PHYLUM

ANNELIDA

3 CLASSES:

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