Annelid worms



Single Phylum (Annelida) with about 15,000 species

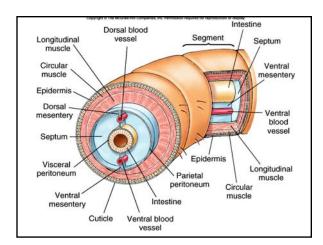
Majority marine, but most familiar are fresh and terrestrial

First appearance of true segmentation or metamerism

Coelom also segmented with septa

Presence of setae for locomotion

BIO202 - 2012 Scharf



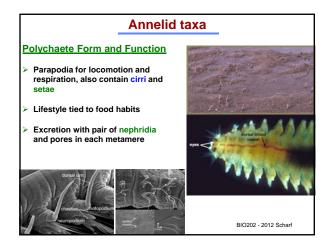
Annelid taxa

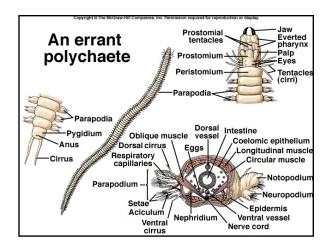
Class Polychaeta

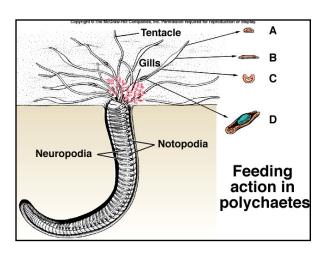
- > Largest class (10,000 spp)
- > Mostly small, variable morphologies
- Complex head
- > Paired appendages called parapodia
- > Sedentary (tubicolous) or errant lifestyles

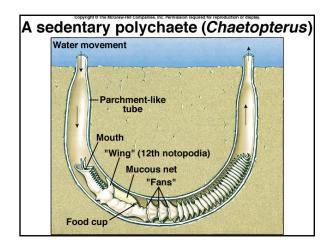


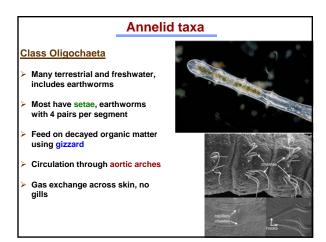
BIO202 - 2012 Scharf

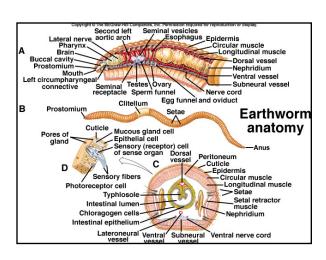












Class Oligochaeta Excretion with nephridia Giant axons in ventral nerve cord allow some rapid movement No eyes, but sense organs on body surface and near mouth Monoecious Have clitellum, used in reproduction

Annelid taxa

Class Hirudinea

- Mostly freshwater, lack setae
- Many are carnivores with a proboscis
- Fluid feeders with suckers for attachment
- > True bloodsuckers with cutting jaws
- Two brains and sense organs called sensillae in epidermis



