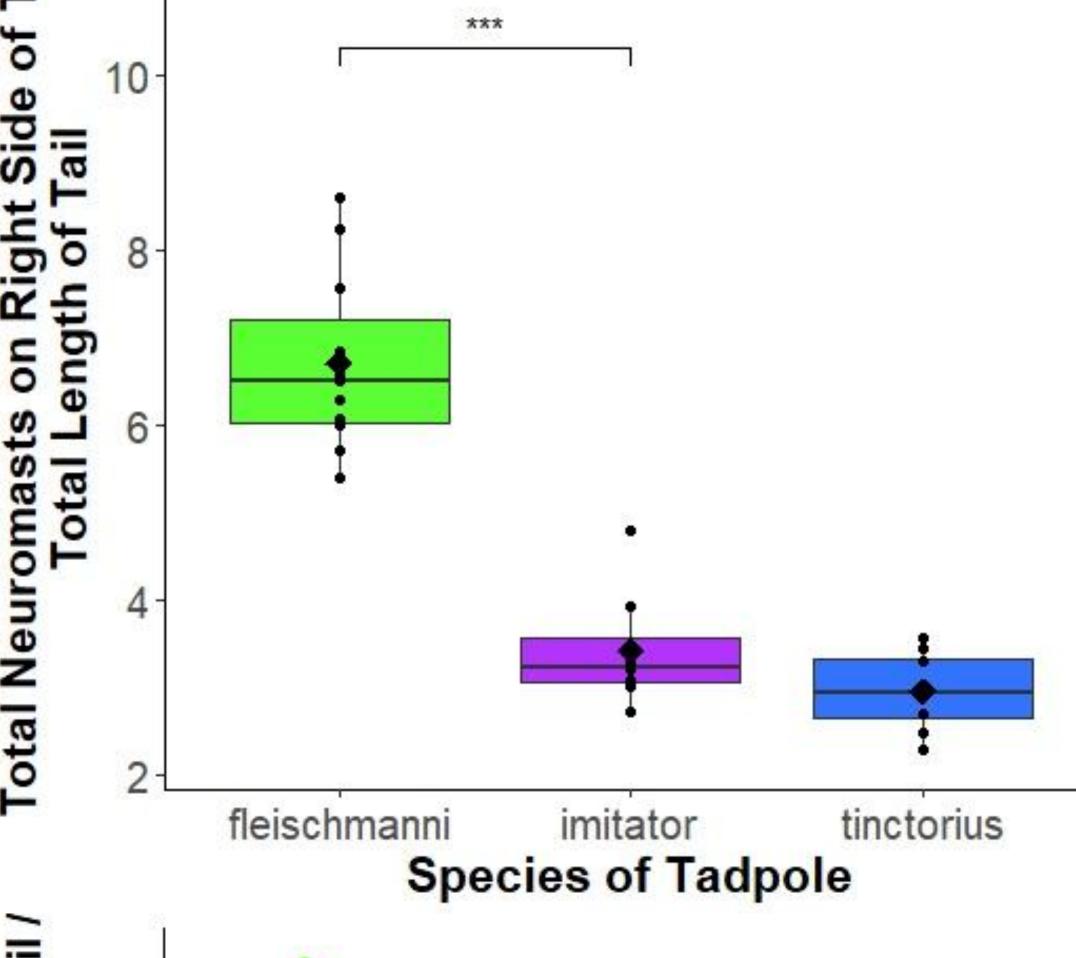




Preliminary Results: Tail Neuromasts

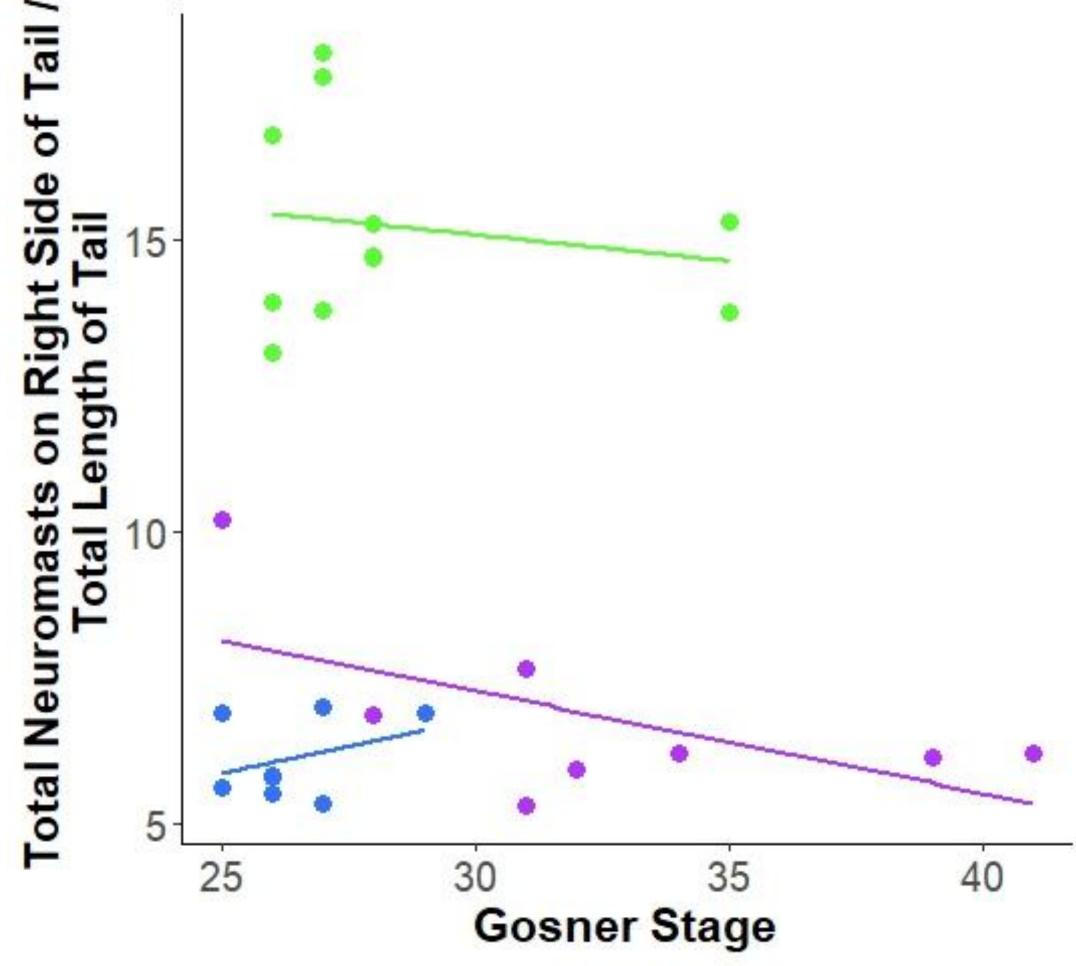
Glass frog tadpoles have more and a higher density of neuromasts compared to the poison frogs.

 $(F_{2.24} = 64.77, p < 0.0001)$



Density of neuromasts in the tail changes across development.

(F_{1.2}=7.40, p<0.05)



Future Work

- Dorsal & ventral neuromast analysis
- Later stage *D. tinctorius* & *H. fleischmanni* tadpoles
- Compare terrestrial species with fully-aquatic Xenopus laevis tadpoles
- Analyze if startle behavior is correlated with number of neuromasts

Acknowledgments

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