

# Epub free Chapter 26 sponges cnidarians flatworms and roundworms Copy

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  
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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 or moist terrestrial environments

**worms phyla platyhelminthes nematoda and annelida** Mar 27 2024 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

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**flatworm reproduction examples characteristics britannica** Jan 25 2024 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

**flatworm wikipedia** Dec 24 2023 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

**11 6 flatworms biology libretexts** Nov 23 2023 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

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**cnidarian definition life cycle classes facts britannica** Aug 20 2023 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

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**28 2 phylum cnidaria biology libretexts** Jun 18 2023 describe the progressive development of tissues and their relevance to animal complexity phylum cnidaria includes animals that show radial or biradial symmetry

symmetry and are diploblastic that is they develop from two embryonic layers nearly all about 99 percent cnidarians are marine species  
 28 2 *phylum cnidaria biology 2e openstax* May 17 2023 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

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**28 3 superphylum lophotrochozoa flatworms rotifers and** Feb 14 2023 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

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**18 1 sponges cnidarians flatworms and roundworms** Oct 10 2022 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

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