Chapter 45 Glossary Terms

1. Receptors that sense stimuli arising in the external environment are called **exteroceptors**

2. A depolarization that occurs in a sensory receptor upon stimulation is referred to as a **receptor potential**

3. Pain receptors are known as **nociceptors**

4. Extreme temperatures can activate special types of ion channels in pain receptors. These channels are known as **transient receptor potential ion channels**

5. Sensory receptors that provide information about the position or movement of the animal’s body parts are called **proprioceptors**

6. Vibrations of the tympanic membrane are transmitted to the first ossicle known as the **malleus**

7. The ossicle in contact with the oval window is known as the **stapes**

8. The organ consisting of the basilar membrane, hair cells and tectorial membrane is known as the **organ of Corti**

9. A sensory structure responsible for equilibrium in invertebrates is known as **statocyst**

10. At the end of each semicircular canal is a swollen chamber called the **ampulla**

11. A chamber of the membranous labyrinth sensitive to horizontal acceleration is the **utricle**

12. The saccule, utricle, and semicircular canals are collectively referred to as the **vestibular apparatus**

13. The taste buds of all terrestrial vertebrates are located in the epithelium of the tongue and oral cavity, within raised areas called the **papillae**

14. Central chemoreceptors sensitive to the pH of cerebrospinal fluid are located in the **medulla oblongata**

15. The white of the eye forms the **sclera**

16. The colored portion of the eye is the **iris**

17. A transparent structure that completes the focusing of the light onto the retina is the **lens**

18. The photopigment present in rods is called **rhodopsin**

19. Action potentials propagated along the axons of the ganglion cells of the retina are relayed to the occipital lobes through structures of the thalamus known as the **lateral geniculate nuclei**