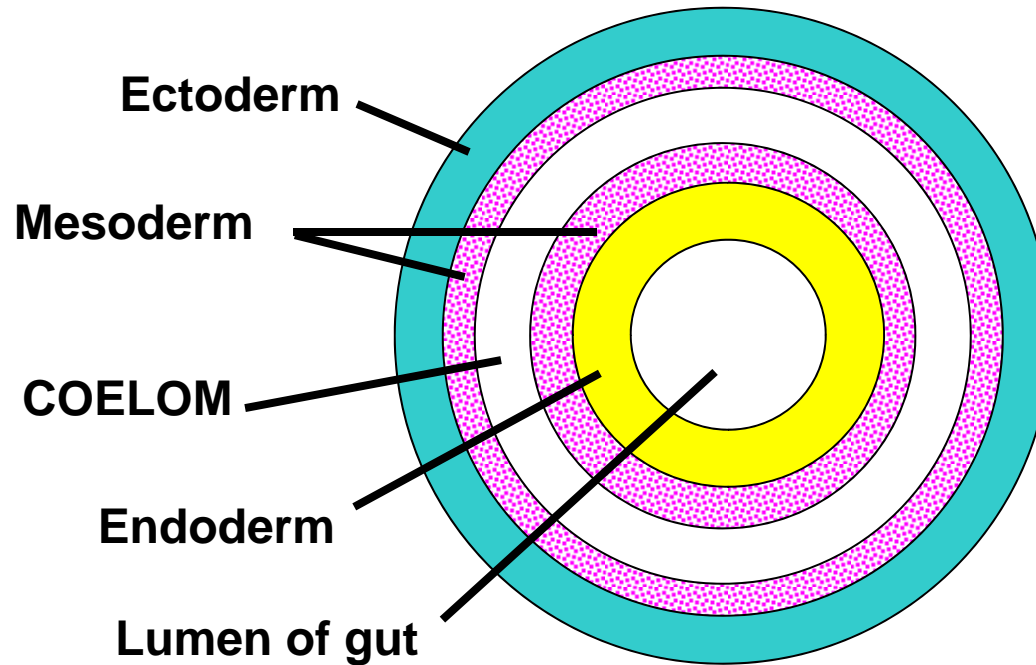


EUCOELOMATES

PHYLA *Annelida*
onwards....

The EUCOELOMATE Condition



Any triploblastic organism which has a TRUE body cavity is said to be a (eu)coelomate...

PHYLUM

ANNELIDA

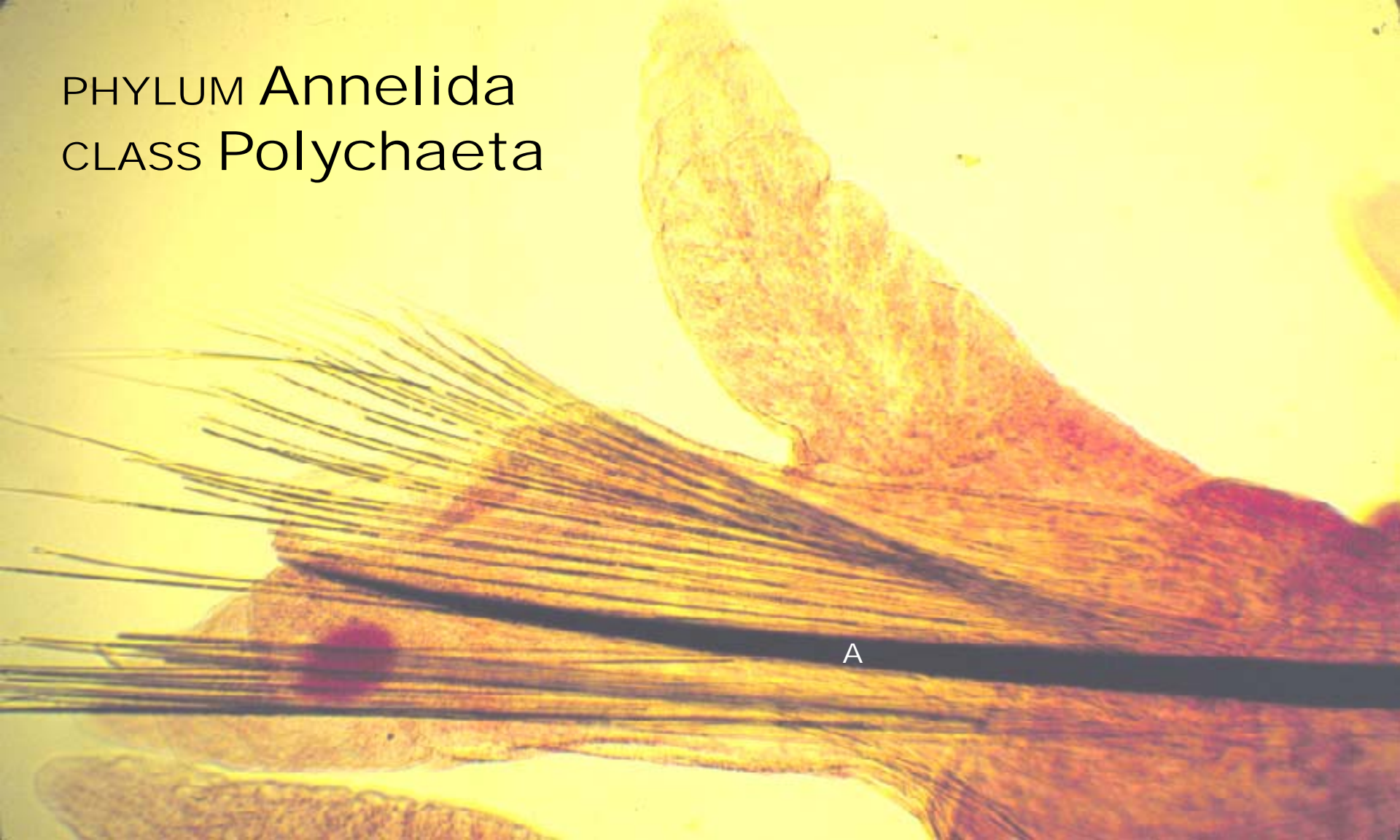
3 CLASSES:

CLASS Polychaeta

CLASS Oligochaeta

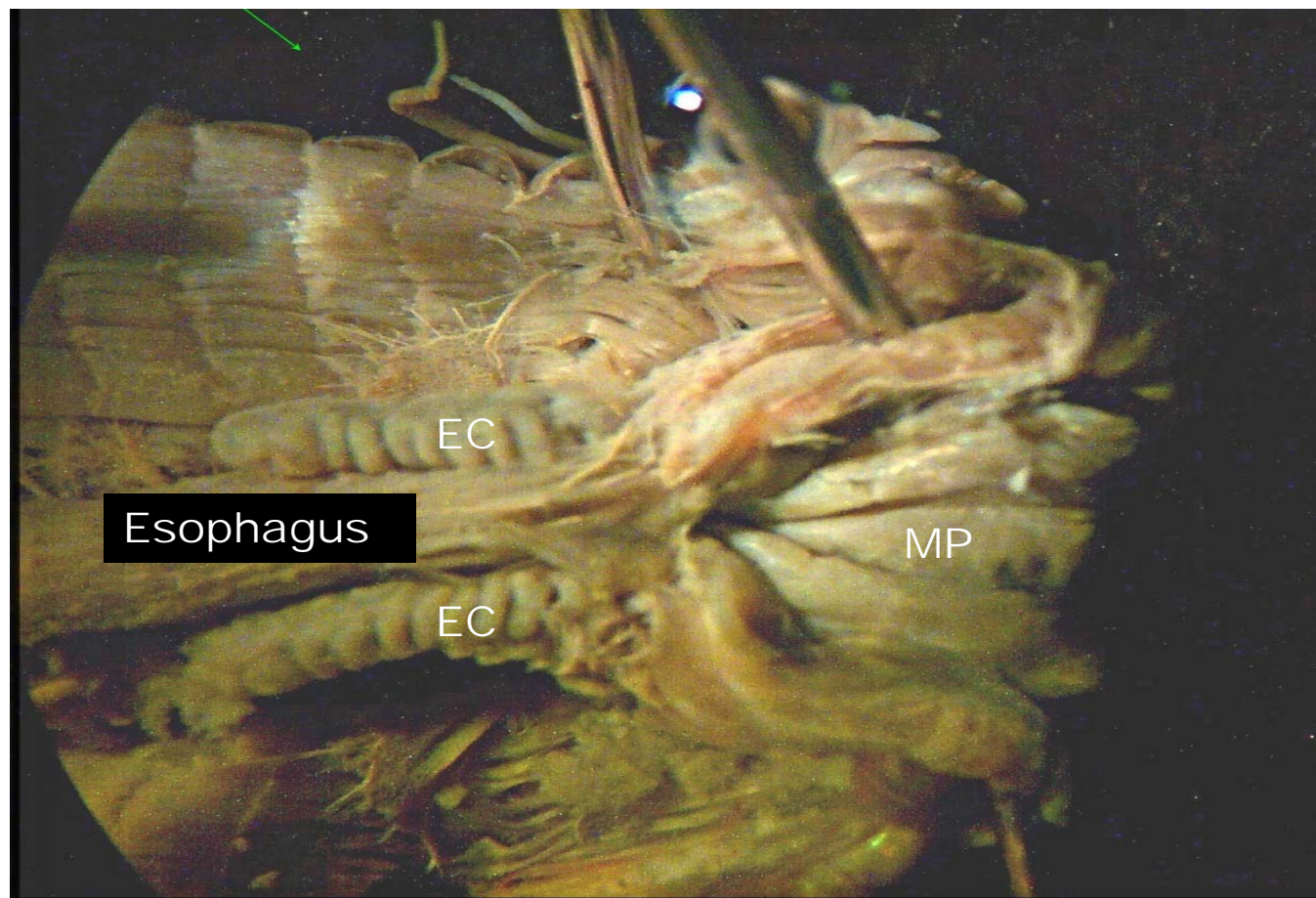
CLASS Hirudinea

PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Polychaeta



Note parapodium w/ setae & acicula (A). Parapodia are used for locomotion, sensory purposes & respiration. [fig 6.3-A]

Annelida
CLASS
Polychaeta.

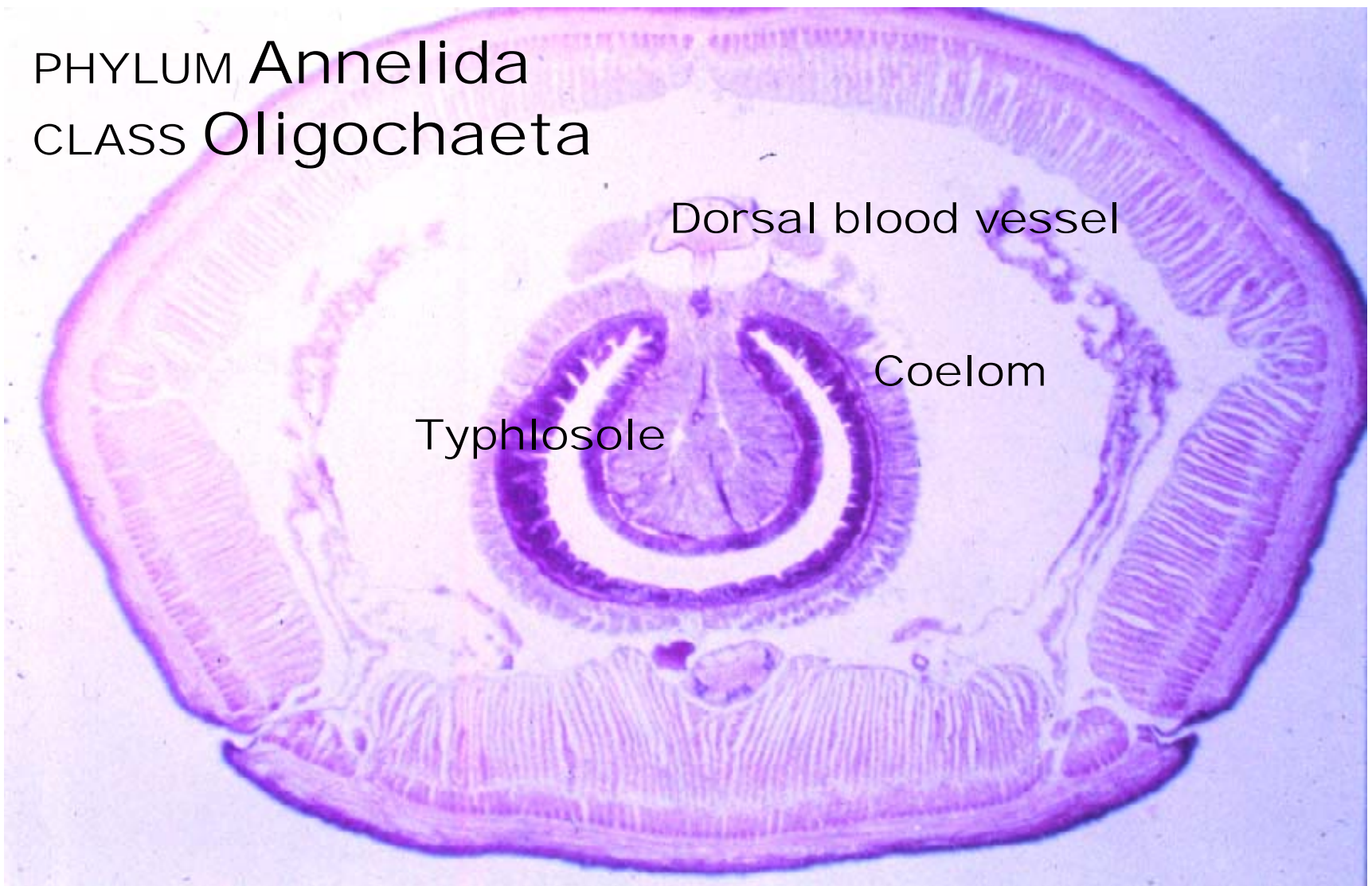


Polychaete dissection. Note **esophageal caeca (EC)** and **muscular pharynx (MP)**. Remember, polychaete worms have parapodia (which look like "fins") [fig 6.4]



This image is a give-away.....it is usually on an exam... What is this?

PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Oligochaeta



Note typhlosole. This increases the surface area to aid in absorption of and digestion of food. [fig 6.8]

PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Oligochaeta



Note longitudinal & circular muscles, nephridium (N), and the coelom (C). [fig 6.8]

PHYLUM Annelida CLASS Oligochaeta
Earthworm dissection [fig 6.7]

Esophageal region P-G

Pharynx (P)

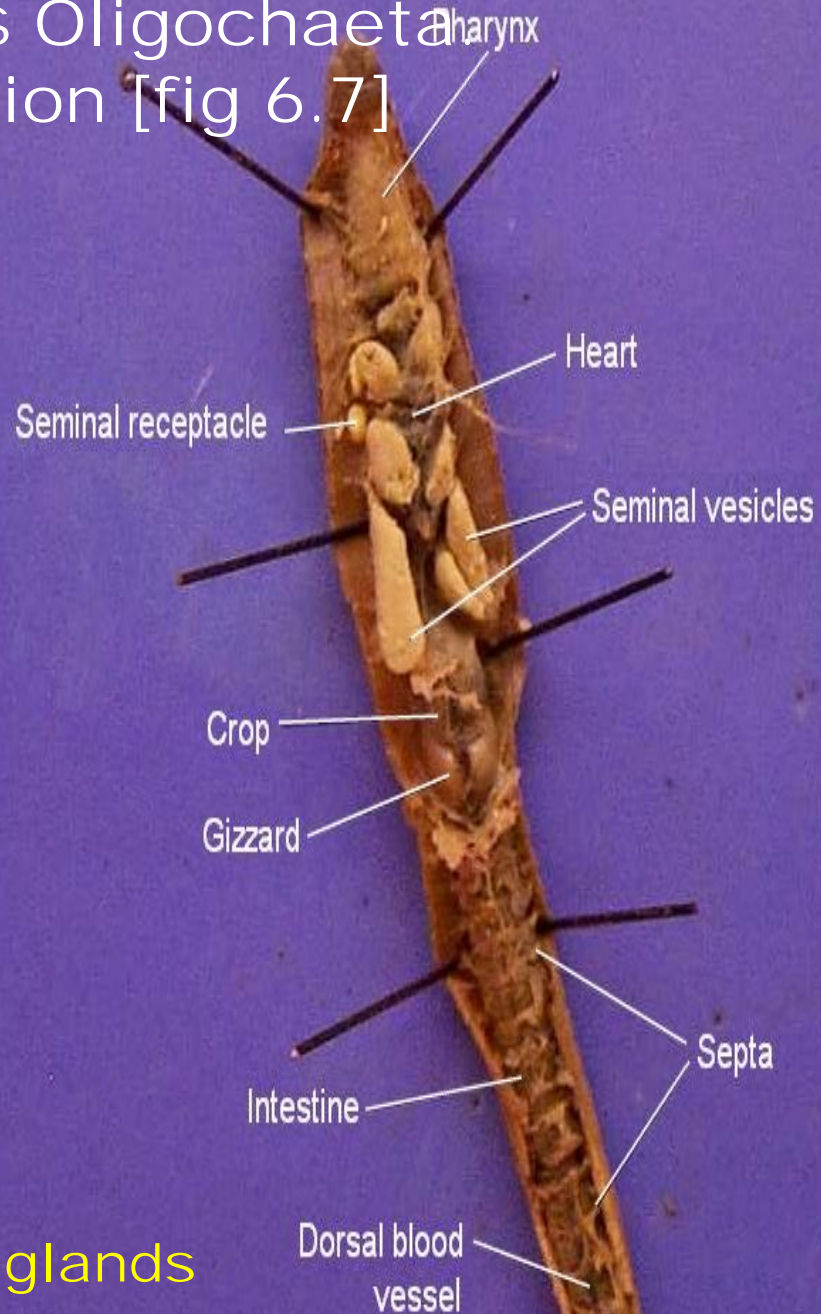
Spermatheca =
seminal receptacle

Seminal
vesicle

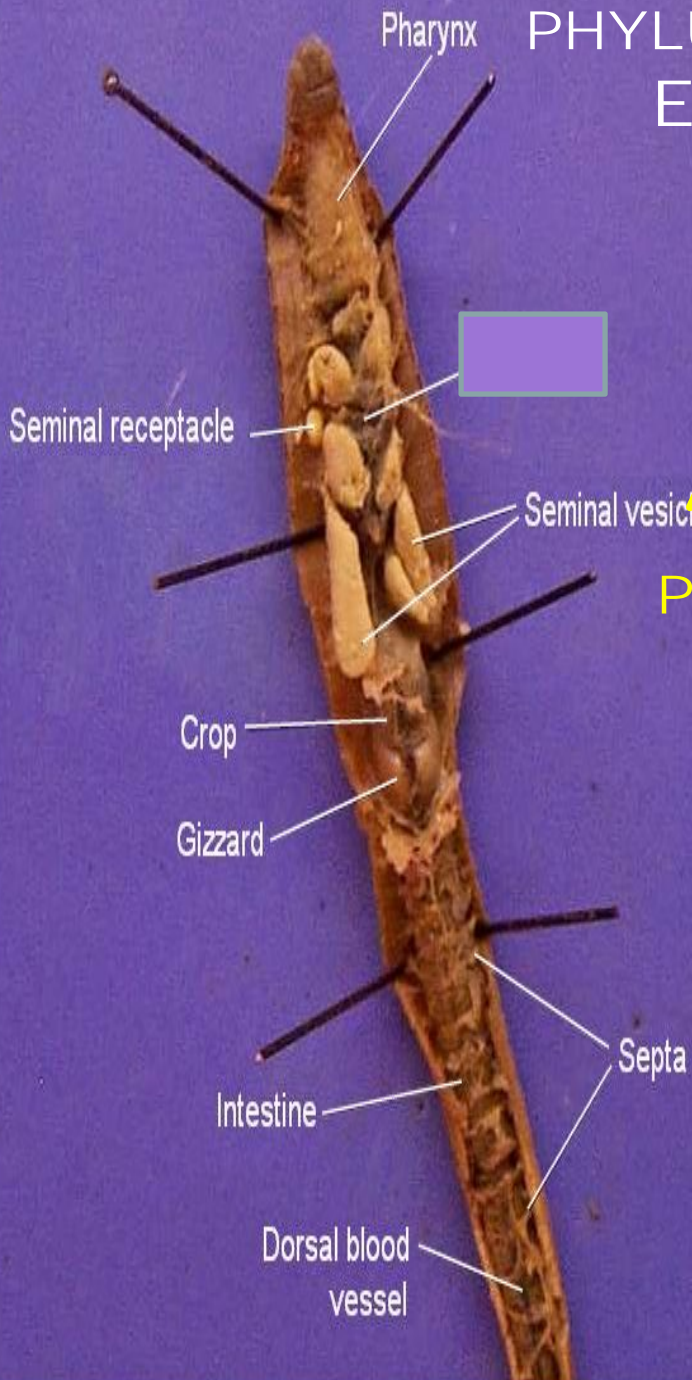
Crop

Gizzard (G)

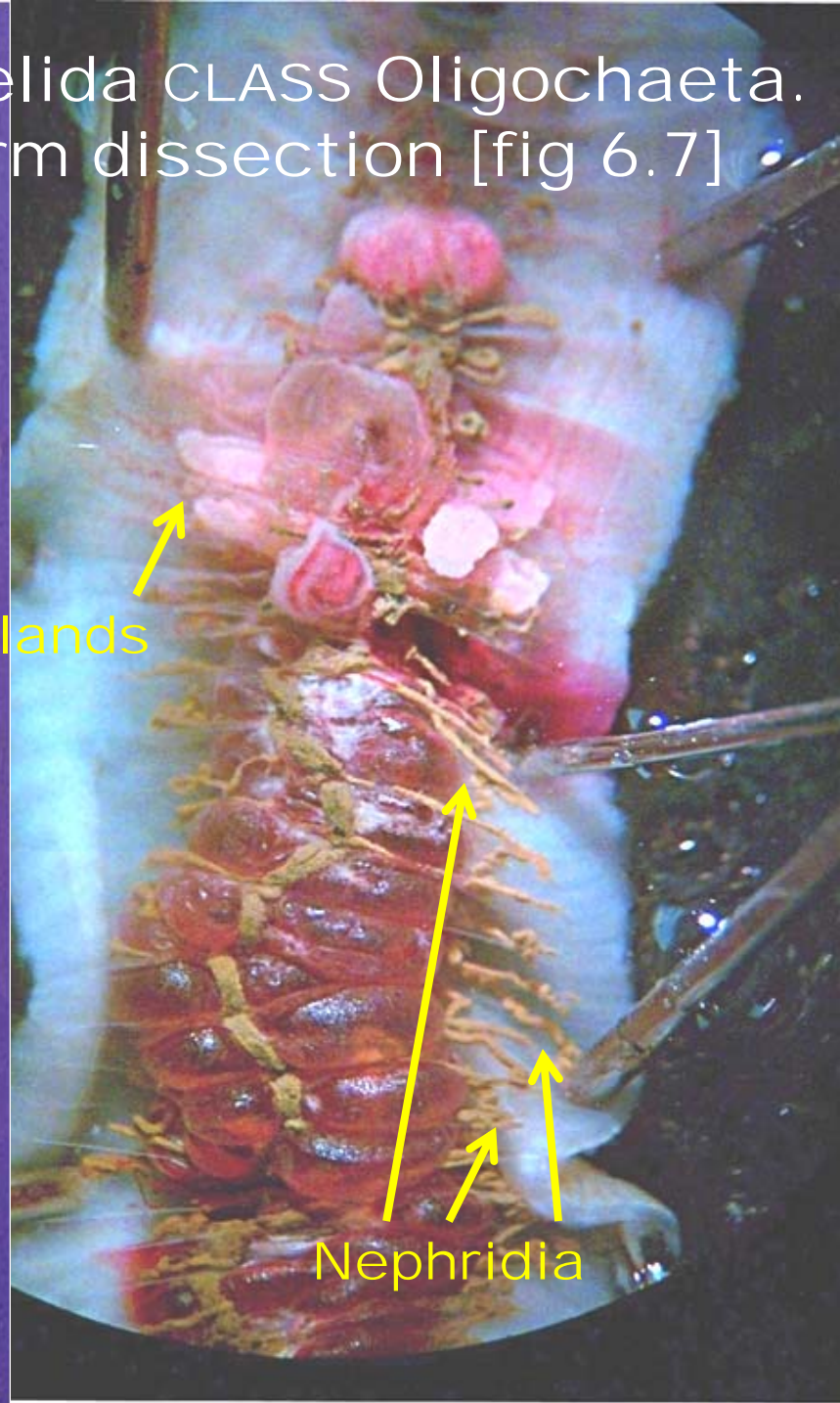
Prostate glands



PHYLUM Annelida CLASS Oligochaeta.
Earthworm dissection [fig 6.7]



Prostate glands

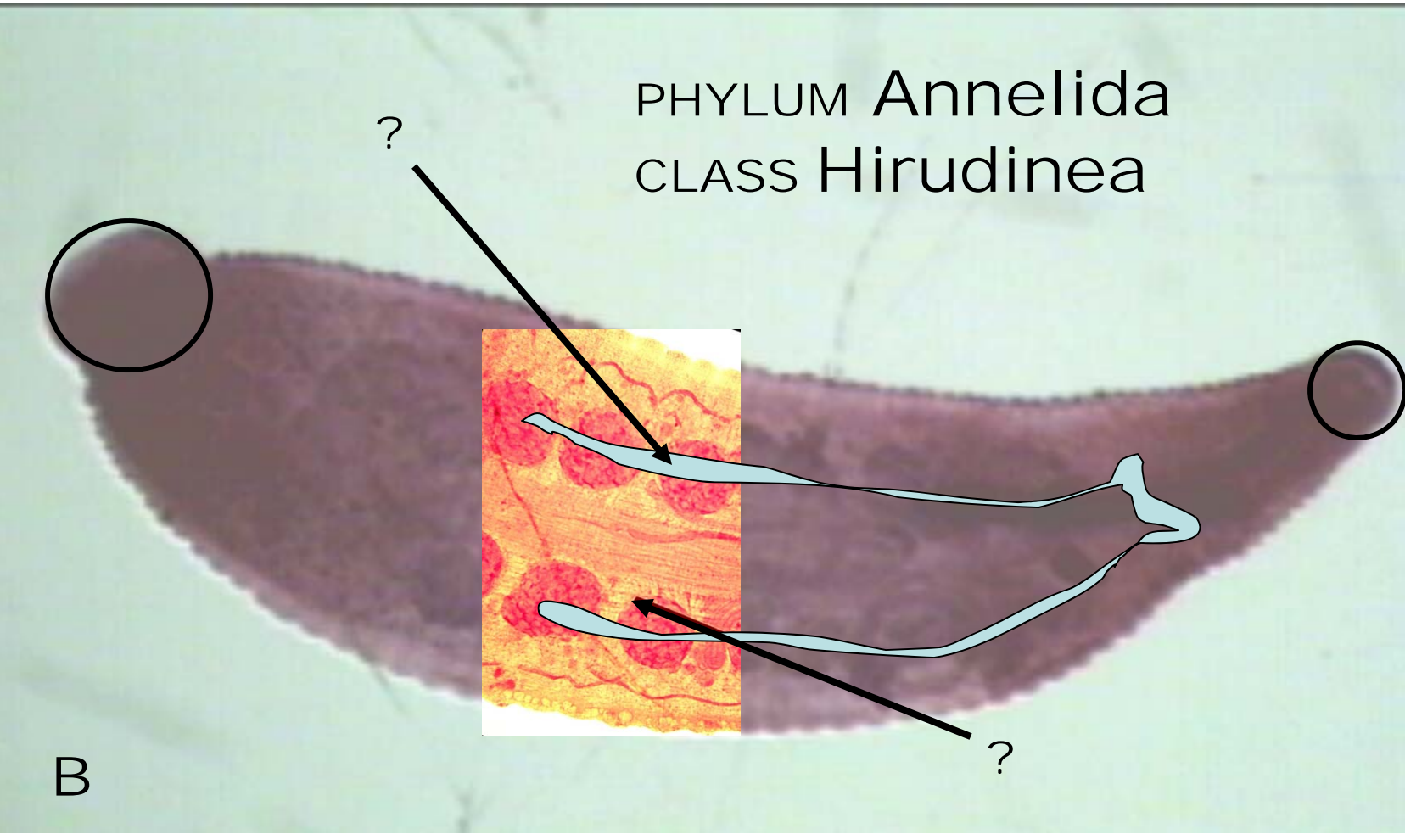
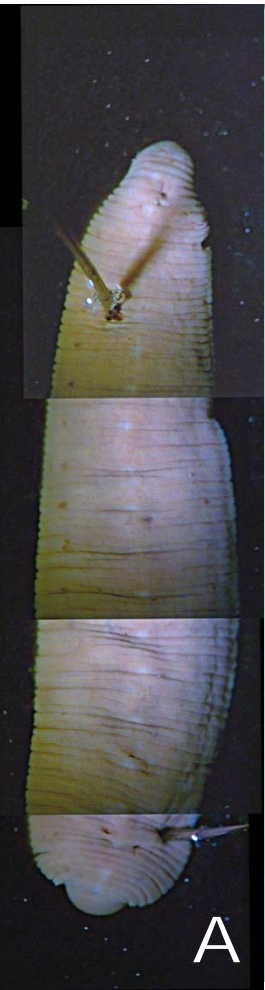


They are not all
blood-suckers....



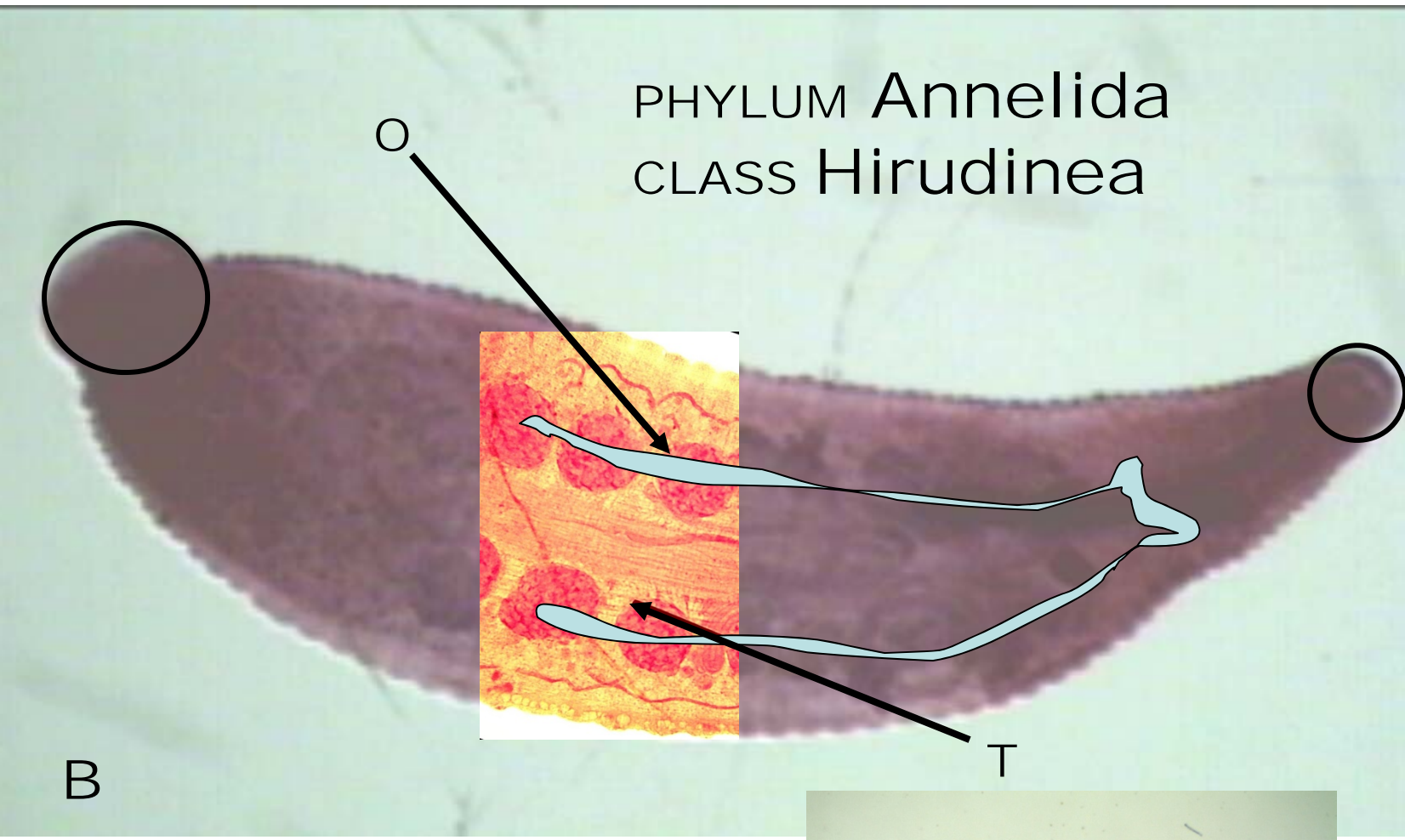
What class?

PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Hirudineae



(A) Preserved organism (B) whole mount
Note segmentation (annuli), as well as the 2
suckers. [fig 6.9]

PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Hirudinea



(O) Long slender ovary
(T) Round testis

