

Worms

Body Structure

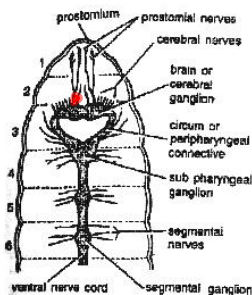


- invertebrates that have long, narrow bodies without legs
- breathe through skin
- bilateral symmetry
- head end- anterior
- tail end- posterior
- have tissues, organs and body systems



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Nervous System

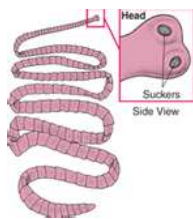


Reproduction

- have a brain which is a knot of nerve tissue located in the head
 - sense organs in head allows for worm to detect objects, food, mates and predators
 - can respond quickly
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- reproduce sexually and asexually depending on type of worm

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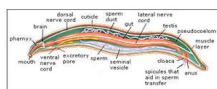
Flatworms



- flat and soft like jelly
- many are parasites
- closed circulatory system
- planarians
 - free living that are scavengers
 - feeds by sending a tube into food; digestive juice flows out of tube and breaks down food making it easier to digest
- tapeworms
 - parasitic flatworm
 - feed on host by absorbing food of the digestive system

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Roundworms



- live in moist places and are tiny
- have a cylindrical body- like spaghetti
- have a digestive system that is tube like and open at both ends- one way digestive system
- no circulatory system

Segmented worms



- body made of segments
- have a long string of nerve tissue called the nerve cord
- have a one way digestive system
- have a closed circulatory system- blood moves within connected network of blood vessels

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