

# PHYLUM

# *ECTOPROCTA*

Depending on time, they are sometimes taught in the pseudocoelomate lab, at other times in the Annelid, eucoelomate lab.

They are a conundrum having some protostomous characteristics and some deuterostomous features. For our purposes they will be considered protostomes and pseudocoelomates, based on molecular evidence.

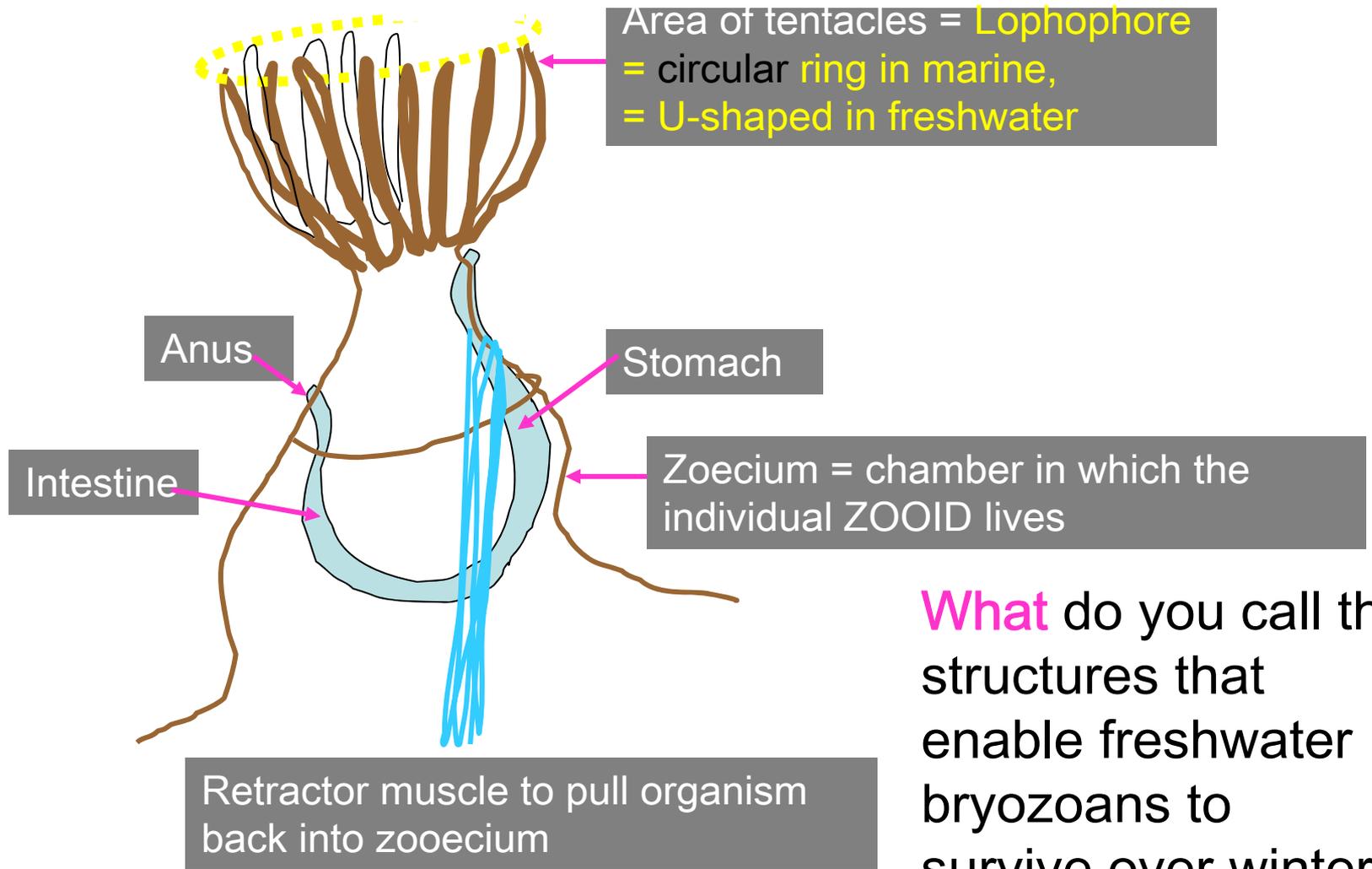


Bird's nest or  
fur ball?

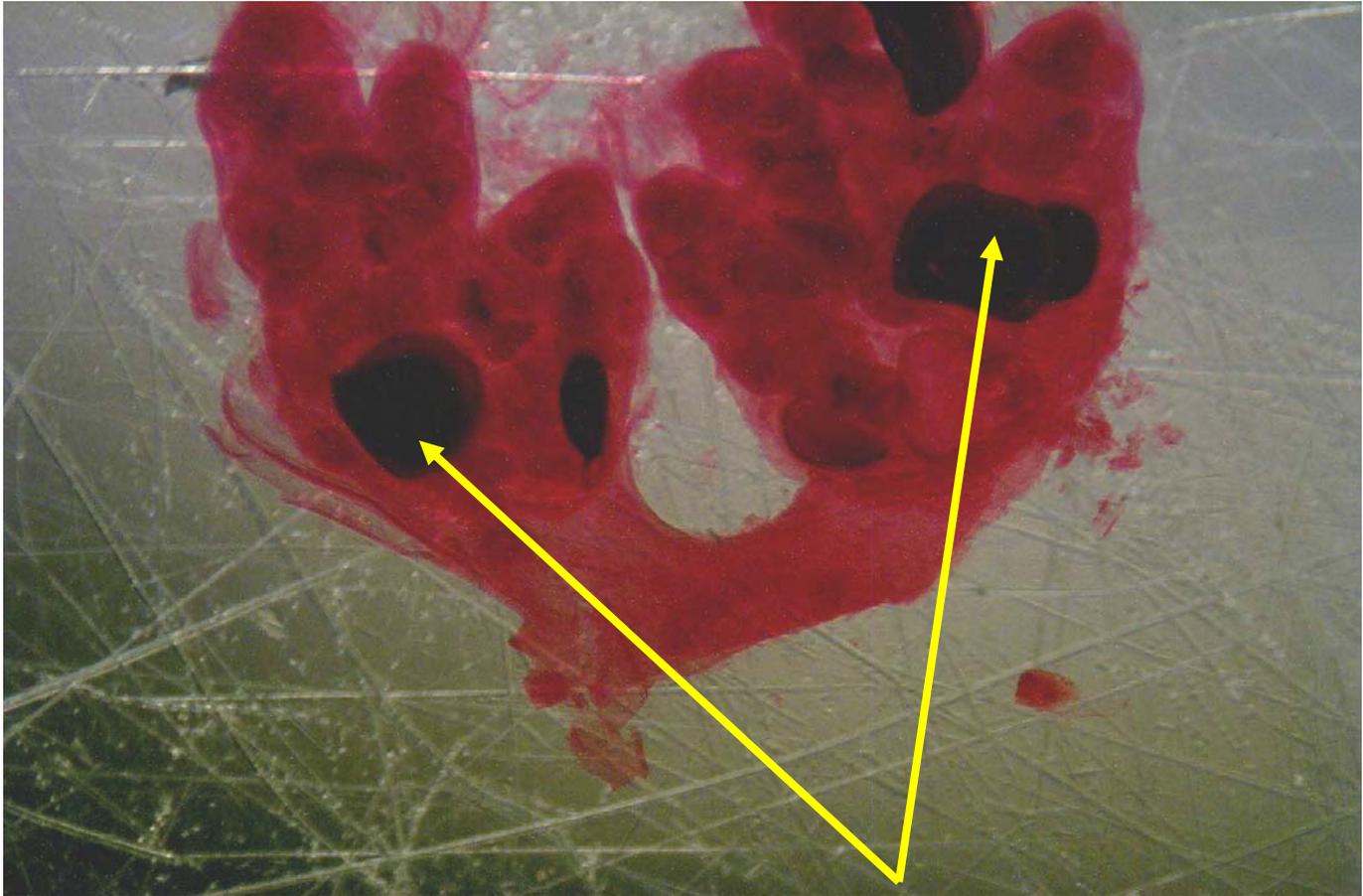
**Gelatinous, Encrusting  
& Plant like forms**

**Freshwater vs. Marine**

# Basic Bryozoan Body Plan



**What** do you call the structures that enable freshwater bryozoans to survive over winter?



**Statoblasts**

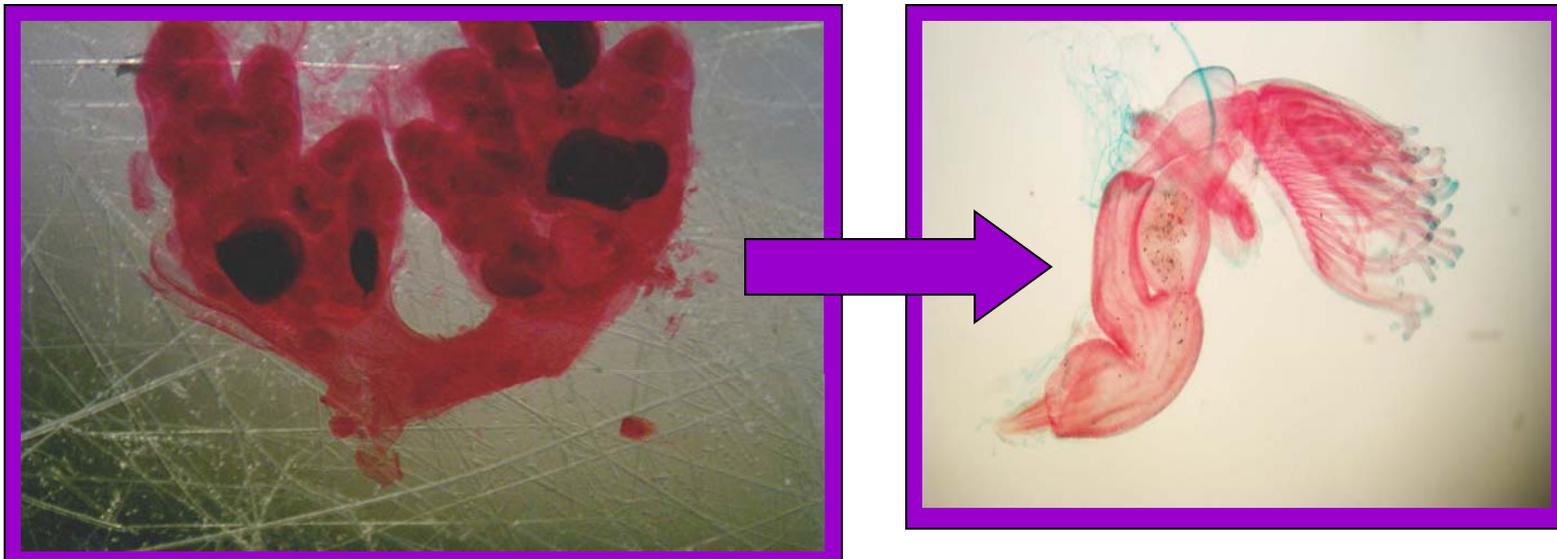
# Bryozoa

## Freshwater Bryozoa

Gelatinous zooecium = red in the specimens we studied in lab.

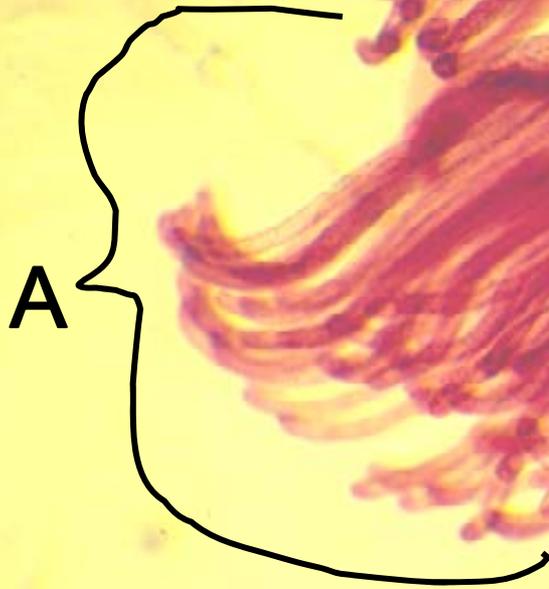
Have statoblasts (black blobs) for surviving through the winter.

Monomorphic = Zooids all the same



Phylum **Bryozoa**

Recap: Name  
the feeding zooid  
of a Hydrozoan



**Freshwater Form** Note: lophophore (A)  
(u-shaped feeding structure) on the zooid

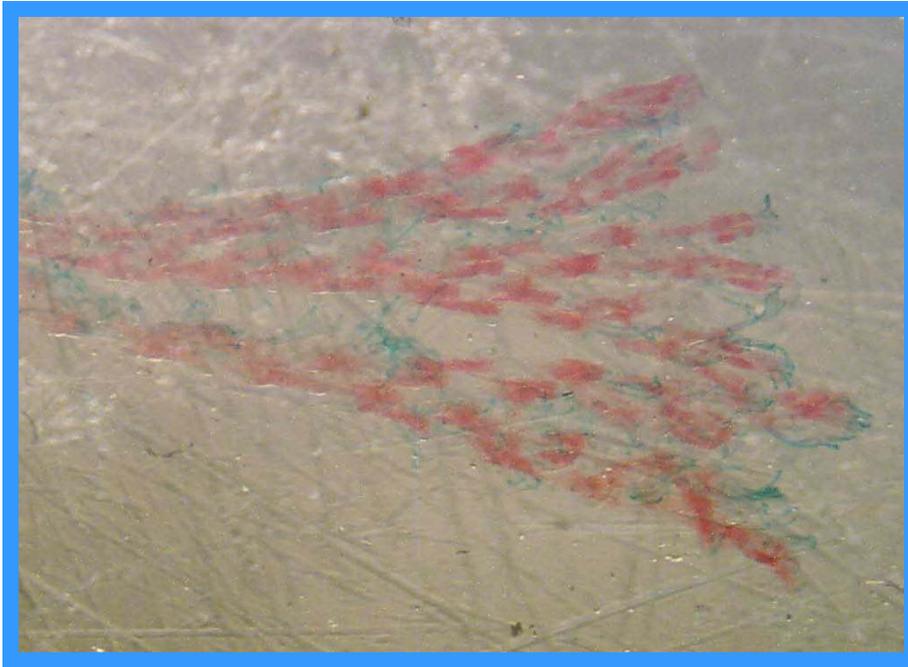
## Plant Forms



## Encrusting Forms



Both forms shown here are marine.



Make sure  
you can  
distinguish  
this from the  
Hydrozoan



## Marine Bryozoa

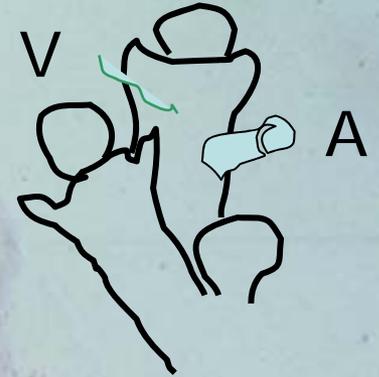
Lophophore is circular

Plant like, colonial and polymorphic (zooids have different forms for different functions)

Name the Bryozoan zooids

Avicularia – for defense & perhaps food capture.

Vibracula - keep colony free of debris and settling organisms.



Phylum **Bryozoa**

**Marine Form** Excellent example of polymorphism  
They have autozooids for basic feeding and modified zooids for other functions.