PHYLUM

ANNELIDA

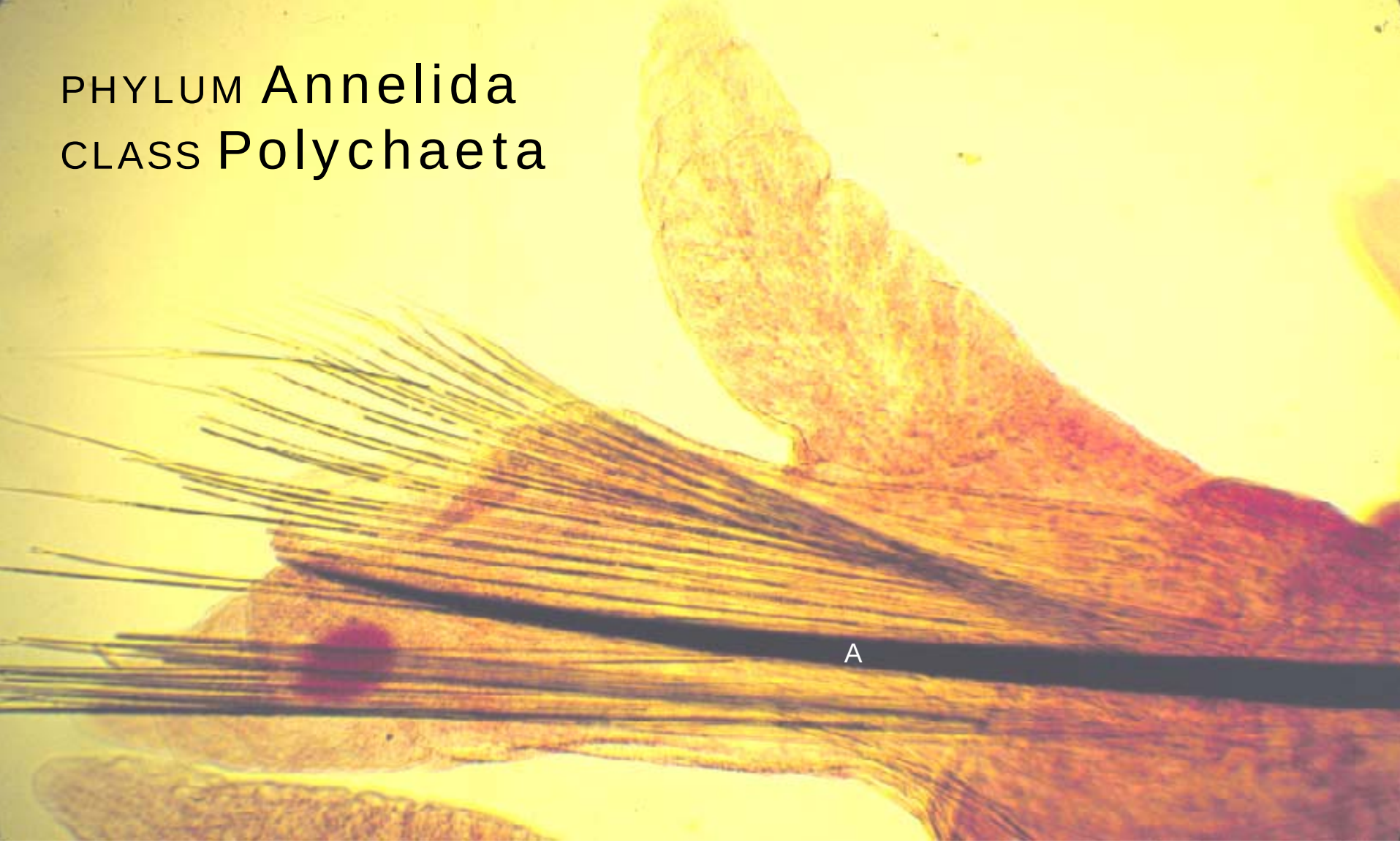
3 CLASSES:

CLASS Polychaeta

CLASS Oligochaeta

CLASS Hirudinea

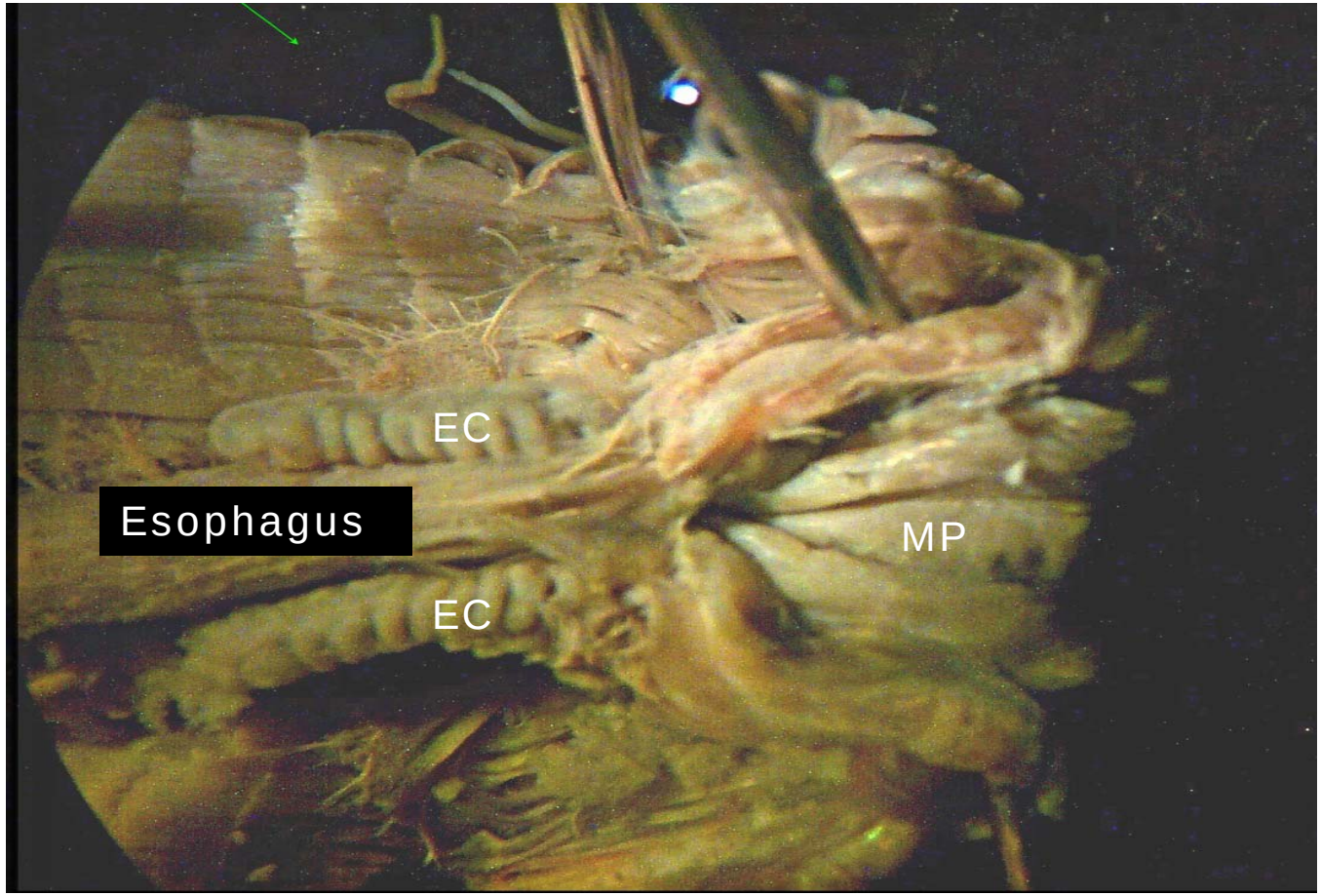
PHYLUM Annelida
CLASS Polychaeta



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

Annelida

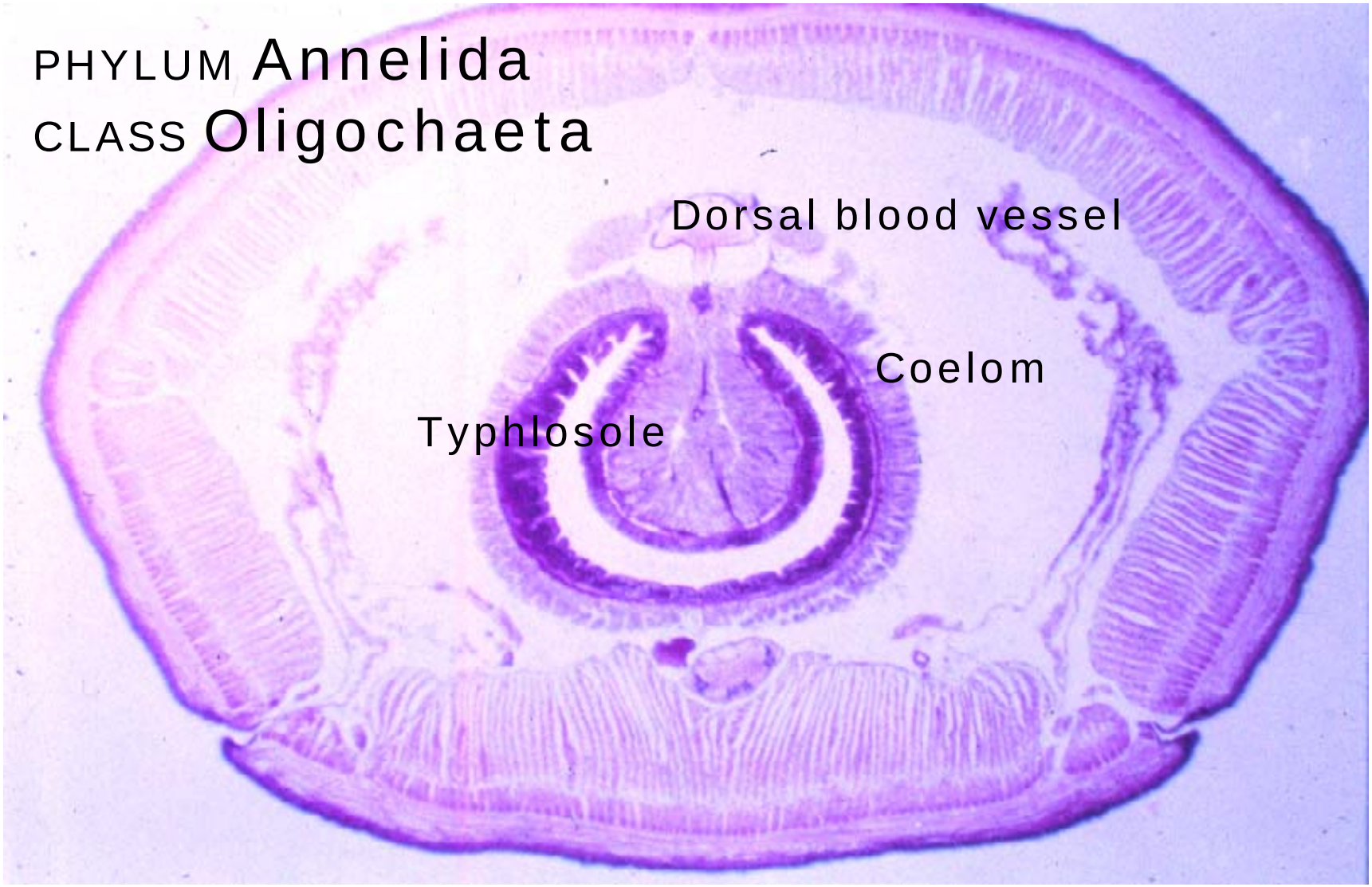
CLASS Polychaeta.



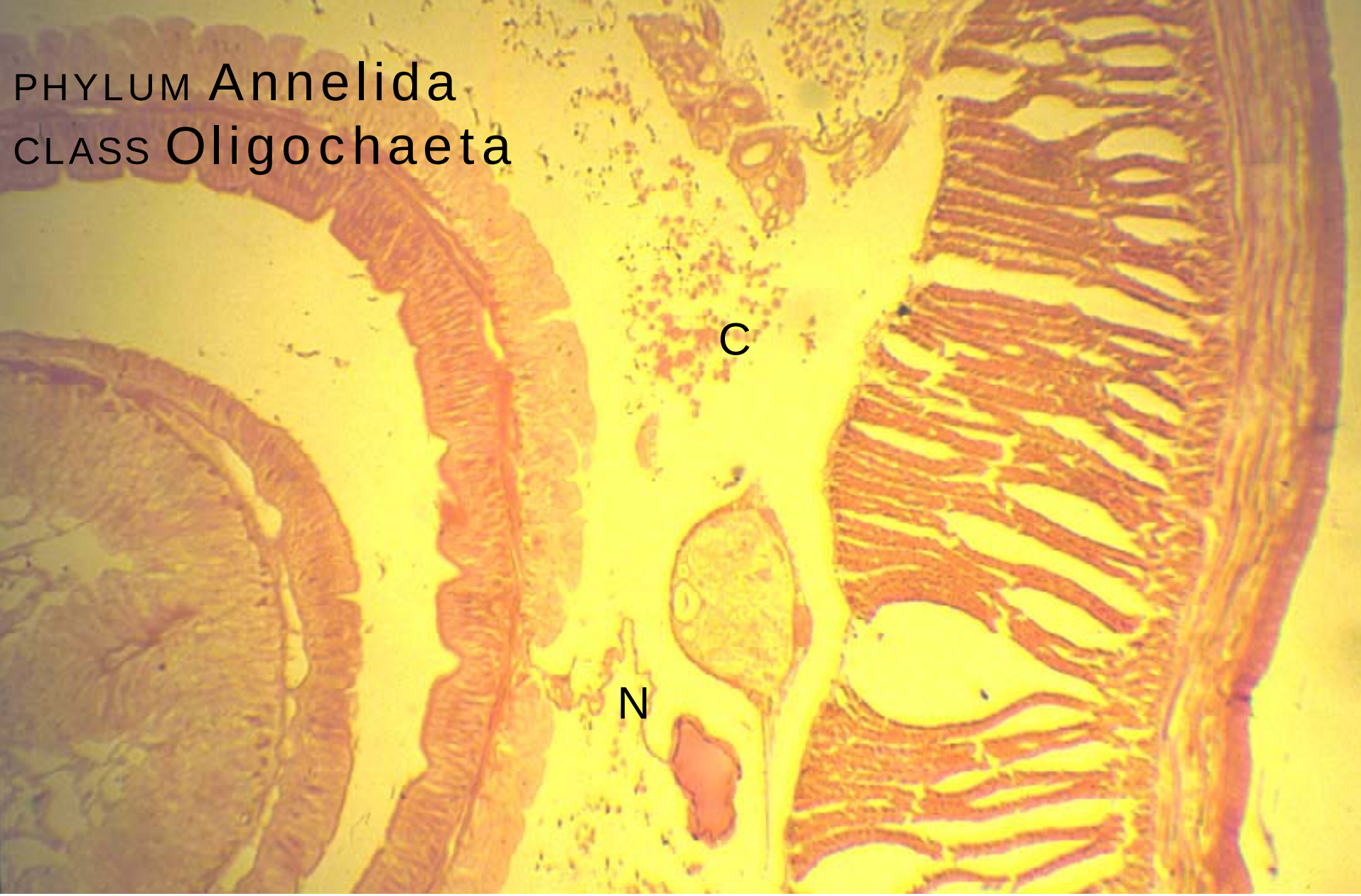
Polychaete dissection. Note esophageal caeca (EC) and muscular pharynx (MP). Remember, polychaete worms have parapodia (which look like “fins”) [fig 6.4]

PHYLUM Annelida

CLASS Oligochaeta



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]



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

You gave them a bath

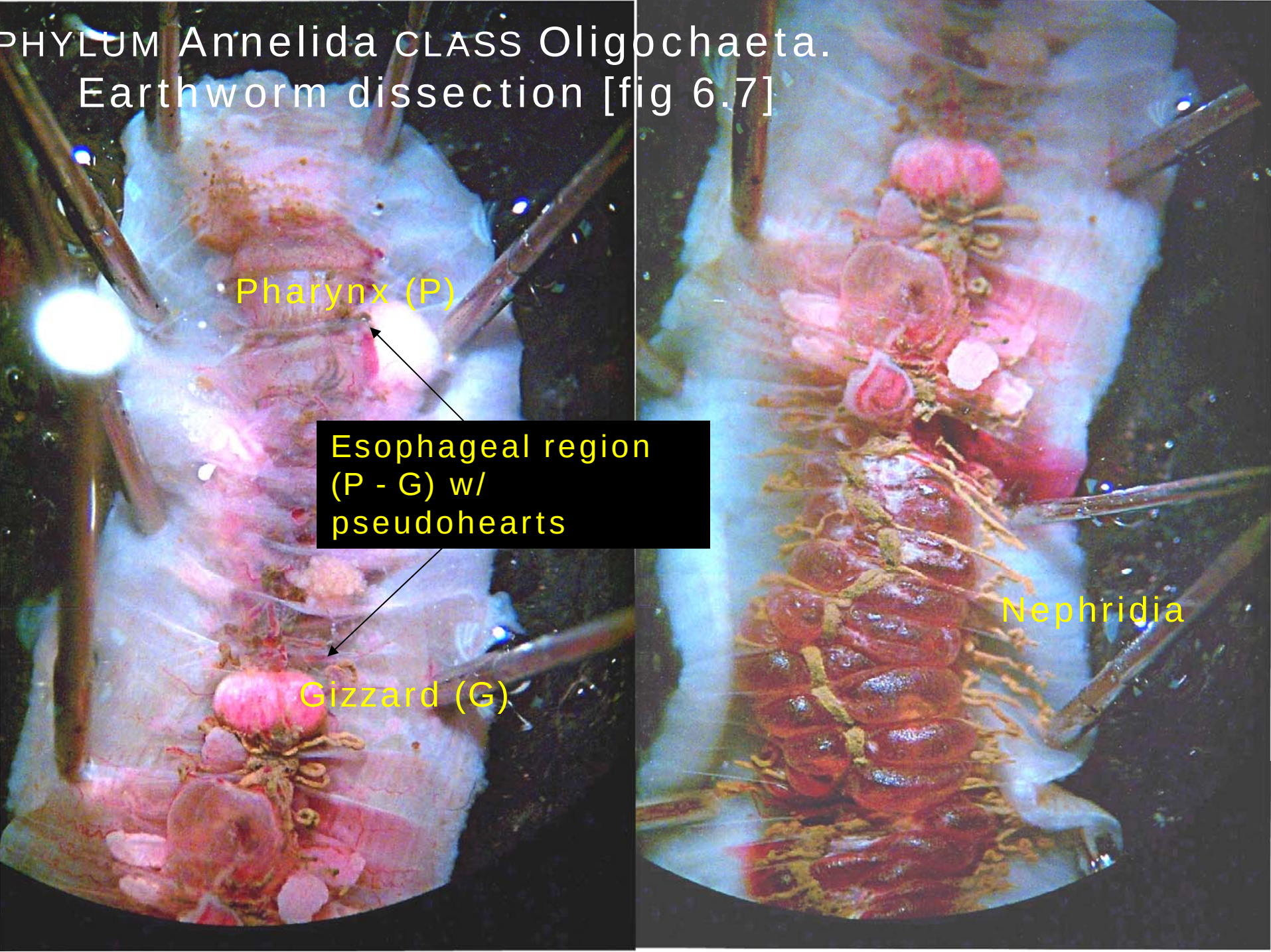
You gave them some bubbly

And then you put them to sleep....

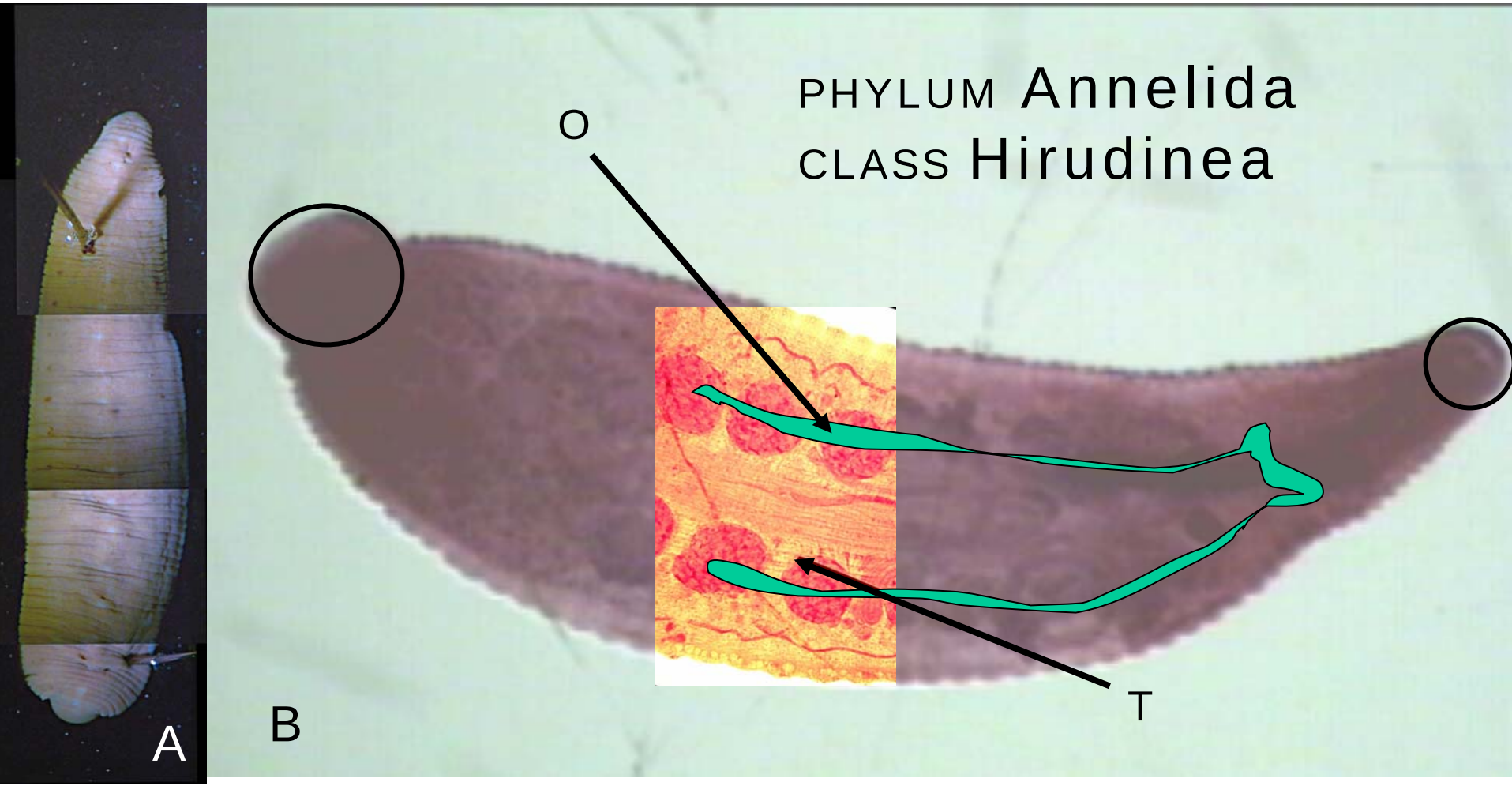
So that you could rip their guts open

What were they?

PHYLUM Annelida CLASS Oligochaeta.
Earthworm dissection [fig 6.7]



They are not all blood-suckers....



(A) Preserved organism (B) whole mount
Note segmentation (annuli), as well as the 2 suckers.
(O) Long slender ovary (T) Round testis