

Phylum Platyhelminthes

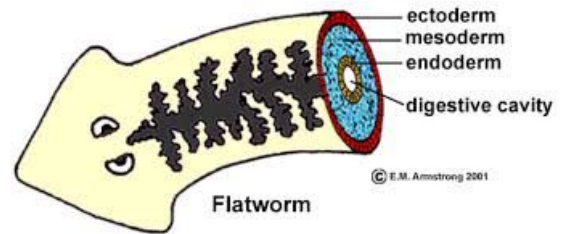
Fast Facts:

- Platy= _____
- Helminthes= _____
- Free-living and parasitic classes



Trends in Evolution (Platyhelminthes Characteristics):

1. Gastrulation (germ layers): _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
(more specialized muscle cells/tissues)
 - c. _____



2. Cellular Organization: _____
 - a. _____
3. Symmetry: _____
 - a. Head: _____
 - b. Tail: _____
 - c. Back: _____
 - d. Front: _____
4. Body Cavity: _____

Platyhelminthes Body Plan (Essential Roles)

- Responding to Environment:
 - Cephalization: _____
 - Nerve cords lining body, simple _____ in head
- Movement:
 - Mesoderm = layer of _____ muscles
- Respiration, Circulation:
 - _____ like cnidaria, porifera but through _____
- Digestion:
 - _____ gut (some have long gastrovascular cavity, _____ intestines)
- Excretion:
 - 1st "system"
 - Network of fine tubes
 - Specialized cells called _____ (like kidneys)
 - Contain _____ that pull waste through tubes and excrete out _____
- Reproduction:
 - Sexual
 - _____ (cross fertilization)
 - Highly developed system of ovaries, testes, & canals
 - Asexual
 - Via fission and _____

Platyhelminthes Classes

1. Class Turbellaria (Planaria)

- free-living
- _____: sense chemicals
- _____: sense light
- Gliding movement via _____ over secreted mucous
- _____ for eating, sucks food into gastrovascular cavity

2. Class Trematoda (Flukes)

- Parasitic flukes
- _____ to attach to host
- Life cycle can involve multiple hosts(_____ and _____)
- Often has _____ stage

3. Class Cestoda (Tapeworms)

- Parasitic
- Have _____ and _____ on head (_____)
- No _____ (host digests food for them)
- Made of segments (_____), entirely _____ function

Ecological Roles of Platyhelminthes

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Quiz on Thursday:

→ No multiple choice, just fill in the blanks/short answer

→ You will have 25 minutes to do it on your own, then 10 minutes to go over it with a partner

Be able to compare and contrast porifera, cnidaria, and platyhelminthes on the following traits by naming important structures and functions associated with each type:

- Type of symmetry
- Gastrulation layers
- structures/adaptations for:
 - Movement
 - Responding to environment (nervous system)
 - consumption/digestion
 - Excretion
 - Circulation
 - Respiration
 - reproduction