

PHYLUM

ANNELIDA

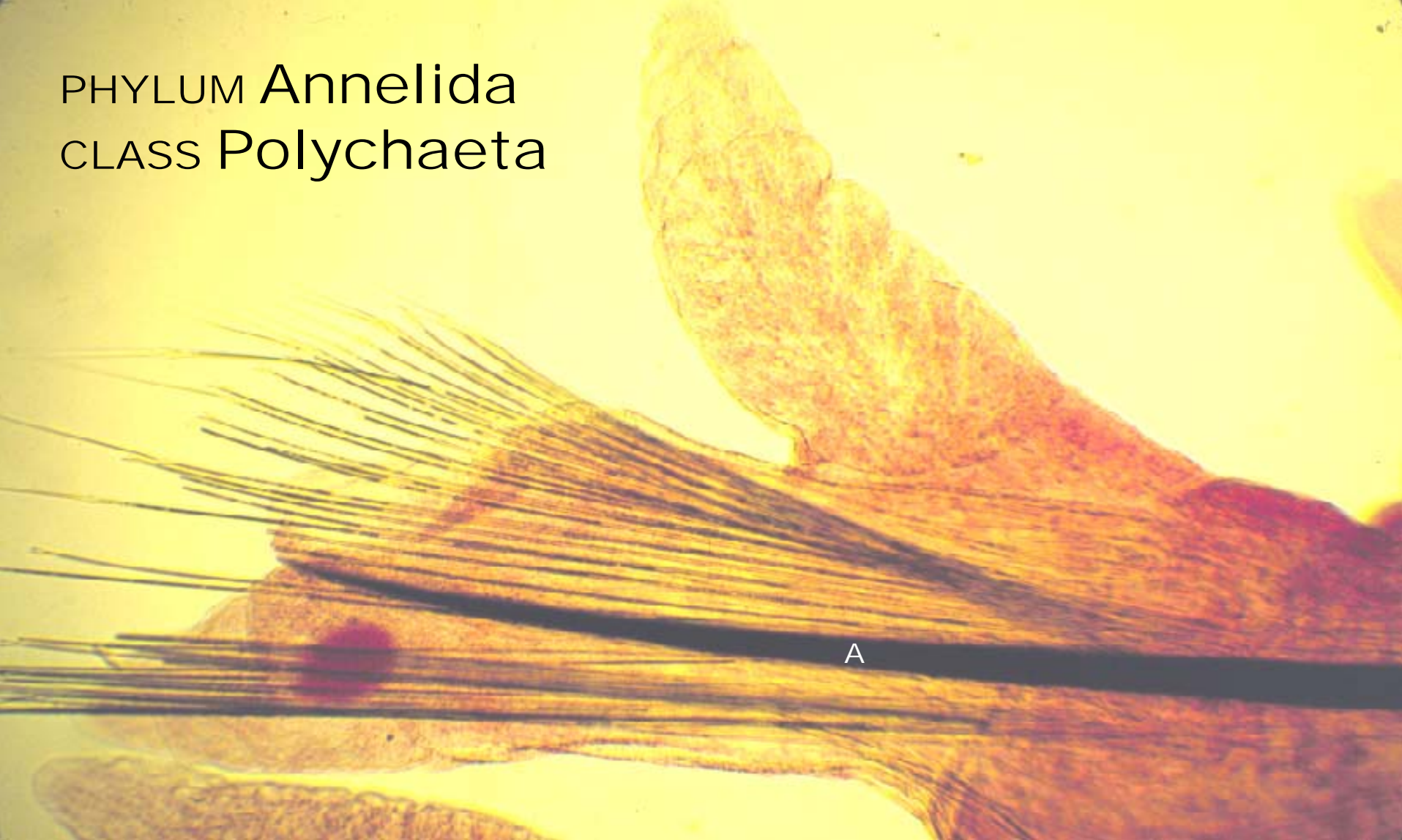
3 CLASSES:

CLASS Polychaeta

CLASS Oligochaeta

CLASS Hirudinea

PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Polychaeta

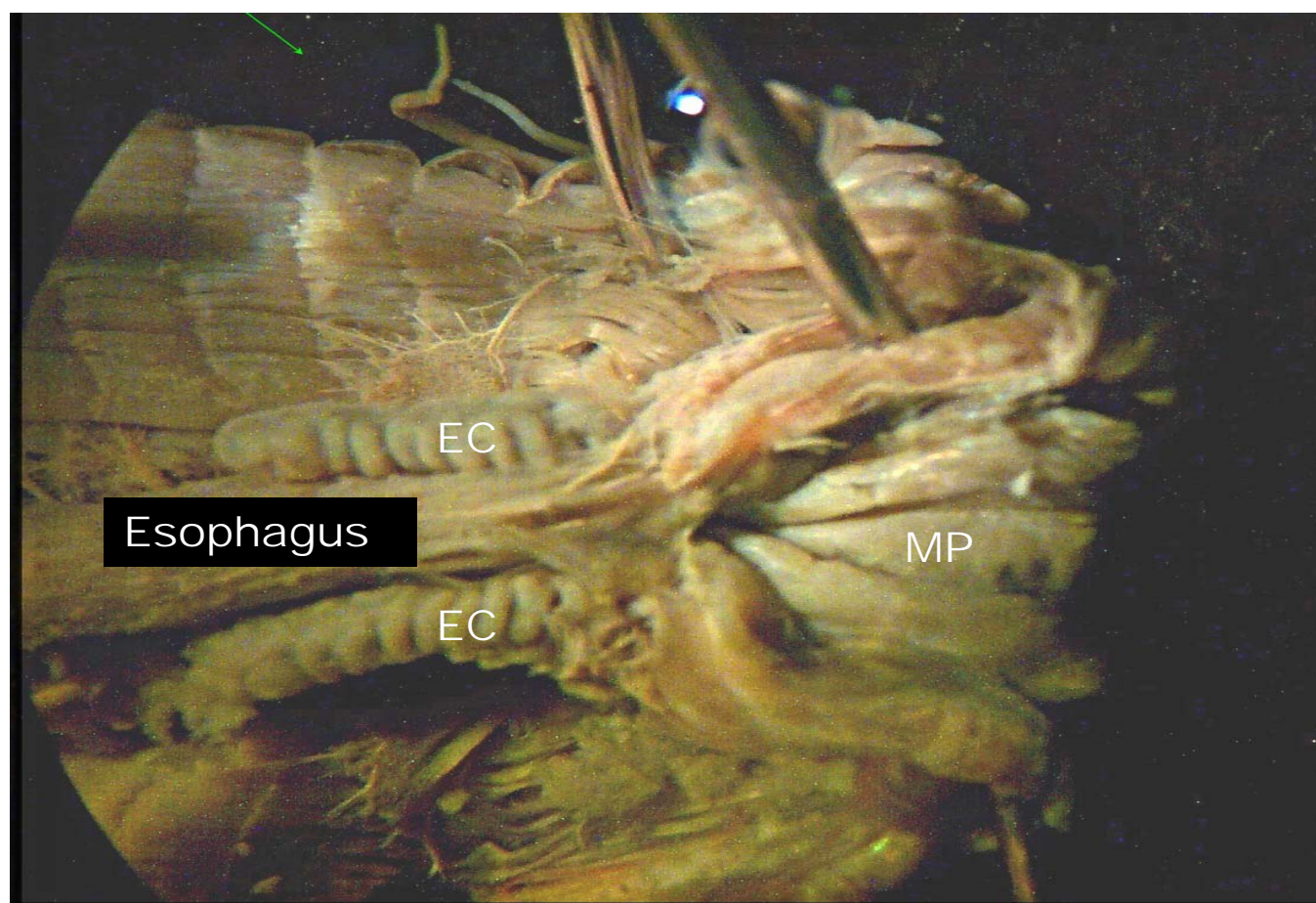


Note parapodium w/ setae & acicula (A). Parapodia are used for locomotion, sensory purposes & respiration. [fig 6.3-A]

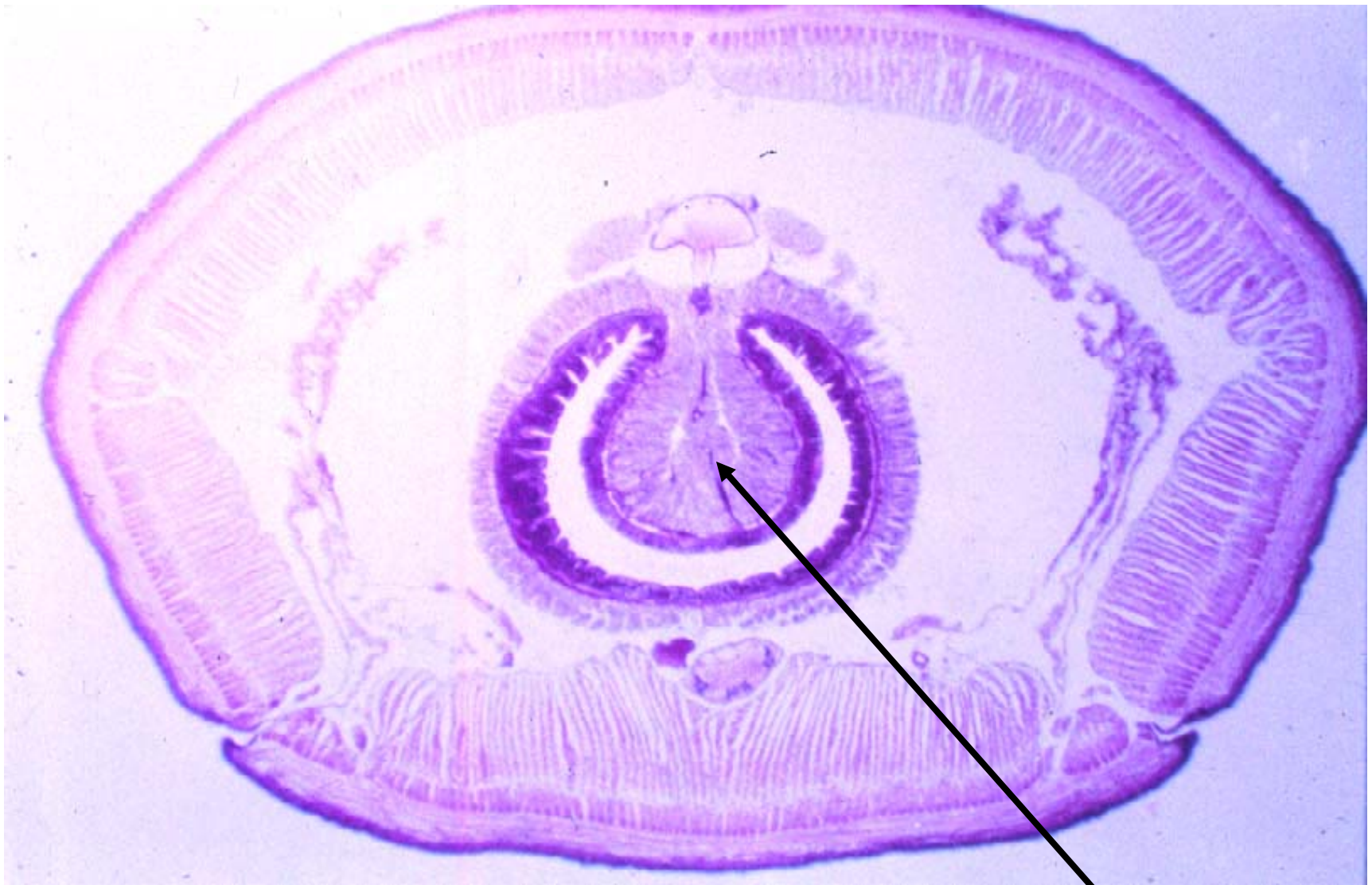
Annelida

CLASS

Polychaeta.

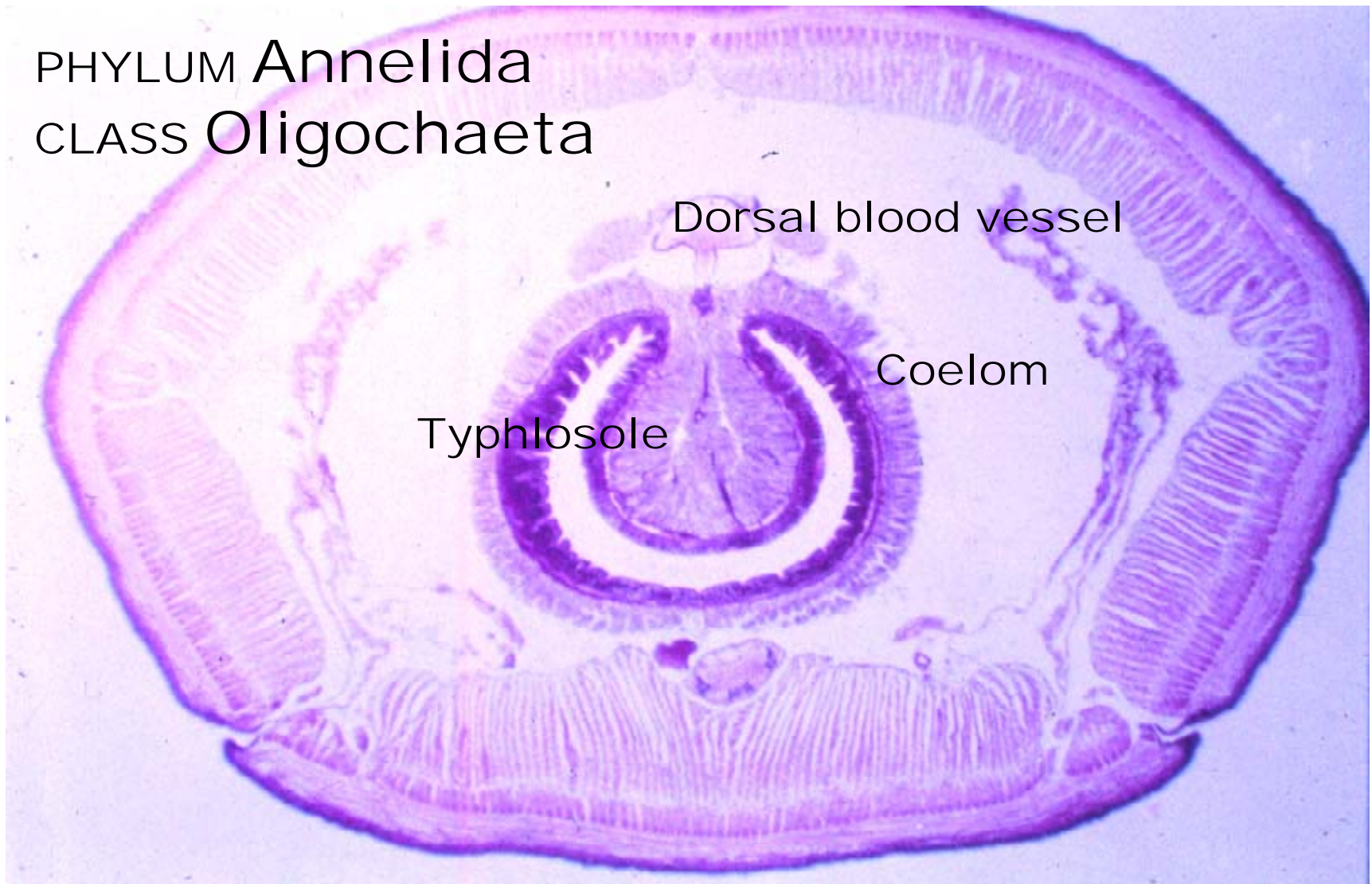


Polychaete dissection. Note **esophageal caeca (EC)** and **muscular pharynx (MP)**. Remember, polychaete worms have parapodia (which look like “fins”) [fig 6.4]



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

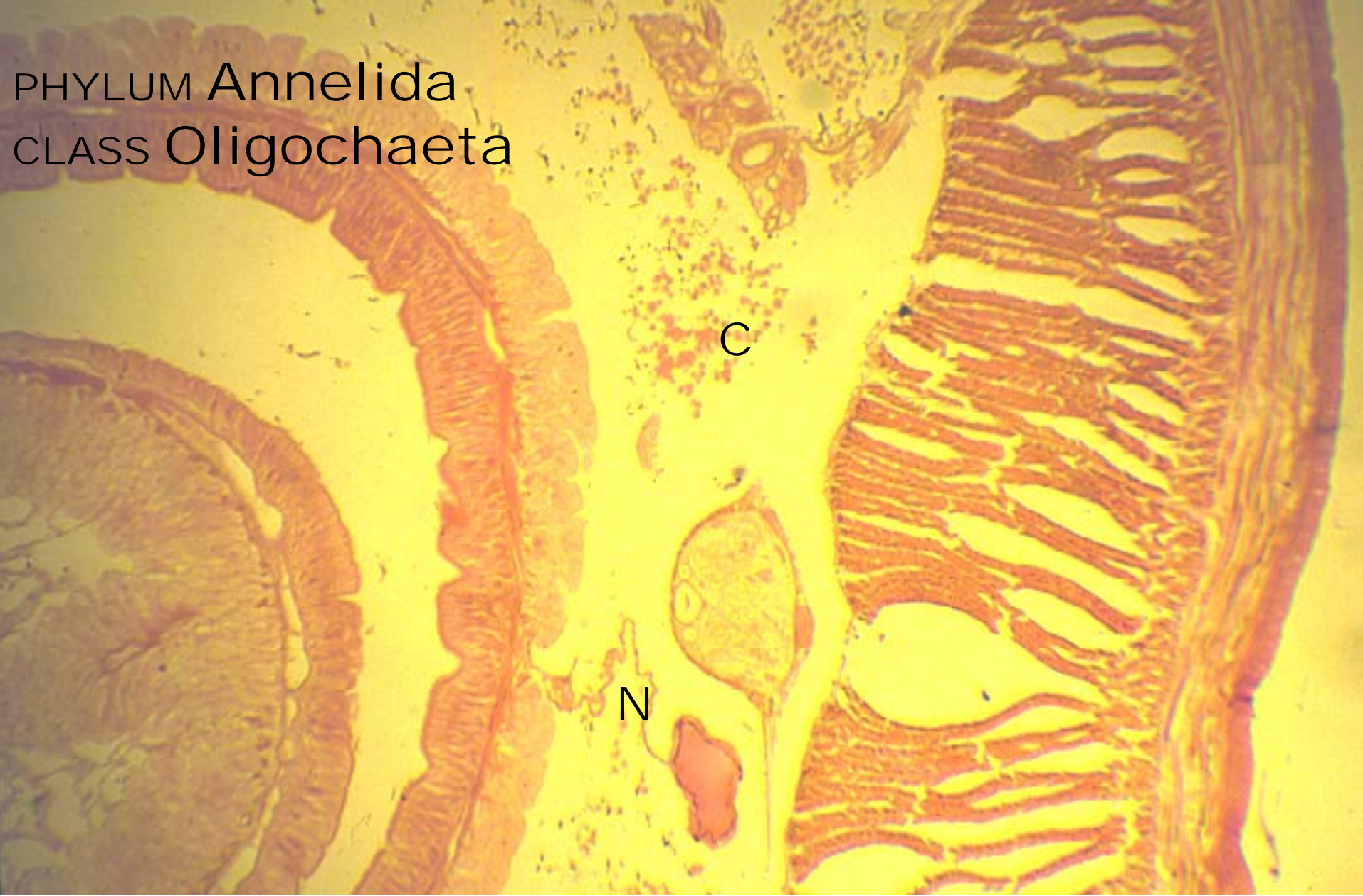
PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Oligochaeta



Dorsal blood vessel
Coelom
Typhlosole

Note typhlosole. This increases the surface area to aid in absorption of the food in the intestine that has already been digested although some scientists still claim that the typhlosole may also play a part in digestion itself. [fig 6.8]

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CLASS Oligochaeta



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

You gave them a bath

You gave them some bubbly

And then you put them to sleep....

So that you could rip their guts open

What were they?

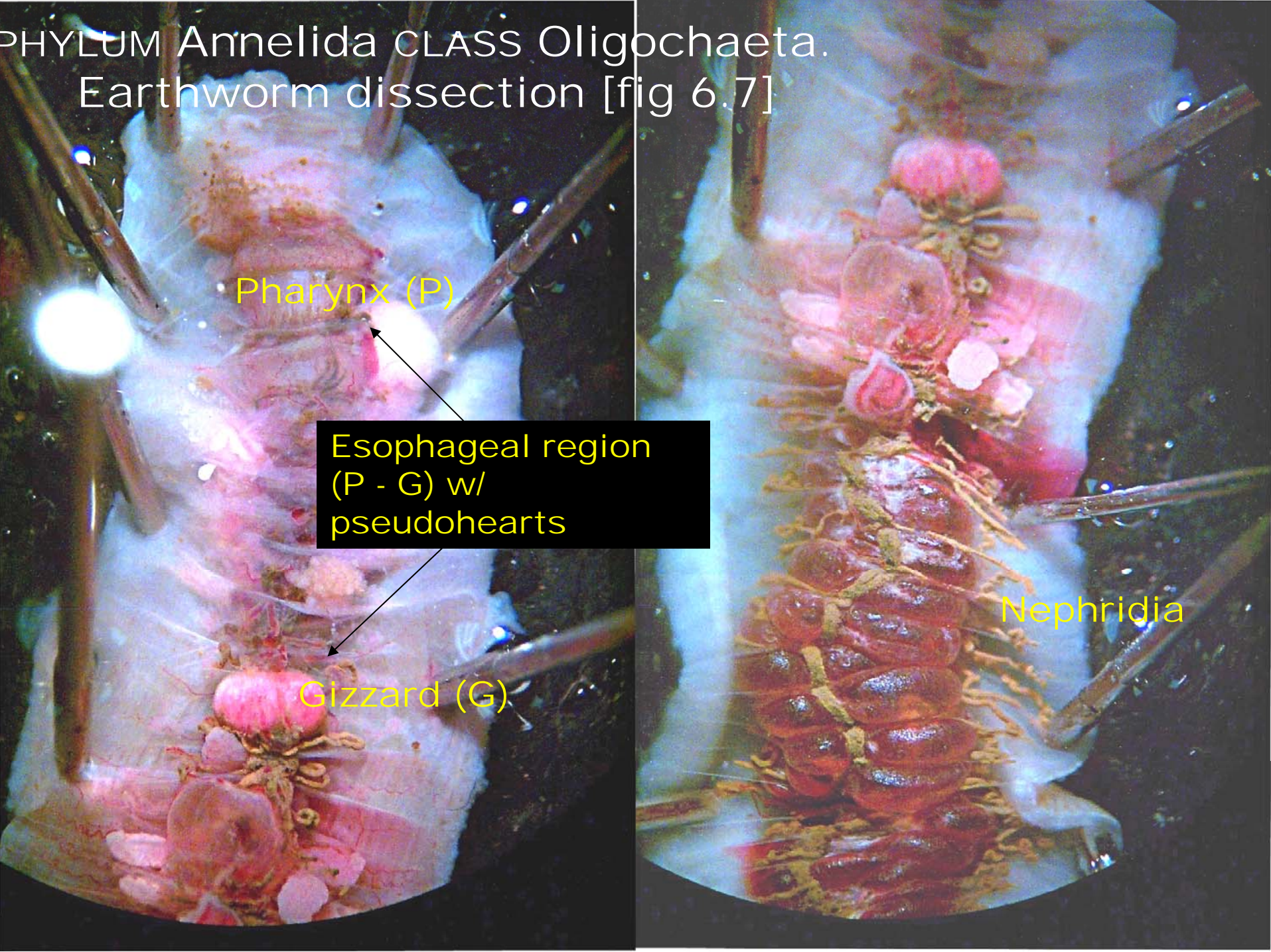
PHYLUM Annelida CLASS Oligochaeta.
Earthworm dissection [fig 6.7]

Pharynx (P)

Esophageal region
(P - G) w/
pseudohearts

Gizzard (G)

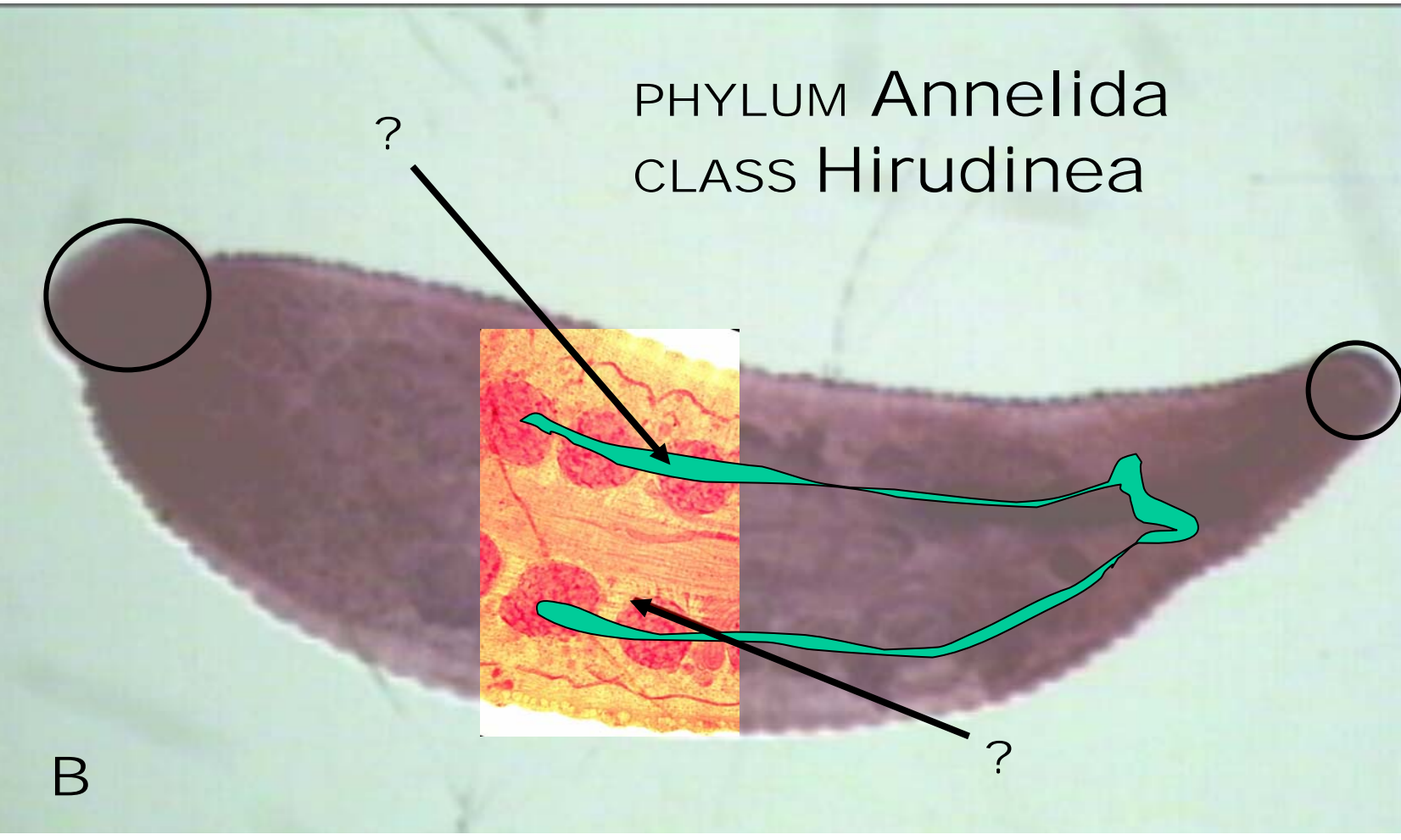
Nephridia



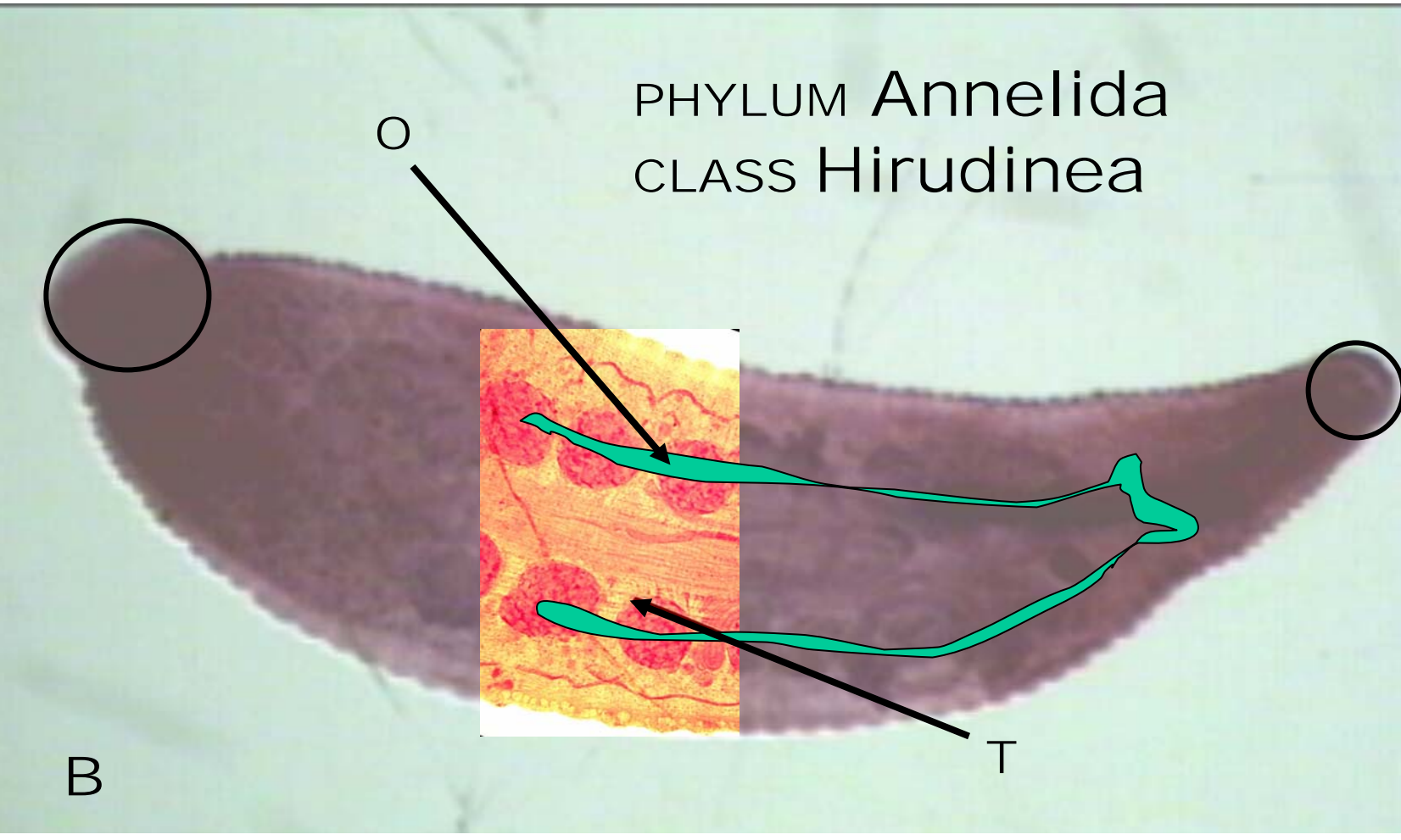
They are not all
blood-suckers....



PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Hirudinea



(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

