

Cnidaria

no of openings	1
symmetry	radial
digestion	gastrovascular cavity
tentacles	release poison and hook prey
Reproduction	polyp - medusa
classes	Hydrozoa - Scyphozoa - Anthozoa
Hydrozoa	freshwater cnidaria such as hydra
scyphozoa	jellyfish
Anthozoa	sea anemones and corals

Sponges

feeding	filter feeders
tissues and organs?	absent
nervous system?	absent
sclerocytes	cells that produce spicules
spicules	needle like structures that give rigidity and form
reproduction	fragmentation - budding - gemmulation
symmetry	asymmetrical
digestion	intracellular

Arthropod Classification

crustaceans	5 pairs of legs, crabs 2 pairs of antennae, 2 compound eyes, swimmerettes (swimming & reproduction)
arachnids	6 pairs of appendages, no antennae, have a cephalothorax, and a spinneret (produces silk) spiders, scorpions
myriapods	many legs, one pair of antennae centipede
Insects	3 pairs of legs, 1 pair of antennae, 2 pairs of wings, compound eyes bees, mosquitoes

Annelids

body type	segmented
digestive system	made of a crop and gizzard
Setae	Bristles located on each segment that aids in motion
clitellum	a swollen saddle like part of the body that allows fertilization
Classes	oligochaeta - polychaeta - hirudinea
Oligochaeta	terrestrial worms earthworms
polychaeta	marine worms that decompose organic waste into CO2 bristle worms
Hirudinea	leeches

Rotifers

Symmetry	bilateral
cavity	pseudocoelomates
motion	cilia are present for locomotion and feeding

Nematodes

symmetry	bilateral
digestive tract	present
cavity	pseudocoelomates
body shape	tapered ends

Nematode Classification

Trichinella	causes trichinosis	infects humans through the consumption of undercooked meat
Hookworms		infects humans who walk barefoot on contaminated soil
Ascaris	causes ascariasis	infects humans through unwashed vegetables
Pinworms	commonly affects children	access the body through contaminated toys in the mouth
Filarial Worms	reside in mosquitoes, cause elephantiasis	live in the lymphatic system



Arthropods	
body composition	head - thorax - abdomen
thorax	the body part between the head and abdomen
exoskeleton	made of chitin
movement	by appendages that can grow by molting
respiration	Gills (aquatic) - book lungs (spiders) - tracheal tubes (beetles)
Excretory organ	Malpighian Tubules
Classes	crustaceans - arachnids - myriapods - insects
mouthparts	sponging/licking, siphoning, piercing/sucking, chewing
complete metamorphosis	egg - larva - pupa - adult
incomplete metamorphosis	egg - nymph - adult
inactive stage of metamorphosis	pupa

Flatworms	
symmetry	bilateral
cavity	acoelomates
body shape	flattened
excretory system	made of a network of tubules and flame cells

Flatworms (cont)		
Classes	turbellarians - trematodes - cestodes	
Turbellarians	free living freshwater flatworms	Ex: Planaria
Trematodes	parasitic and live within the host's blood	Ex: schistosoma (blood flukes)
Cestodes	parasitic worms with segmented bodies	Ex: tapeworms

Molluscs		
cavity	coelomates	
movement	muscular foot	
openings	2	
digestive tract	present	
mantle	a membrane that surrounds the organs and produces CaCO ₃	
Radula	rasping organ for feeding	
Classes	Bivalves - cephalopods - Gastropods	
Gastropods	foot located under the organism	Ex: Snail
Bivalves	shells are made of 2 parts	Ex: Oyster
Cephalopods	no foot, but have tentacles	Ex: Octopus

Echinoderms		
embryological development	deutrostomes	
habitat	marine	
skeleton	endoskeleton made of interlocking CaCO ₃	
water vascular system	central ring canal and radial canals	
movement	tubular feet	
symmetry (adult)	radial	
symmetry (larva)	bilateral	
Asteroidea	reproduces by regeneration	starfish
Ophiuroidea		brittle star
Echinoidea	have aristotle's lantern - are eaten by otters (mouthpart)	sea urchins
Holothuroidea	respiratory tree	sea cucumber
concentri-cycloidea		sea daisy



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