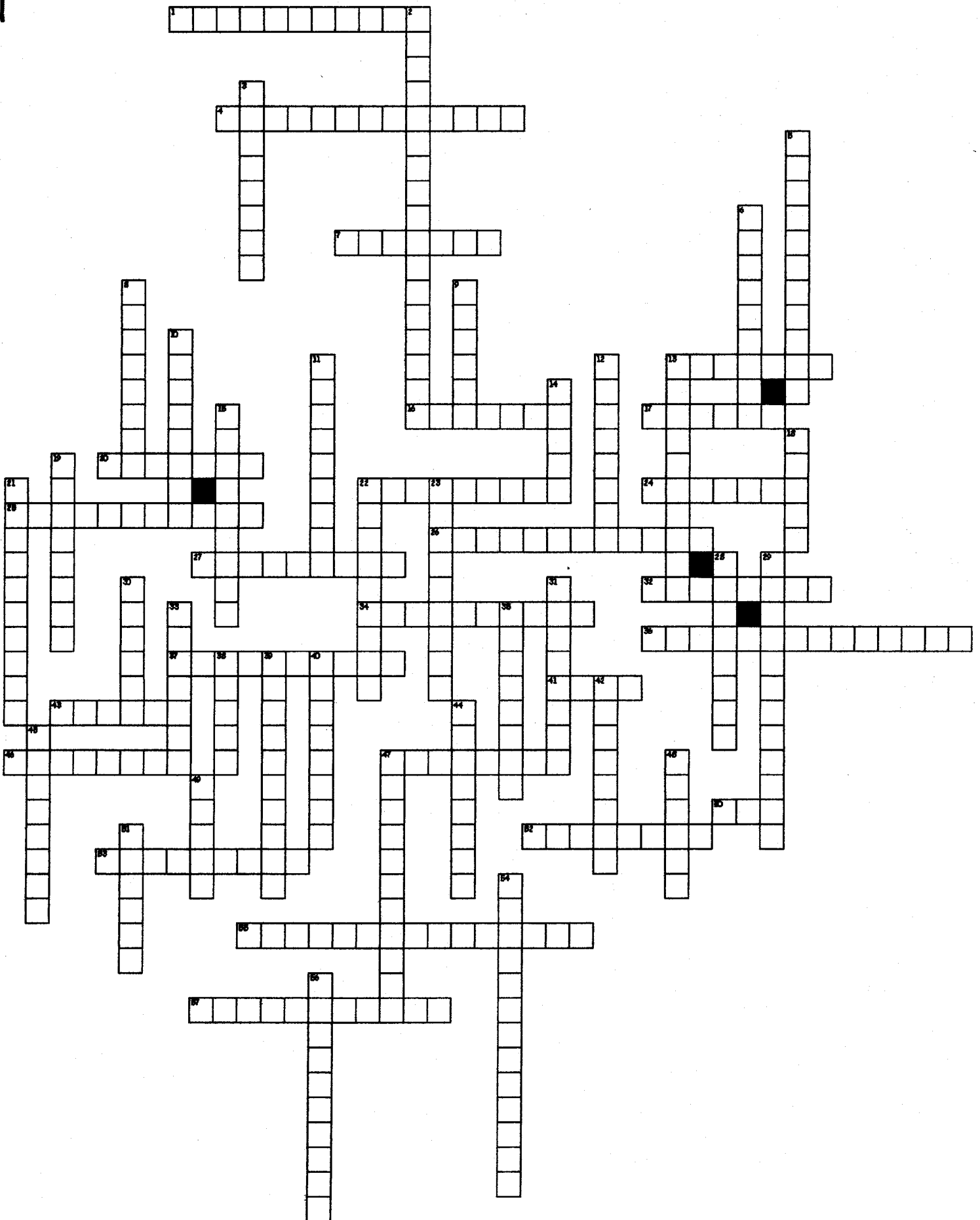


Invertebrates I Review Crossword



Across

1. Collar cells
4. An alga that lives inside corals.
7. The flat-worm-like larva of cnidarians
13. A protein that makes up sponges.
16. living attached to the bottom or other surface.
17. The type of symmetry cnidarians have
20. One example of a hydrozoan that can be found around here.
22. The class of true jellies
24. The abdominal surface of an animal
25. The class of earthworms.
26. annelids show this characteristic.
27. ribbon worms can have a 3-foot one of these.
32. The phylum of round worms
34. Sponges that grow like a small carpet on another organism.
36. The type of algae that zooxanthellae is.
37. spicules containing calcium are said to be this.
41. The surface where the cnidarian mouth is
43. The "back" surface of an animal.
46. The inner cell layer of animals that forms the gut.
47. The phylum of stinging-celled animals.
50. Where food is digested in cnidarians
52. The true middle layer of tissue.
53. Slender, finger-like projections used to capture food in cnidarians.
55. The phylum of flatworms
57. stinging cells

Down

2. Organisms that take in food contained in the water column.
3. The phylum of sponges
5. The class of free-living flatworms.
6. The class of leeches.
8. An organism that lives off another.
9. The tentacles up form of cnidarians
10. The filler layer found in jellies
11. The flattened cells through which water enters the sponge.
12. The phylum of ribbon worms.
13. One example of an anthozoan.
14. The walls within a calyx.
15. The type of symmetry worms have.
18. Each little hole in coral where an animal once lived.
19. transparent supporting structures within a sponge
21. These worms are tapered at both ends.
22. Spicules containing silicon are said to be this.
23. The end toward the anus
28. One example of a hydrozoan
29. The other name for the phylum of stinging-celled animals.
30. a class of reproductive flatworms whose larvae infects and invert and the adult infects a vertebrate.
31. The class of corals and anemones
33. A large opening through which water leaves a sponge.
35. A class of parasitic flatworms with a scolex head and reproductive packets.
38. A "baby" animal that has a different form than the adult.
39. cells in the sponge that transport food and other materials.
40. The outer cell layer of animals
42. The end nearest the head.
44. The class of colonial jellies
45. The phylum of segmented worms.
47. cells that have a flagellum and capture food.
48. The side of a cnidarian that is opposite the mouth.
49. A hydrozoan that sometimes builds its home on the those of its ancestors.
51. the tentacles down form of cnidarians
54. The changing from a larva to an adult.
56. The class of tube worms, bristle worms, & feather duster worms.