

Invertebrates I Review Sheet

I) _____ = Sponges

II) Cnidaria = _____

III) _____ = Flat worms

A) Anthozoa - _____

A) _____ - Free-living flat worms

B) _____ - True jellies

B) Flukes - _____

C) Hydrozoa - _____

C) _____ - reproductive packets

IV) _____ = Round worms

V) Nemertea = _____

VI) _____ = Segmented Worms

A) _____ = Earthworms

B) Polychaeta - _____

C) _____ = leeches

A) Nematoda B) Platyhelminthes C) Porifera D) Cnidaria E) Nemertea F) Annelida

_____ 1) segmented worms

_____ 6) Have eyes & a long proboscis

_____ 2) May be tubular, boring, or encrusting

_____ 7) dorsoventrally flattened worms

_____ 3) Simplest animals that have organs

_____ 8) Round worms pointed at both ends

_____ 4) Contain nematocysts

_____ 9) Show radial symmetry

_____ 5) Pseudocoelomic

_____ 10) Asymmetrical

A) Turbellaria

D) Hirudinea

G) Oligochaeta

B) Flukes

E) Anthozoa

H) Tapeworms

C) Polychaeta

F) Scyphozoa

I) Hydrozoa

_____ 11) True Jellies

_____ 14) The leeches

_____ 17) Colonial jellies

_____ 12) Parasitic flatworms
(with packets)

_____ 15) Earthworms

_____ 18) Free-living flatworms

_____ 13) Corals & Anemones

_____ 16) Tubeworms

_____ 19) Parasitic flatworms
with invert host & vertebrate host

The three types of coral reefs: Draw each