Name_____

Jelly- Worm Lab (Cnidarian, Ctenophore, Bryozoan, Bracyopods, The Worms)

Name_____

Examine the microscopes and pictures throughout the lab. Follow directions and record the information on your own paper.

Station 1 Look at A and B. Which is the representative of a Medussa shape and which is the representative of a Polyp shape? Draw each.

Station 2 Examine the structure under the microscope carefully. What phylum is it and why did you elect this phylum (characteristics)? Draw.

Station 3 What phyla does this organism belong to and what is its genus?

Station 4 What phylum does this structure belong to?

Station 5 Examine the comb jellys under the dissecting microscope. Draw one and label the combs.

Station 6 What phylum does this belong to?

Station 7 Examine, then draw and label the bryozoan under the microscope.

Station 8 **PHYLUM Annelida**

Examine the worm.

a. What are the flattened lobes on each segment called?.....
b. What is meant by "highly vascularized" and do you see any signs of this in the worm?.....
.....
c. How would #2 be useful to the worm?.....
d. Why would it be hard to pull this worm from a burrow?..... .....

Station 9 e. Draw the side of the cross-section (under microscope) that shows the parapodia.

Station 10 . Examine the worm cases.

a. What are they made up of?.....
b. What type of environment do you think these worms lived near(type of substrate).....
.....
c. Examine the worm that made the cases. How is this different from the large Nereis worms.....
.....

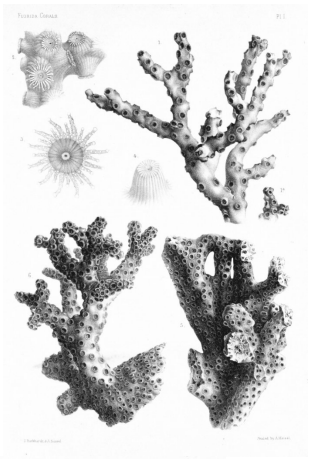
Examine the pictures of the worms. Label the pictures on your sheet with the names and any parts labelled on the pictures supplied/

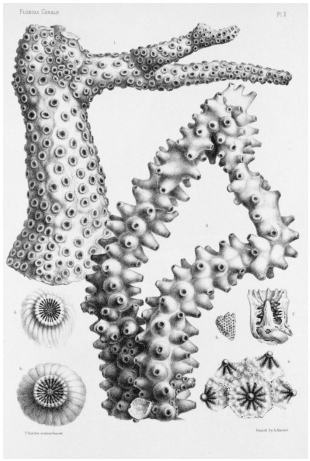
Label any drawing handouts you get.

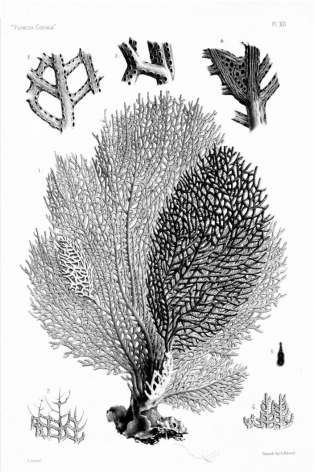
Examine the coral display. Using the cards, identify each of the corals.

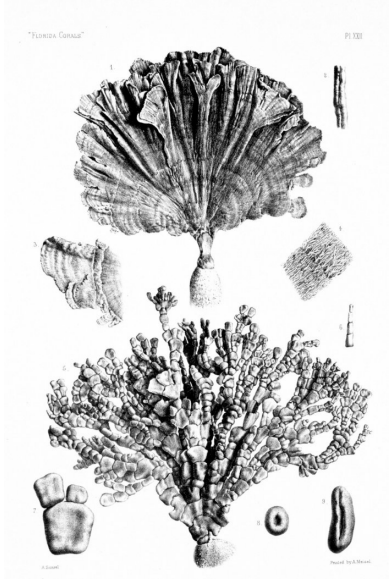
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12

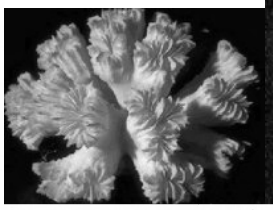
Label all corals using the id sheets

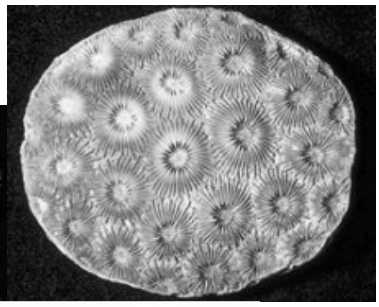


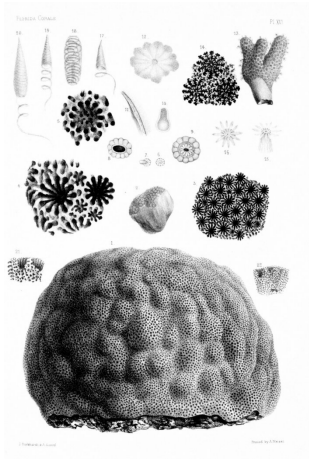


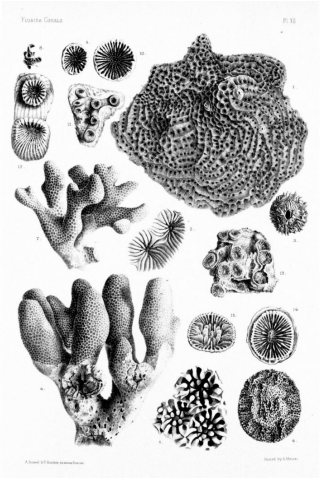


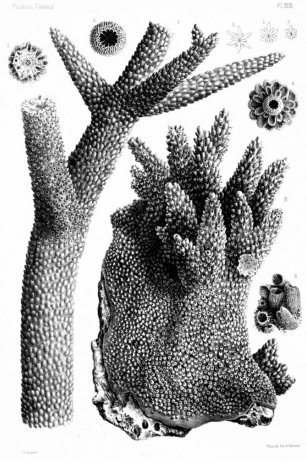


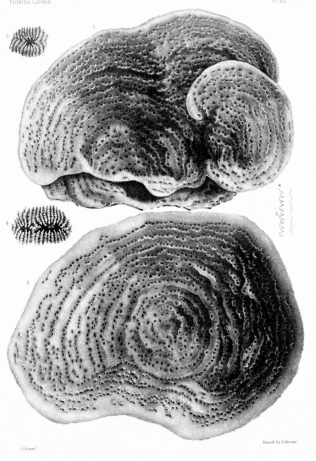


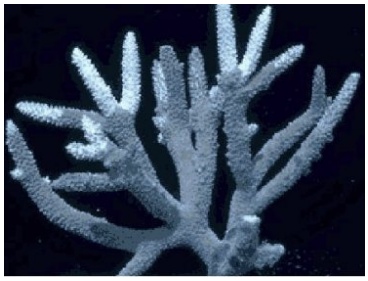


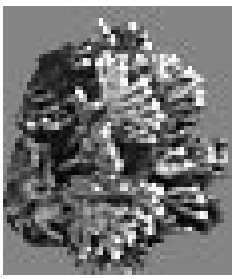


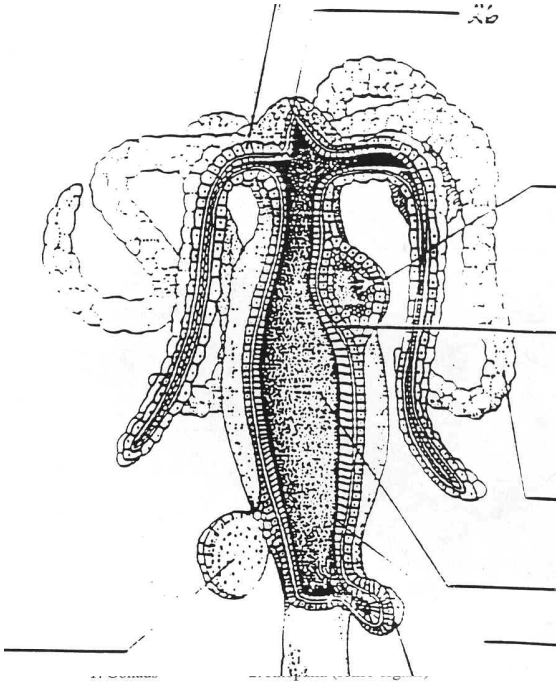












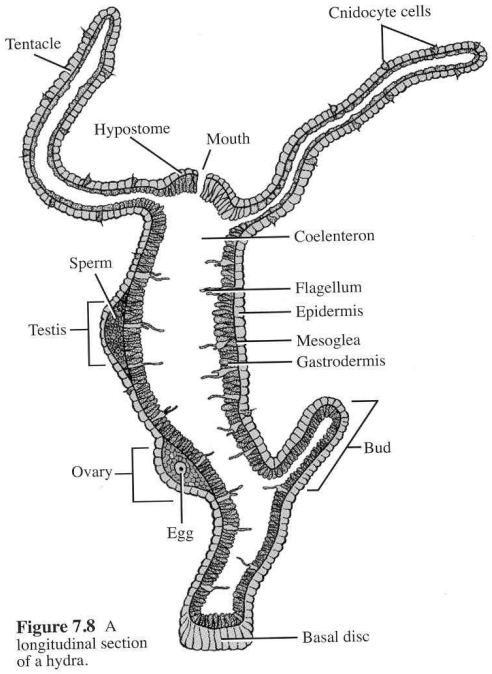


Figure 7.8 A longitudinal section of a hydra.

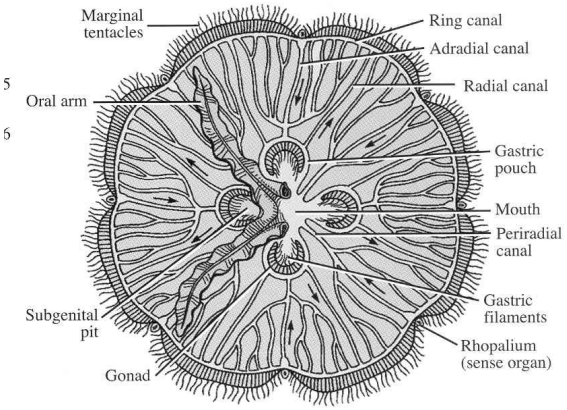
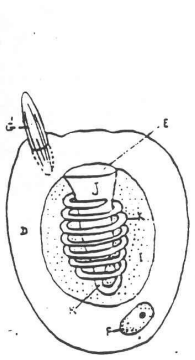
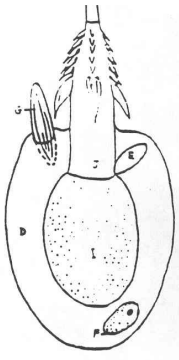
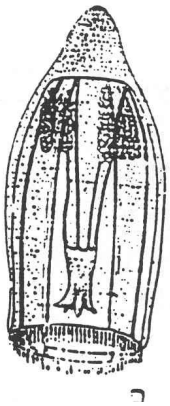
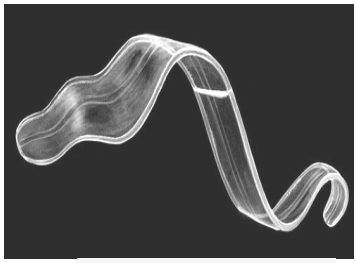


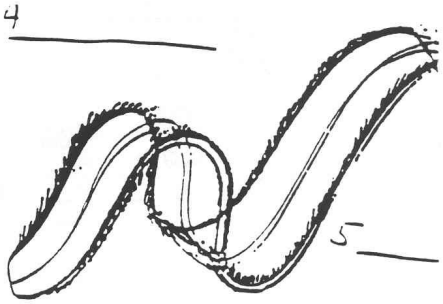
Figure 7.24 A ventral (oral) view of *Aurelia* medusa. In this diagram, the right oral arms have been removed. The arrows depict circulation through the canal system.

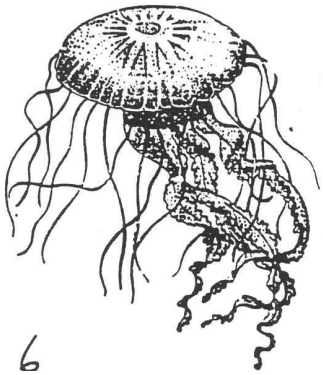


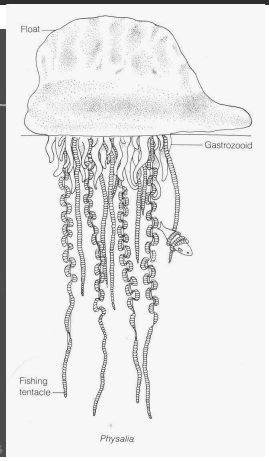


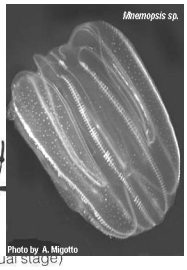


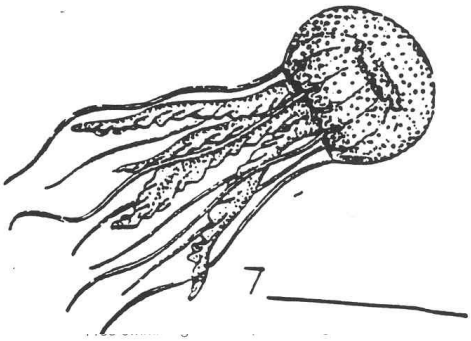


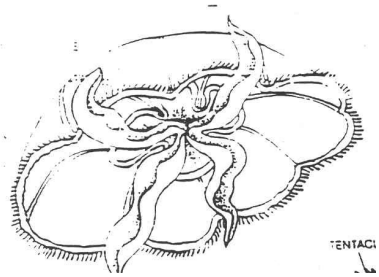




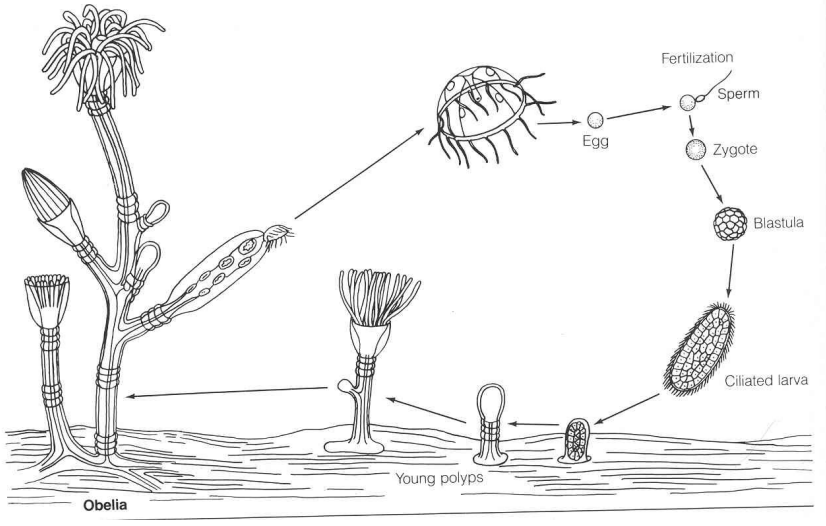


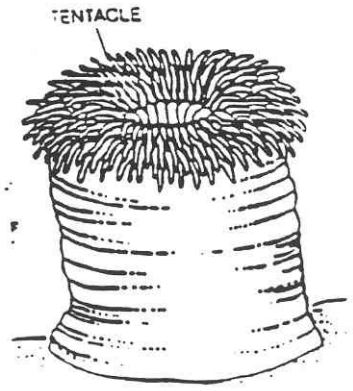






Sessile colony (asexual stage)





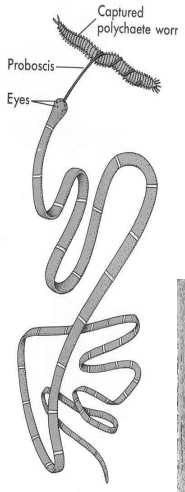
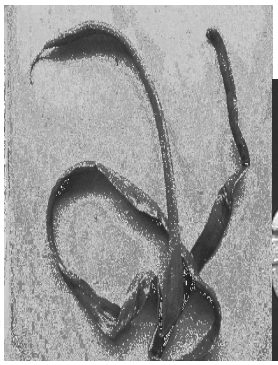
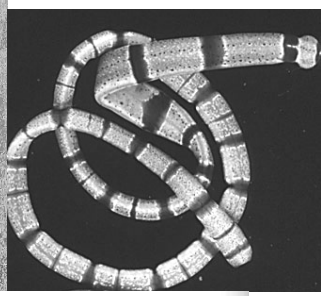


Figure 6-18 Many ribbon, or nemertean, worms are brightly colored and conspicuous but contain toxic substances that potential predators soon learn to avoid.





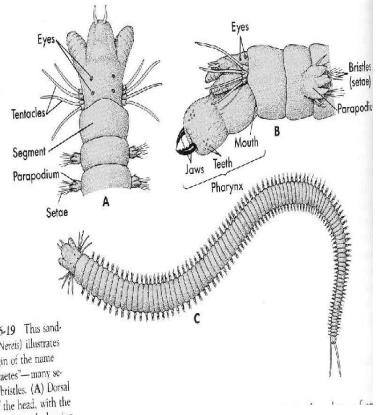


Figure 6-19 This sandworm (Nereis) illustrates the origin of the name "polychaetes"—many setae, or bristles. (A) Dorsal view of the head, with the pharynx retracted, showing the sensory tentacles and eyes. (B) Side view of the head, showing the large pharynx in an extended position. (C) Dorsal view of the worm.

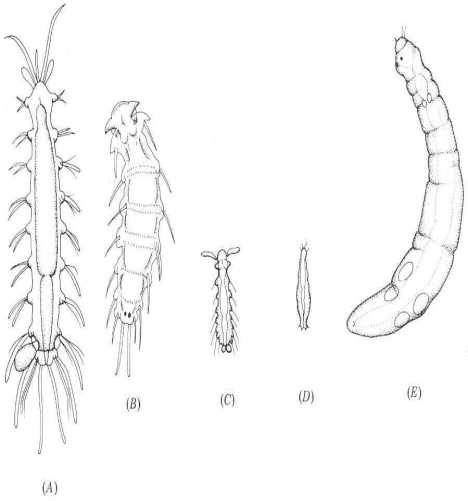
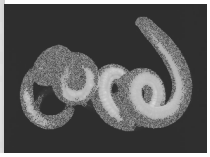


Figure 7.7 Some representative interstitial annelids of the class Polychaeta. *(A) Mesonerilla intermedia. (B) Paranerilla limnicola. (C) Nerillidium simplex. (D) Diurodrilus* sp. *(E) Trilobodrilus* sp. (From N. C. Hulings [ed.], Proceedings of the first international conference on meiofauna, Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology no. 76, 1971.)



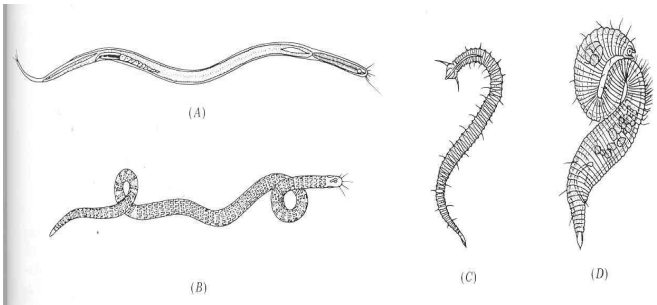
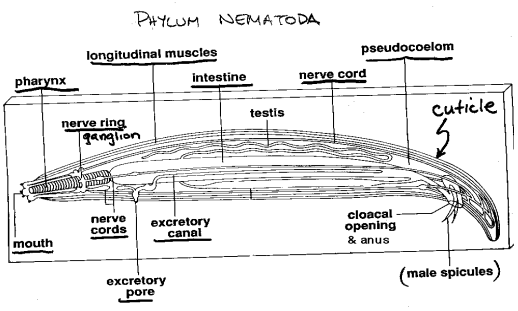


Figure 7.5 Some interstitial nematodes. *(A) Paramonohystera wieseri. (B) Cytaronema reticulatum. (C) Tricoma hopperi. (D) Epsilonema.* (From various sources.)



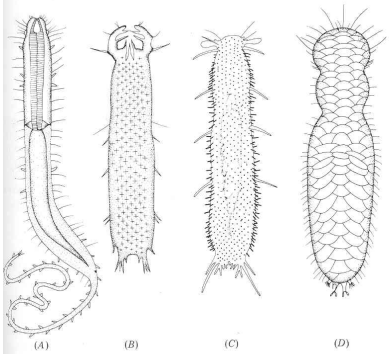
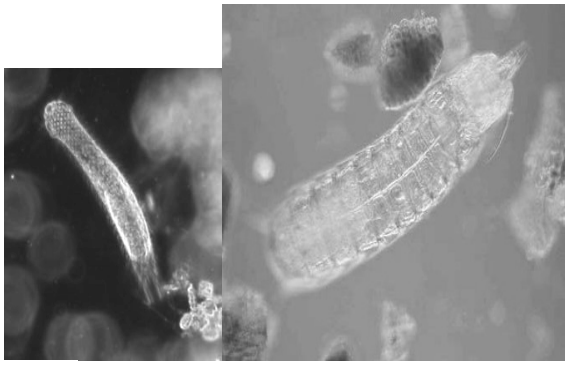
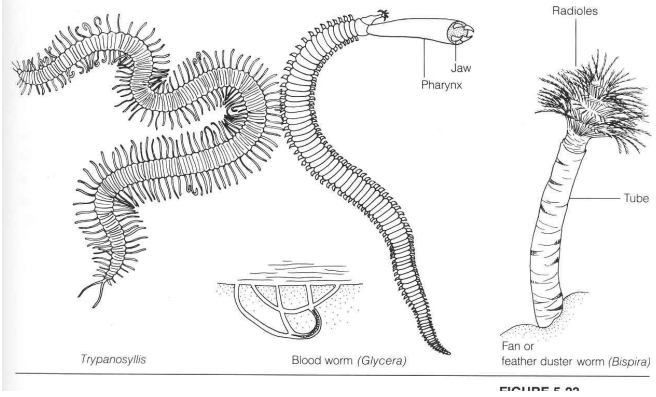
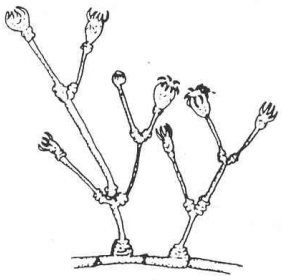
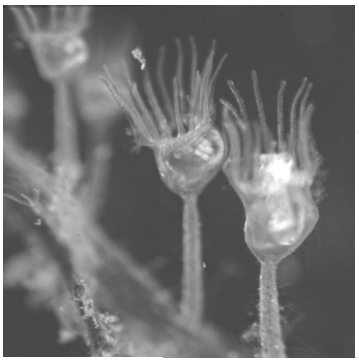
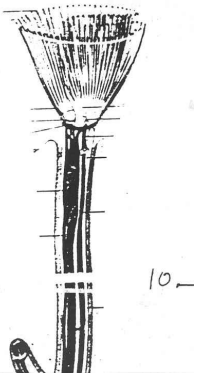


Figure 7.6 Some interstitial gastrotrichs. *(A) Urodasys viviparus. (B) Pseudostomella roscovita. (C) Thaumastoderma heideri. (D) Diplodasys ankeli.* (From B. Swedmark, The interstitial fauna of marine sand, Biol. Rev. 39:1–42. Copyright © 1964 by Cambridge Philosophical Society; reprinted with permission of Cambridge University Press.)





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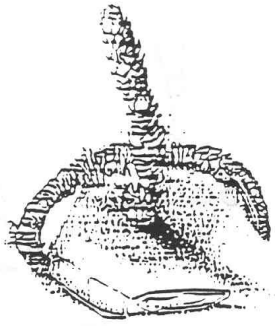
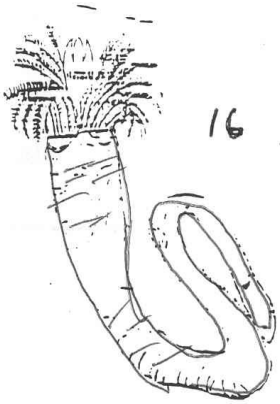
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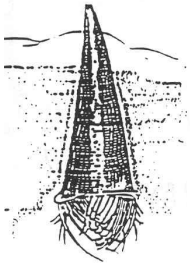
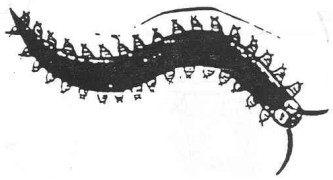
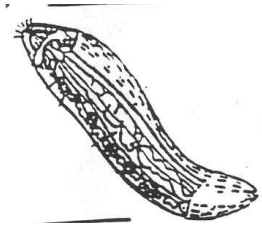
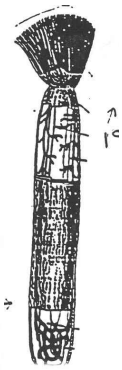
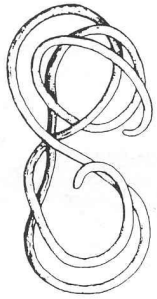
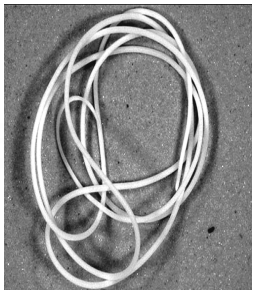
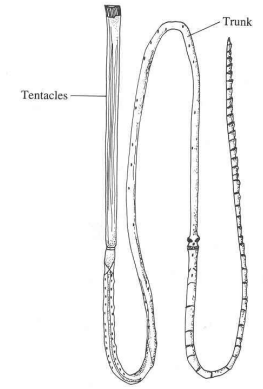







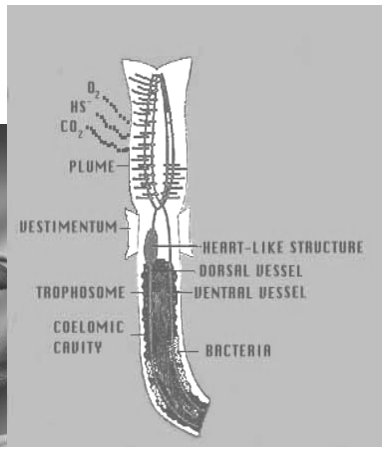
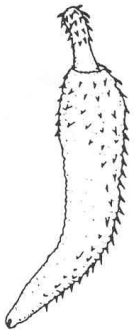
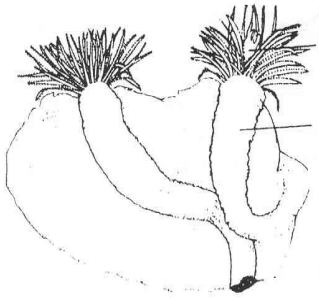
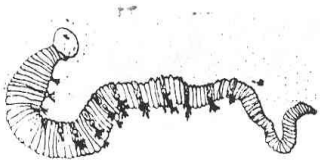


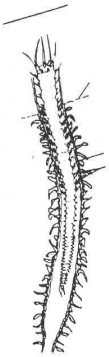
FIGURE 5.51

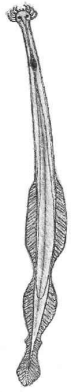
The pogonophoran *Lamellisabella*.

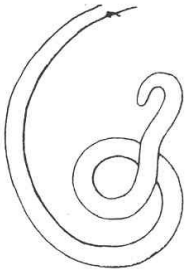


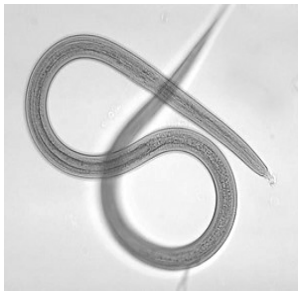


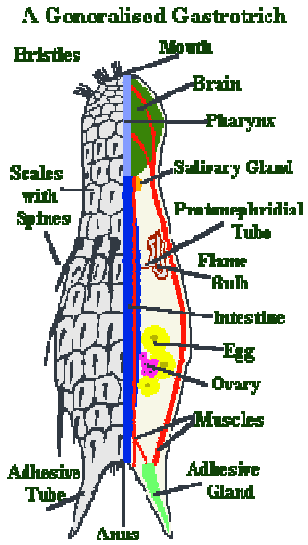


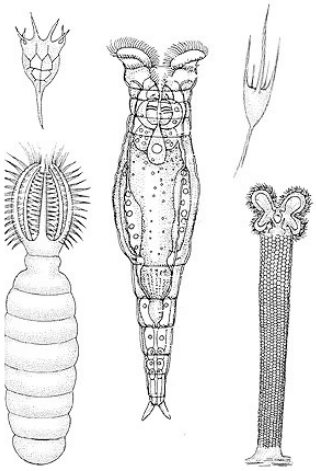


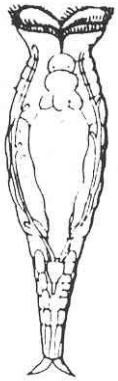


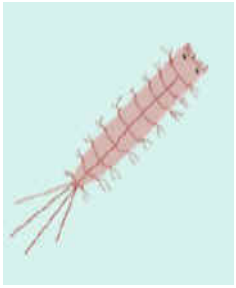





A Generalised Gastrotrich
Bristles
Mouth
Brain
Pharynx
Scales with Spines
Salivary Gland
Protonephridial Tube
Flame Bulb
Intestine
Egg
Ovary
Muscles
Adhesive Tube
Adhesive Gland
Anus





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