

Free read Chapter 26 sponges cnidarians flatworms and roundworms (Download Only)

cnidarians have two layers of cells the ectoderm and the endoderm flatworms have a middle layer called the mesoderm between the other two layers fig 3 16 this extra layer is important because its cells specialize into a muscular system that enables an animal to move around cnidarians have outer and inner tissue layers sandwiching a noncellular mesoglea cnidarians possess a well formed digestive system and carry out extracellular digestion the cnidocyte is a specialized cell for delivering toxins to prey and predators cnidarians have separate sexes cnidarians and worms the tissue level of organization the most primitive animals are multicellular organisms that lack tissues the lineage of animals which resulted in archaeocyathans and modern sponges was the earliest branch from the family tree of mammals whose descendants survive today tapeworm planarian turbellarian monogenea flatworm any of the phylum platyhelminthes a group of soft bodied usually much flattened invertebrates a number of flatworm species are free living but about 80 percent of all flatworms are parasitic i e living on or in another organism and securing nourishment from it cnidarians and ctenophores platyhelminthes flatworms more advanced bilaterians bilateral symmetry no yes number of main cell layers two with jelly like layer between them three distinct brain no yes specialized digestive system no yes specialized excretory system no yes body cavity containing internal organs no yes 15 2 sponges and cnidarians 15 3 flatworms nematodes and arthropods 15 4 mollusks and annelids 15 5 echinoderms and chordates 15 6 vertebrates key terms chapter summary visual connection questions review questions critical thinking questions the sponges and the cnidarians represent the simplest of animals sponges appear to represent an early stage of multicellularity in the animal clade although they have specialized cells for particular functions they lack true tissues in which specialized cells are organized into functional groups cnidarian any member of the phylum cnidaria coelenterata a group of more than 9 000 species of mostly marine animals the group includes corals hydras jellyfish portuguese men of war sea anemones sea pens sea whips and sea fans learn more about cnidarians in this article cnidarians reproduce either sexually by releasing sperm or eggs or asexually through the process of budding a genetically identical copy of the adult grows and eventually either fall off or stays on to form a colony worms are classified into three major phyla flatworms

roundworms and segmented worms flatworms have long and flattened bodies describe the progressive development of tissues and their relevance to animal complexity phylum cnidaria includes animals that show radial or biradial symmetry and are diploblastic that is they develop from two embryonic layers nearly all about 99 percent cnidarians are marine species platyhelminthes are flatworms such as tapeworms and flukes flatworms have a mesoderm cell layer and simple organ systems they also show cephalization and bilateral symmetry many flatworms are parasites with vertebrate hosts some are free living carnivores that live mainly in aquatic habitats cnidarians have two distinct body plans the medusa a and the polyp b all cnidarians have two membrane layers with a jelly like mesoglea between them some cnidarians are dimorphic that is they exhibit both body plans during their life cycle welcome to ck 12 foundation ck 12 foundation home science biology flexbooks ck 12 biology ch18 1 sponges cnidarians flatworms and roundworms 18 1 sponges cnidarians flatworms and roundworms difficulty level basic created by ck 12 last modified apr 02 2017 read resources details attributions notes highlights by the end of this section you will be able to do the following describe the unique anatomical and morphological features of flatworms rotifers and nemertea identify an important extracoelomic cavity found in nemertea explain the key features of platyhelminthes and their importance as parasites free living species of flatworms are predators or scavengers whereas parasitic forms feed from the tissues of their hosts most flatworms have an incomplete digestive system with an opening the mouth that is also used to expel digestive system wastes some species also have an anal opening biology the dynamics of life california edition chapter 26 sponges cnidarians flatworms and roundworms in this chapter flatworms are acoelomate triploblastic animals they lack circulatory and respiratory systems and have a rudimentary excretory system the digestive system is incomplete in most species there are polyp basic body plan in cnidarians such as jellyfish that is tubular in shape and typically sessile porifera invertebrate phylum of sponges which have a non bony endoskeleton and are sessile as adults sessile of or relating to an animal that is unable to move from place to place introduction invertebrates are animals without a backbone a guide to seashore life the singapore science centre singapore 160 pp cnidaria on life on australian seashores by keith davey on the marine education society of australia website an easy introduction to cnidaria with explanations of the major parts of a cnidarian body and their method of reproduction flatworms are traditionally divided into four classes turbellaria monogenea trematoda and cestoda figure 15 16 the turbellarians include mainly free living marine species although some species live in freshwater

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