

Name: _____

KEY

Chapter 9
Phyla Review

PORIFERA
SPONGES

NO symmetry
NO movement
HLO : cells
Filter Feeders
Collar Cells
Free-living Organisms

CNIDARIA
Jellyfish
Coral
Sea Anemone

Radial Symmetry
Some swim only as larva.
HLO : system (simple NS + DS)
Stinging Cells
Free-Living Organisms
Tentacles
Medusa () or Polyp () Colony (coral reef)

PLATYHELMINTHES
FLATWORMS
Planaria
Fluke
Tapeworm

Bilateral Symmetry
Swim or slide on hard surfaces
HLO : system (simple NS + DS)
Feeding Tube => Two-way DS
Eyespots
Parasites (tapeworm) / Free-living (Planaria, fluke)

NEMATODA
ROUNDWORMS
Pinworm
Hookworm

Bilateral Symmetry
Squirm + slide
HLO : System (NS + DS simple)
One-way Digestive System (Mouth + Anus)
Mostly parasitic (Hookworm, Pin worm)
Simple Brain

ANNELIDA
SEGMENTED
WORMS
Earthworms

Bilateral Symmetry
HLO : System (NS, DS, CS)
One-way Digestive System
Closed Circulatory System
Brain + Nerve Cord
Free-living organism

Animals
Multicellular
Invertebrates
Heterotrophs

Name:

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CHAPTER 10
PHYLA REVIEW

MOLLUSKS

- Bilateral Symmetry
- One-way DS
- soft, unsegmented body
- Foot
- Mantle
- Gills

Arthropods

- segmented body
- Bilateral Symmetry
- Exoskeletons
- Appendages
- Molting process

GASTROPODS - snails, slugs

- Creep on broad foot
- Use Radula
- Leave a carpet of ooze
- Can live anywhere

BIVALVES - clams, oysters

- Move as larva, attach to rocks/dige w/ foot
- Filter Feeders
- Form Pearls
- 2 shells held together w/ hinge + muscles

CEPHALOPODS

- Octopus + squid
- Swim by propulsion
- Tentacles, Beak, Radula
- Closed Circulatory System
- large Eyes / excellent Vision
- large Brains

CRUSTACEANS

- Shrimp + lobsters

ARACHNIDS

- Spiders, Ticks

INSECTS

- Bees + Moths

CENTIPEDES

MILLIPEDES