东北七鳃鳗

现生无颌脊椎动物的重要代表

东北七鳃鳗体形细长，没有上下颌和成对的鳍。头部两侧各有七个鳃孔，“七鳃鳗”因此得名。七鳃鳗属于现生无颌脊椎动物，其所在的圆口类是有颌脊椎动物的现生姐妹群。七鳃鳗具有自身长期演化形成的独特结构，同时也保留了研究脊椎动物早期演化的重要信息。其基因组、神经嵴发育、神经系统和免疫系统等受到广泛研究，是探索脊椎动物关键结构与生理系统演化的重要现生参照。

Eudontomyzon morii

An Important Living Representative of Jawless Vertebrates

Eudontomyzon morii has a slender, elongate body and lacks paired fins and jaws. Seven pairs of gill openings are arranged along the sides of the head, a characteristic feature of lampreys. The larvae live buried in sandy or muddy substrates, whereas adults inhabit freshwater streams and rivers. As a living jawless vertebrate, *Eudontomyzon morii* retains a combination of ancestral vertebrate features and highly specialized characteristics that evolved during the long independent history of lampreys. Studies of its genomes, neural crest development, nervous system and immune system provide important comparative information for understanding the origin and early evolution of key vertebrate traits.