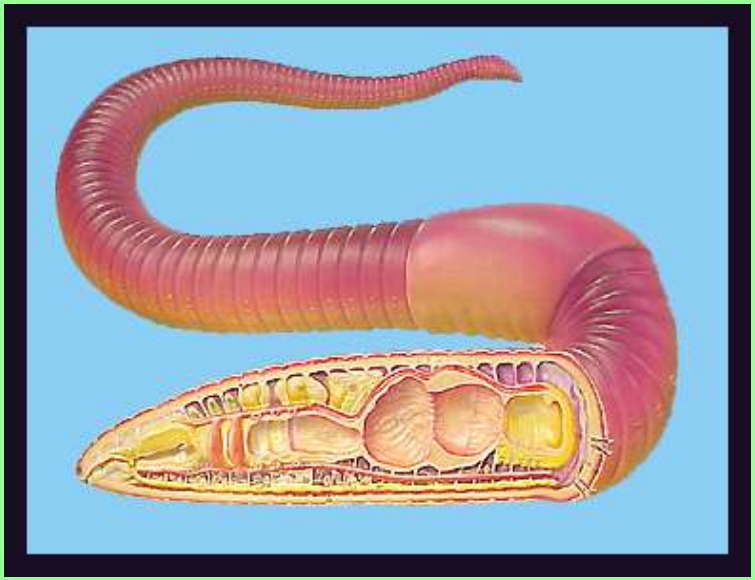
WORM PARTS



By Kelly Riedell/Brookings Biology

http://www.riverside.sd43.bc.ca/art/long%5Fbi%5F11/oligochaeta/

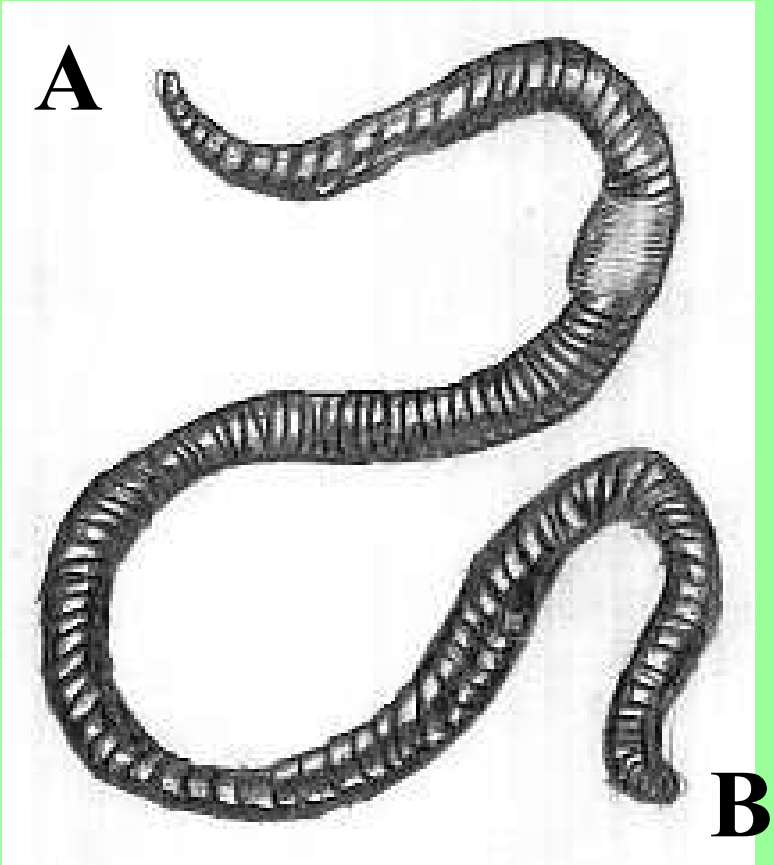
This flap of tissue that overhangs the mouth opening in an earthworm is called the prostomium

The bristles located on each segment along the ventral surface of your earthworm are called setae

Image from: http://www.nysite.com/nature/fauna/page/earthworm.jpg

Which end is the posterior end of this worm?

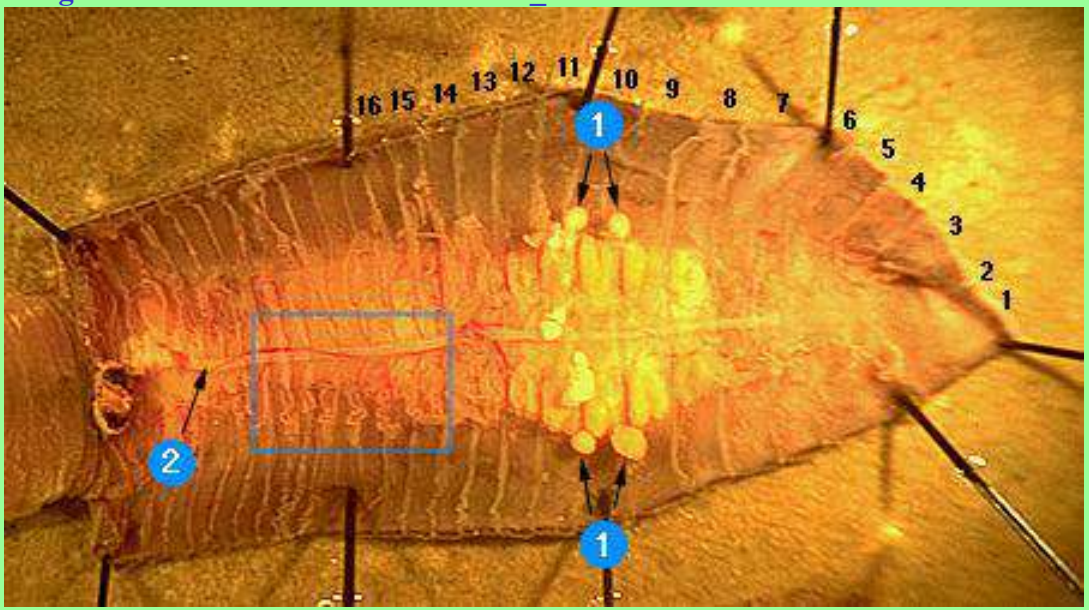
A B



B-end farthest from clitellum

The opening at end B is the anus

Image from: http://biog-101-104.bio.cornell.edu/BioG101_104/tutorials/animals/earthworm.html

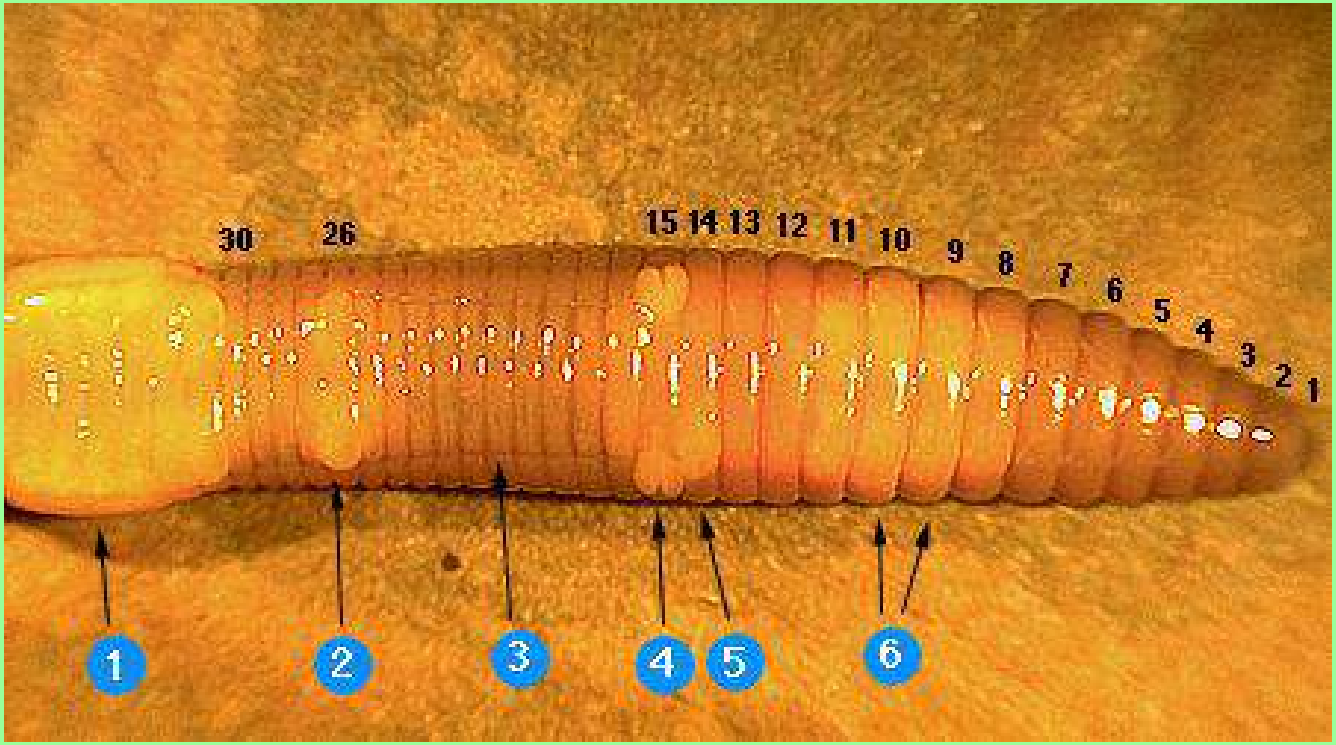


These small white sacs (#1) were seen along side & in front of larger sacs.

They are called Seminal receptacles
Their function is to

~~store sperm received from other~~ worms

Image from: http://biog-101-104.bio.cornell.edu/BioG101_104/tutorials/animals/earthworm.html



The holes labeled #4 are the male genital pores.

They connect inside to the sacs called seminal vesicles that store sperm made by this worm.

The integumentary system deals with what's on the outside surface of the animal.

The crop stores food in the earthworm's digestive system.

Tell which body part is involved in each function in an Earthworm:

Provide traction setae

Tissue flap that covers mouth prostomium

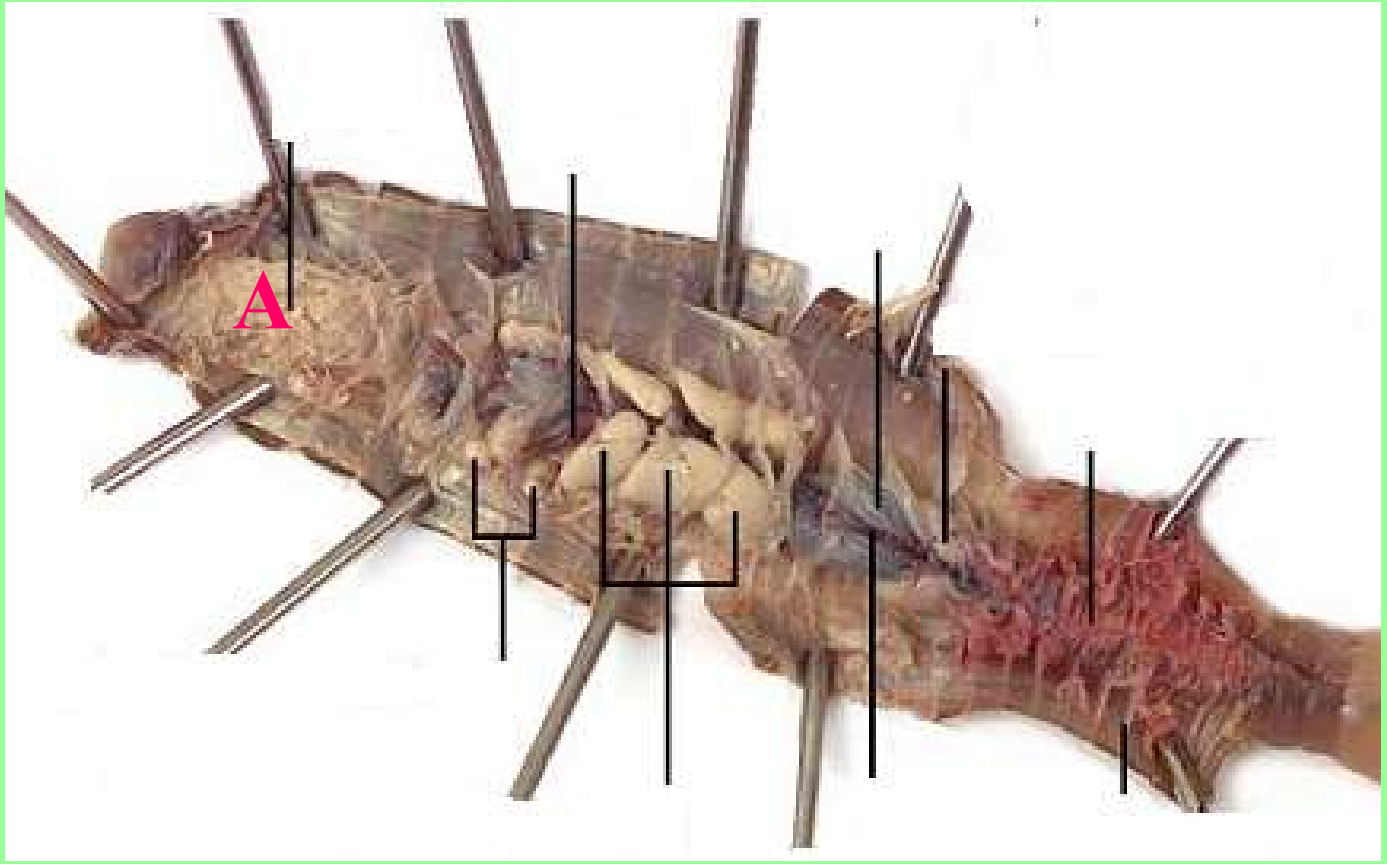
Connects pharynx and crop esophagus

Infolding for more surface area inside intestine typhlosole

Where nutrients are absorbed intestine

Where gases are exchanged skin

Act as the brain Cerebral ganglia



Structure A at the anterior end of the digestive system is the pharynx.
It is part of the digestive system.

Which is the anterior end of this worm?

AB

A- end closest to clitellum

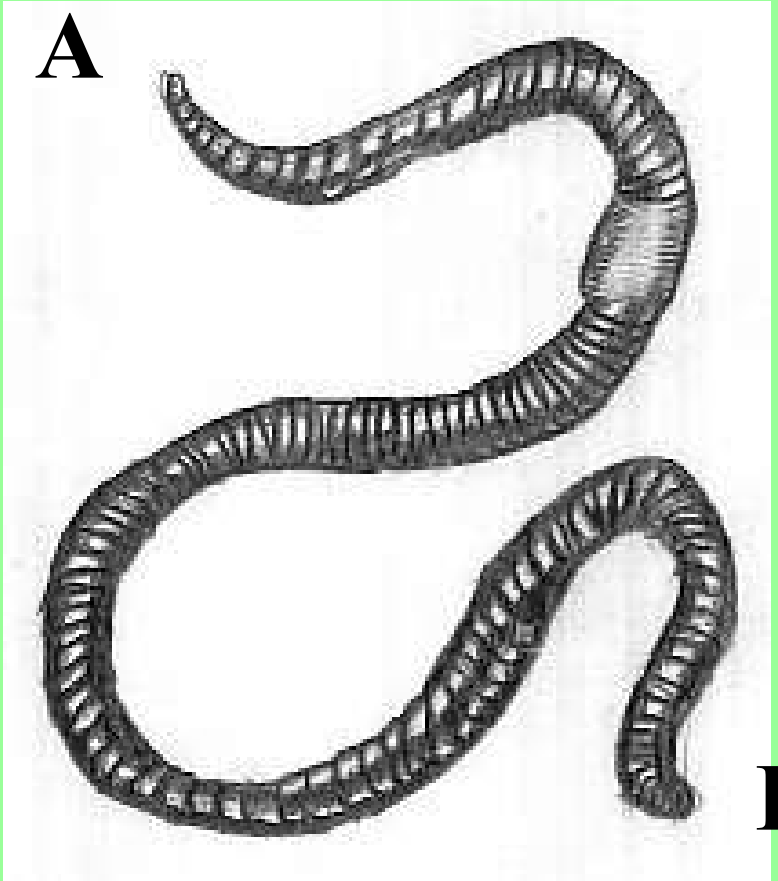


Image from: http://www.nysite.com/nature/fauna/page/earthworm.jpg

Tell which body part is involved in each function in an Earthworm:

Pump blood aortic arches

Store sperm from other worms Seminal receptacles

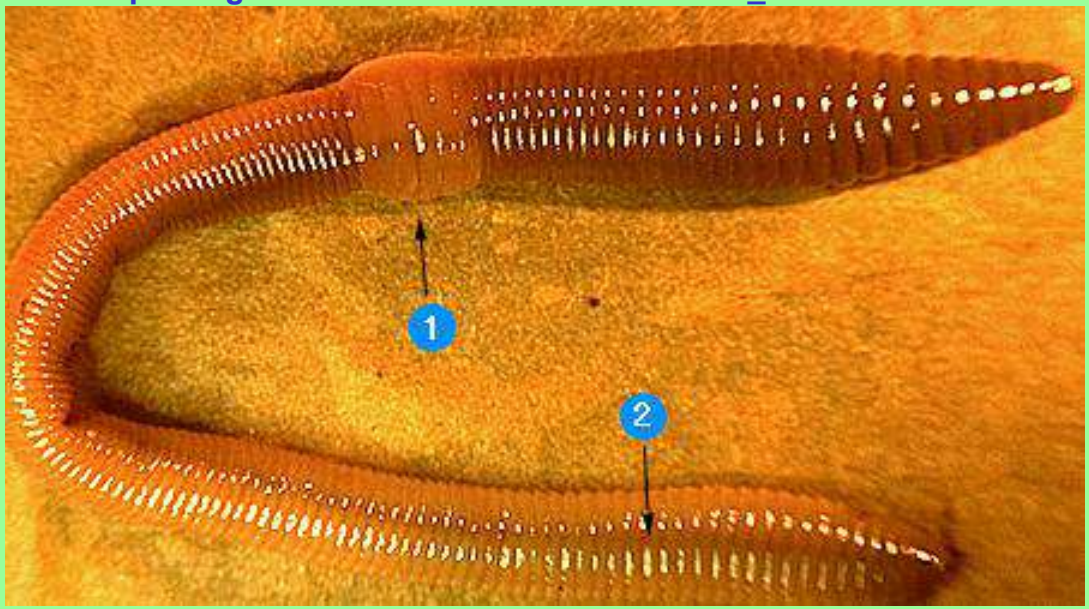
Store food crop

Make mucous for reproduction clitellum

Grind food gizzard

Store sperm from this worm to give away Seminal vesicles

Image from: http://biog-101-104.bio.cornell.edu/BioG101_104/tutorials/animals/earthworm.html

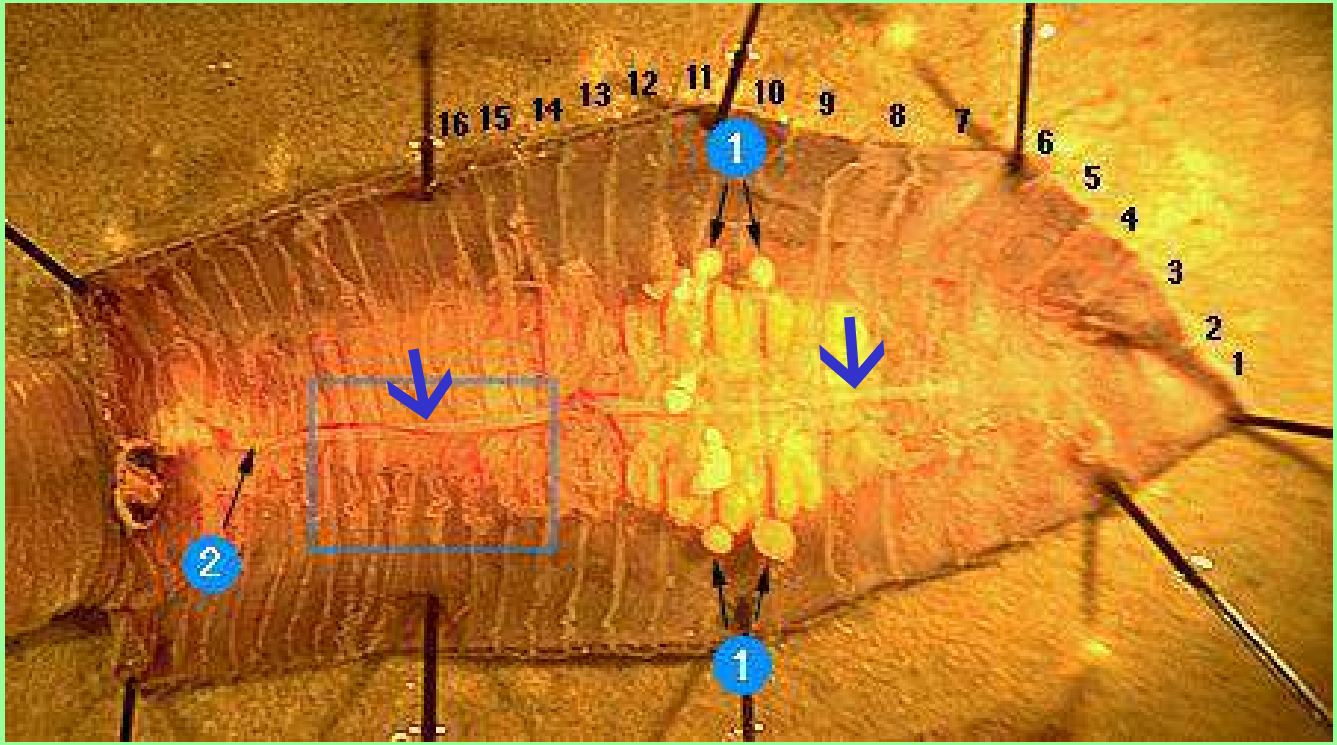


Structure #1 is called the clitellum

Its function is to make mucous

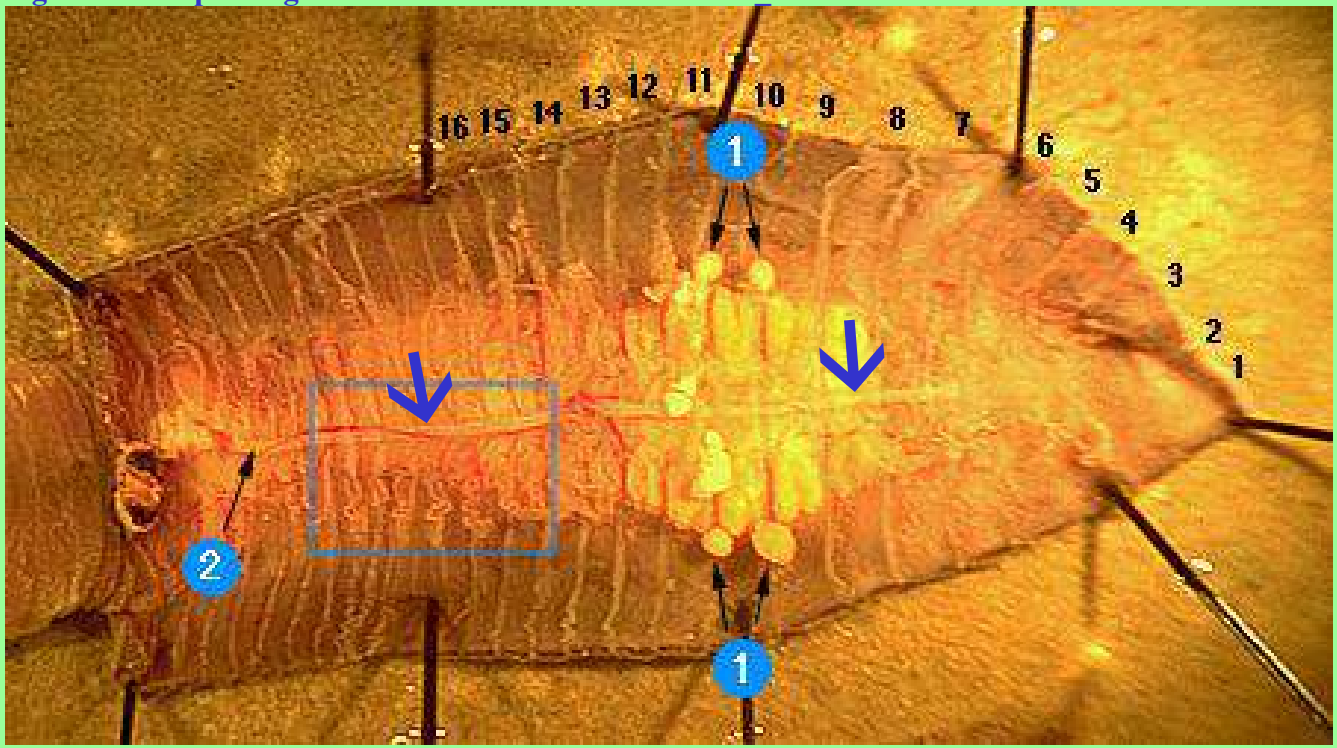
It belongs to the reproductive **system.**

Image from: http://biog-101-104.bio.cornell.edu/BioG101_104/tutorials/animals/earthworm.html



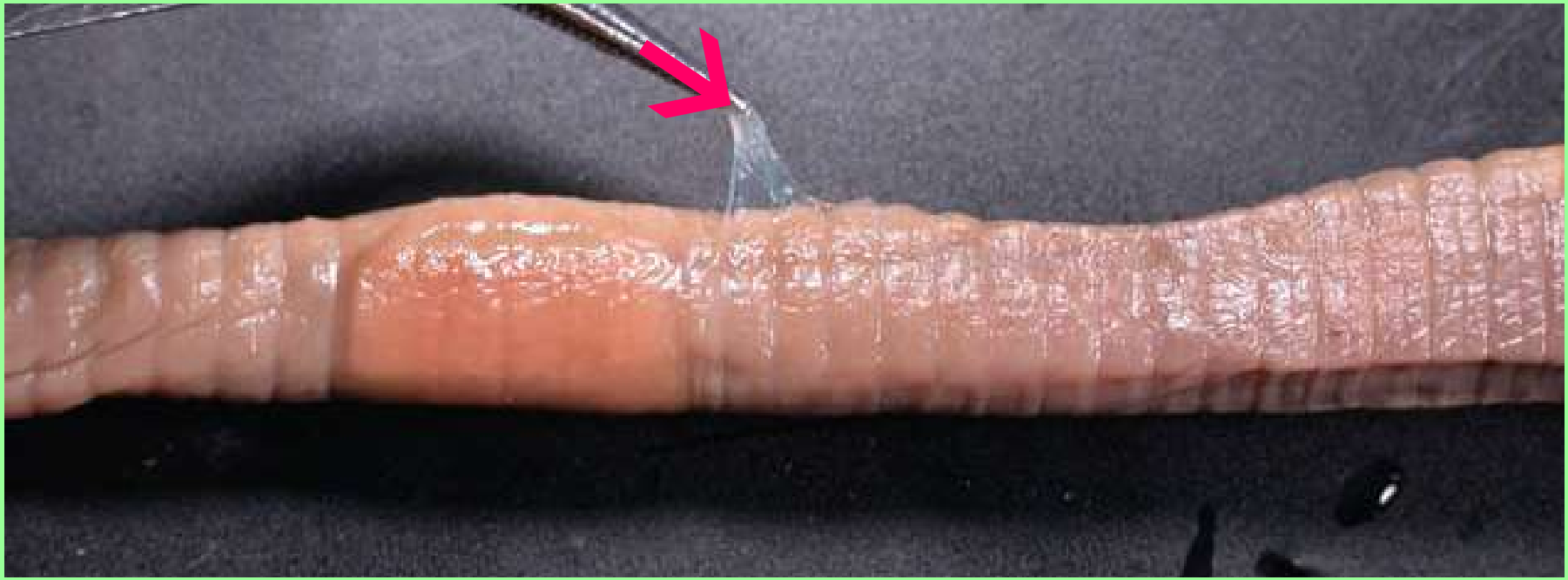
This white line (#2) that runs along under the digestive system is the Ventral nerve cord

Image from: http://biog-101-104.bio.cornell.edu/BioG101_104/tutorials/animals/earthworm.html



This white line (#2) belongs to the nervous **system.**

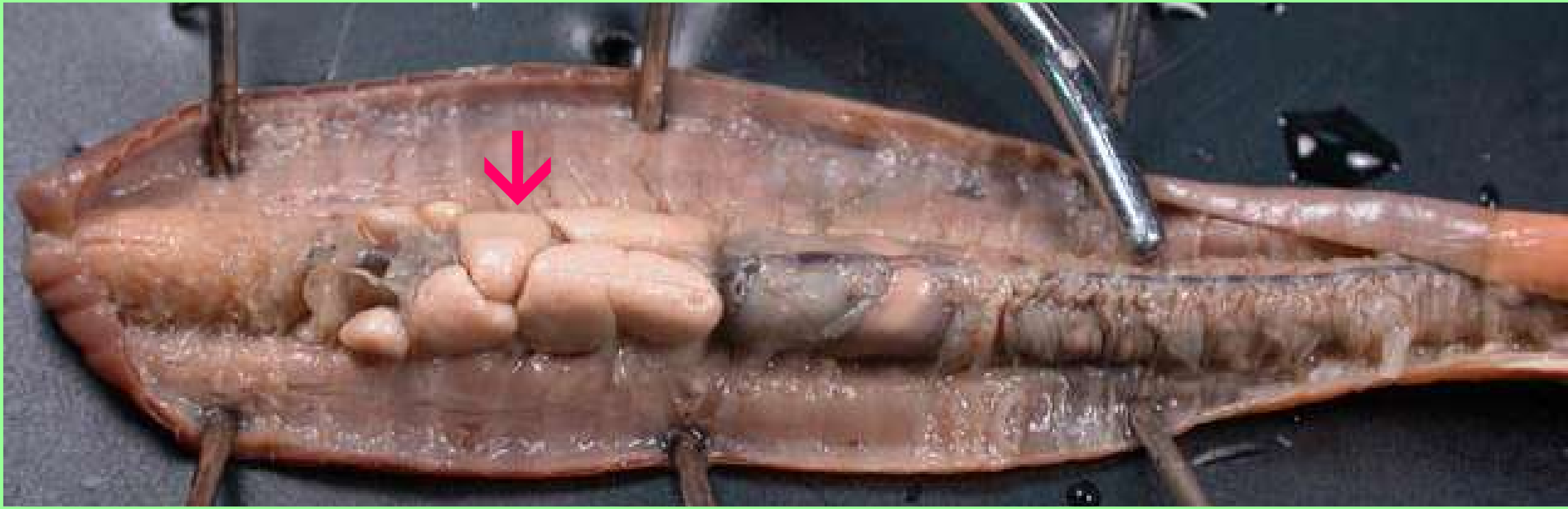
http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/cuticle.html



The arrow is pointing at the cuticle

Give its function Protection; prevent drying out

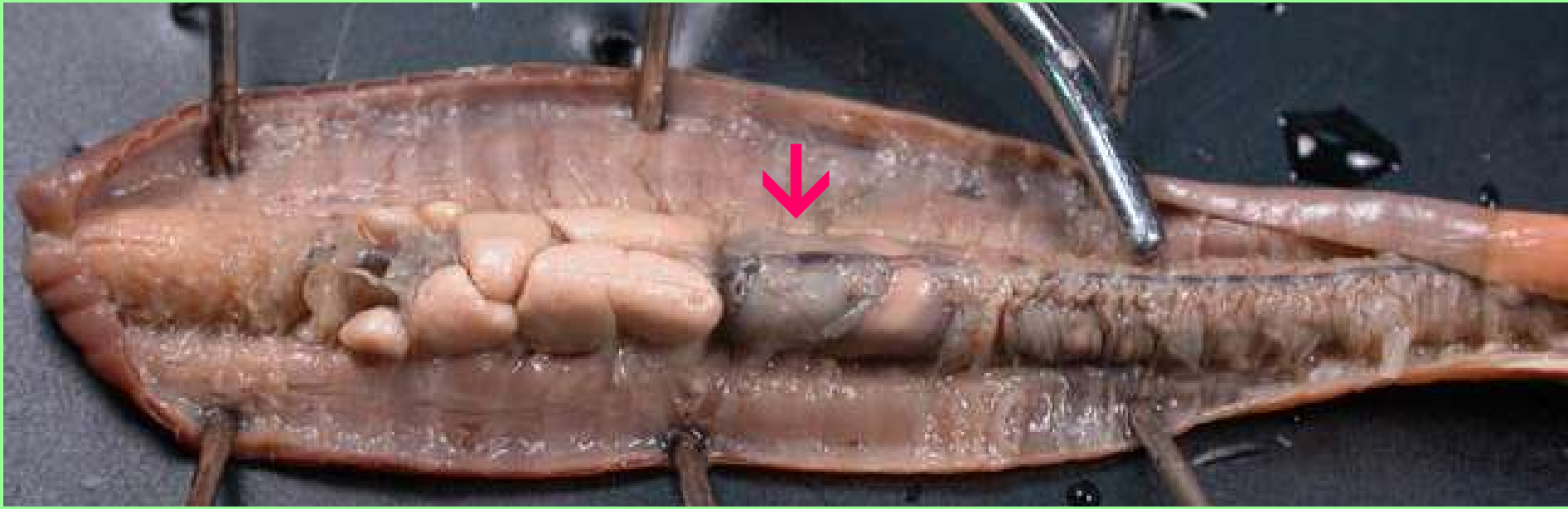
http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/vessel.html



The arrow is pointing at the SEMINAL VESICLES

Name the body system REPRODUCTIVE

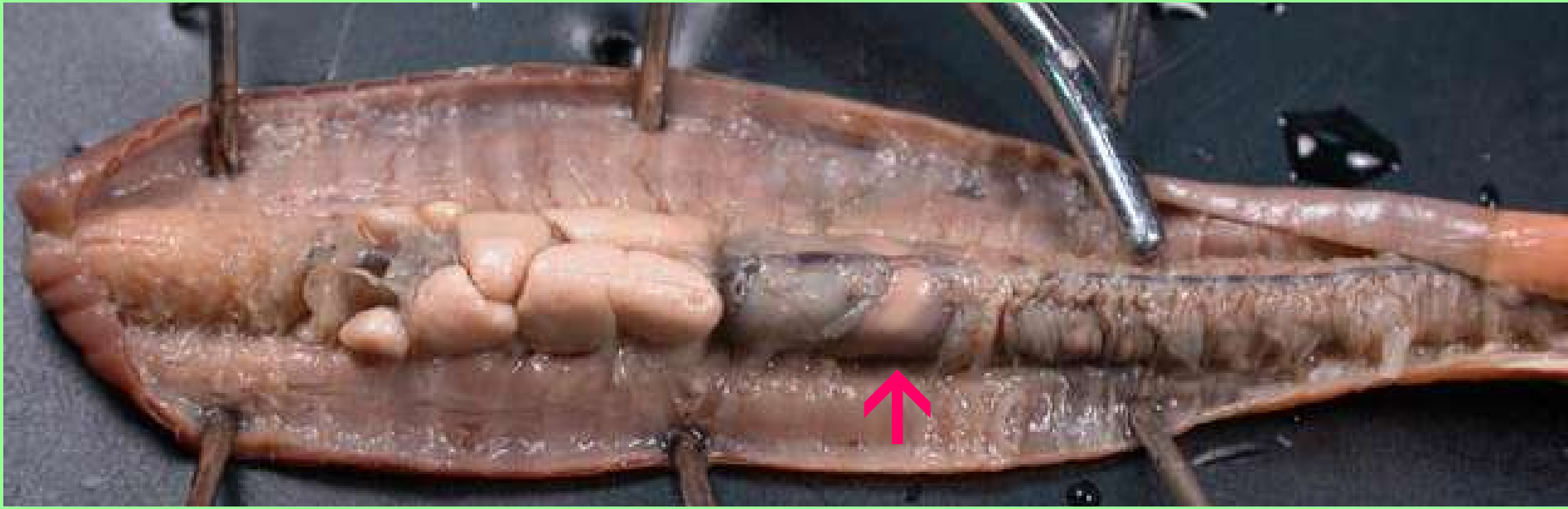
http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/vessel.html



The arrow is pointing at the CROP

Give its function Store food waiting to be digested

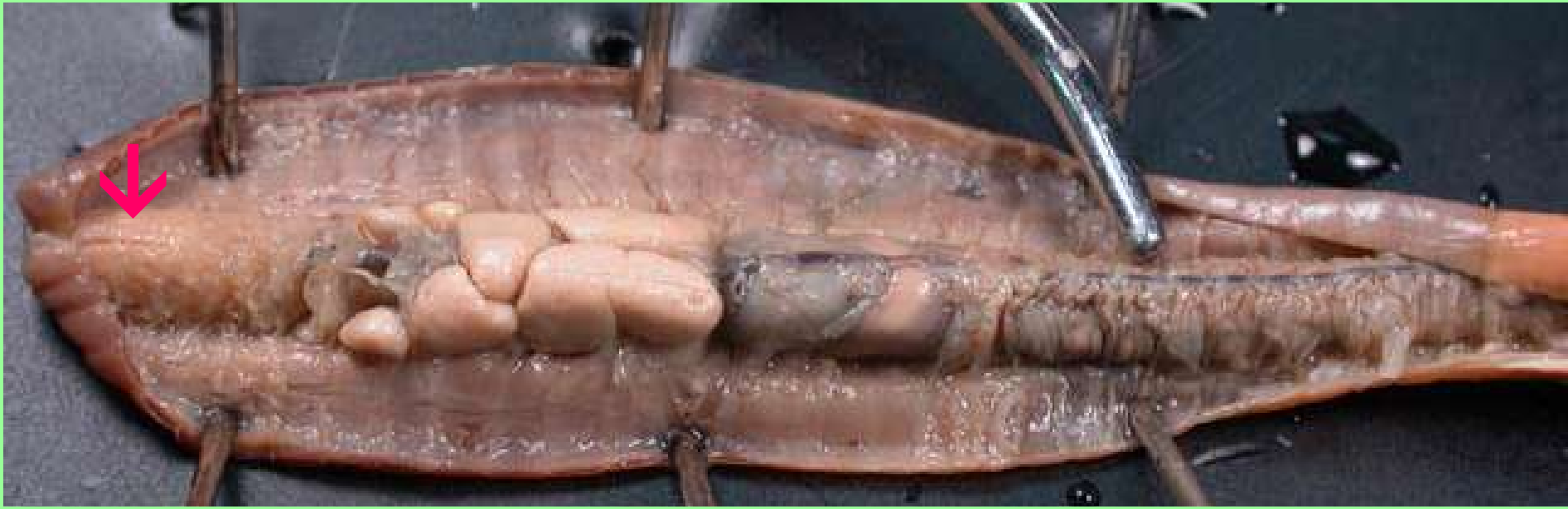
http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/vessel.html



The arrow is pointing at the GIZZARD

Give its function GRIND FOOD

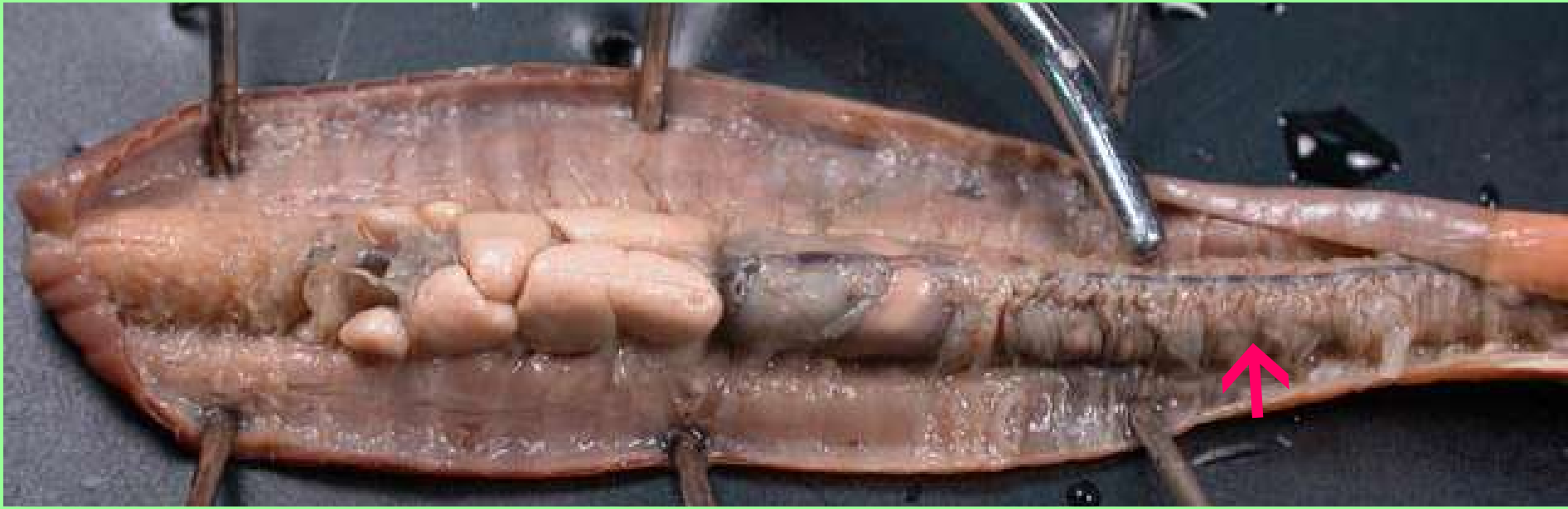
http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/vessel.html



The arrow is pointing at the PHARYNX

Give its function Push food down into digestive system

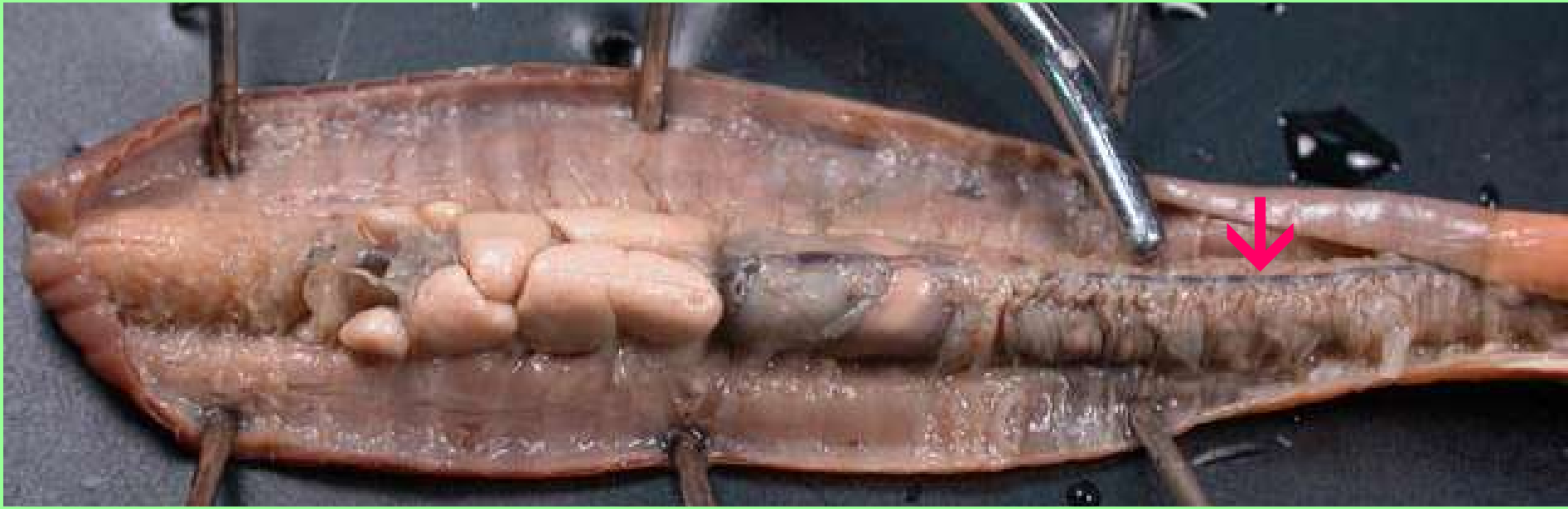
http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/vessel.html



The arrow is pointing at the intestine

Give its function Absorb nutrients

http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/vessel.html

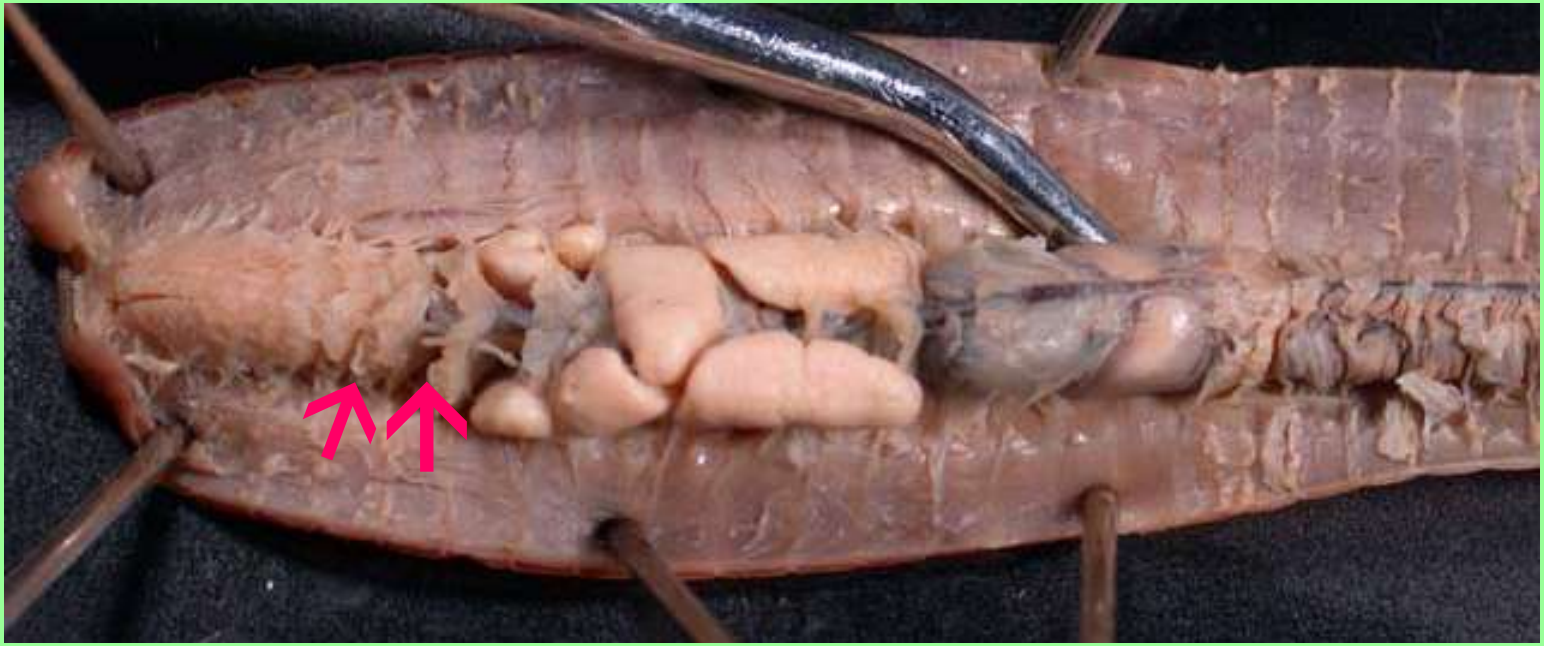


The dark line the arrow is pointing at is the

Dorsal blood vessel

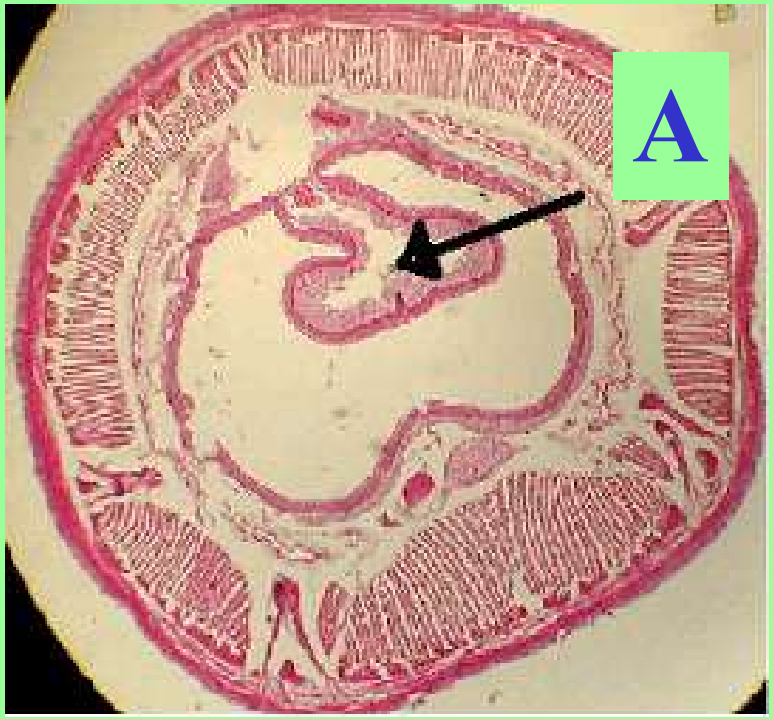
Give its body system **circulatory**

http://www.flushing.k12.mi.us/srhigh/tippettl/biology/lum/gizzard.html



The arrows are pointing at the Aortic arches

Give its function Pump blood



Structure A which is an infolding that hangs down inside the intestine to increase surface area is the

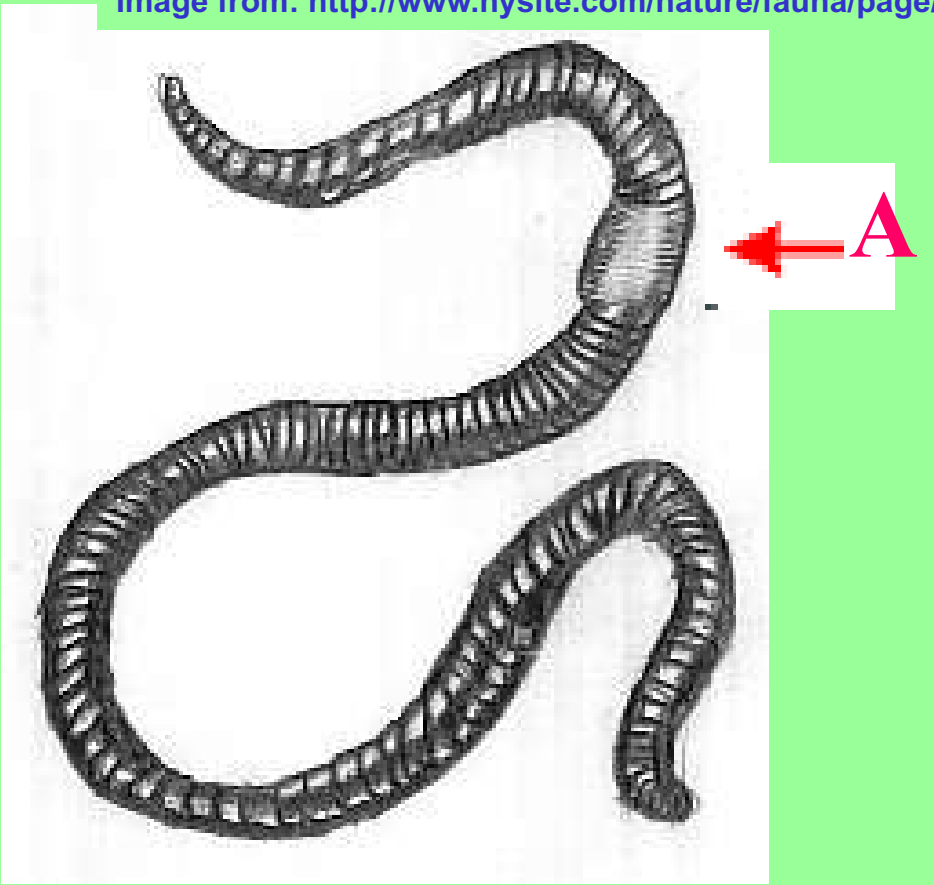
typhlosole

Name a part of the nervous system in an earthworm.

Cerebral ganglia OR ventral nerve cord

The typhlosole is part of the ___digestive___ system.

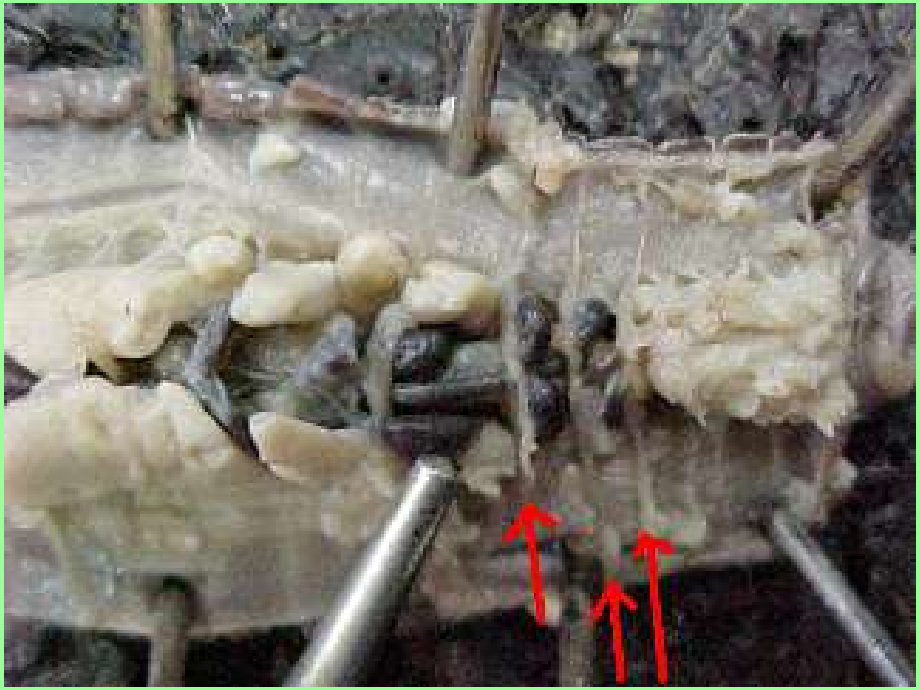
Image from: http://www.nysite.com/nature/fauna/page/earthworm.jpg



Structure A is called the

clitellum

These structures which arch over the top of the esophagus are the aortic arches



The function of these structures is to Pump blood

They belong to the circulatory system.

Tell which body system the part belongs to in an Earthworm:

Nephridia excretory

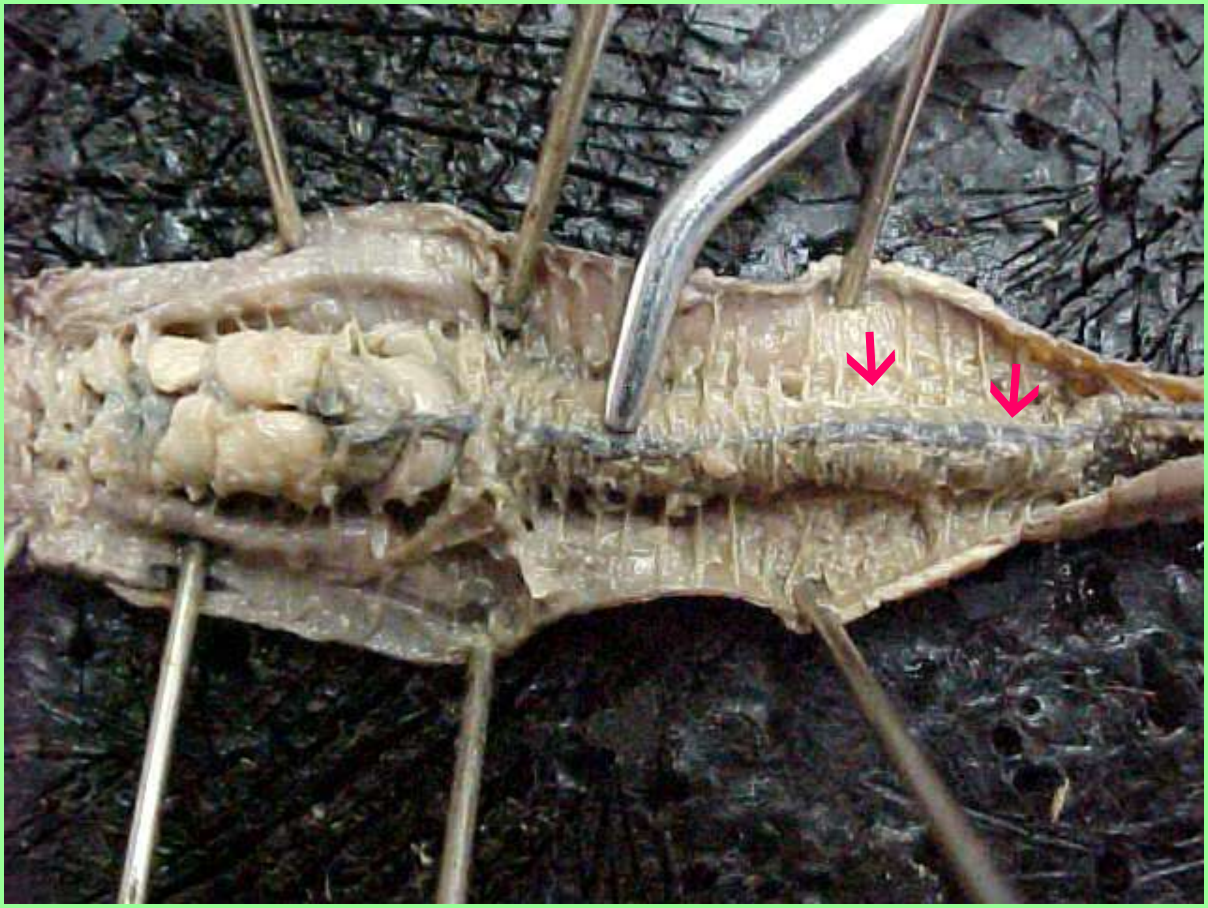
Seminal vesicles Male reproductive

Crop digestive

Clitellum reproductive

Aortic arches Circulatory

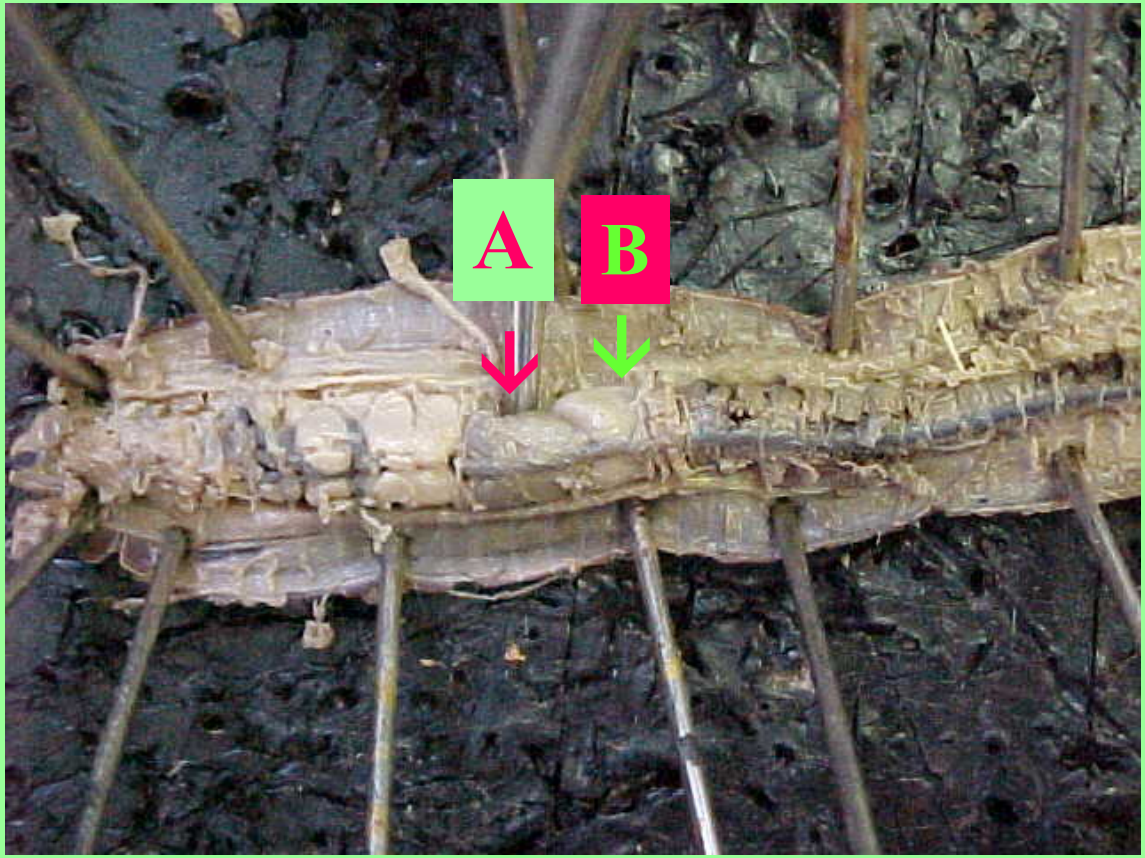
Cerebral ganglia Nervous



This dark line that runs along the top of the digestive system is the

Dorsal blood vessel

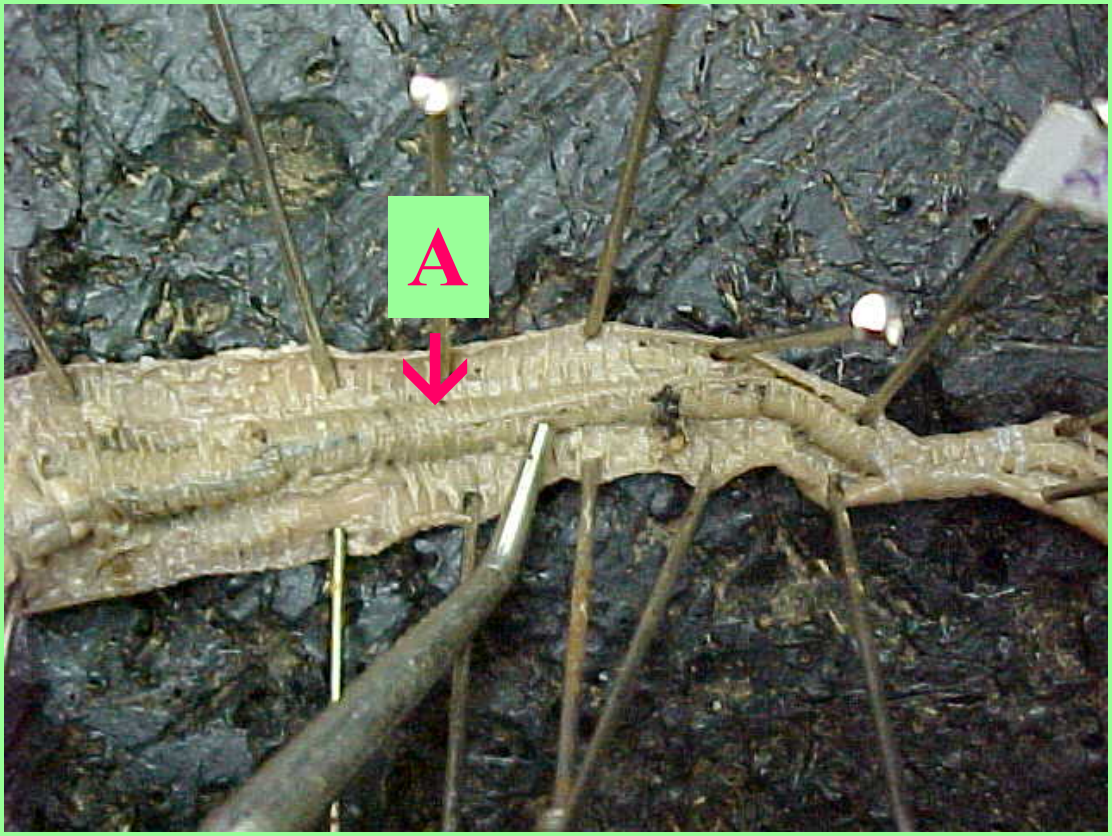
Hint:
A is squishy
B is hard



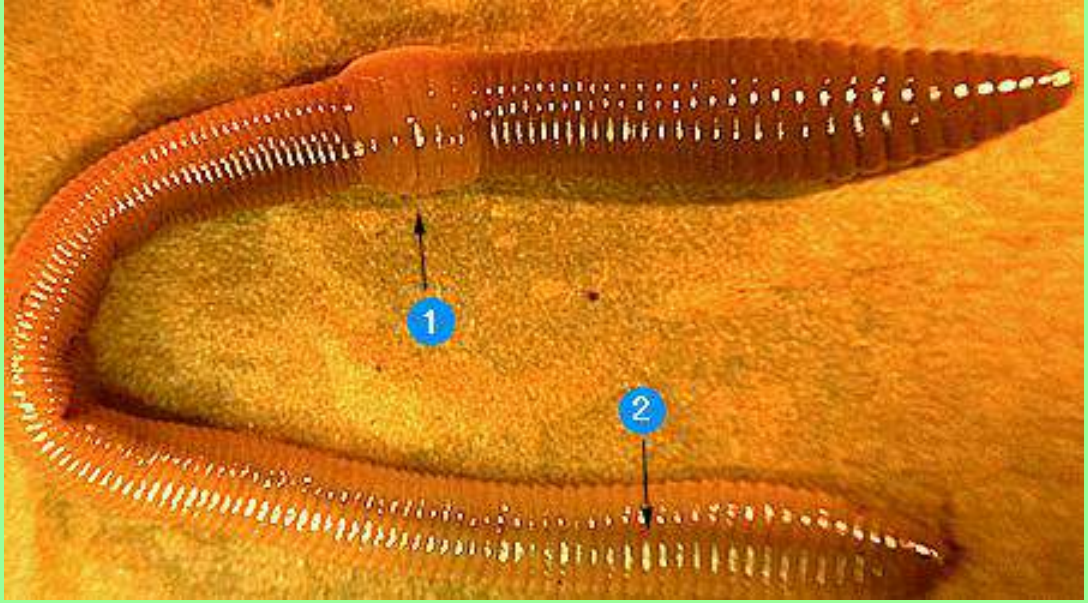
A= crop

B = gizzard

Structure A = intestine



It's function is to absorb nutrients



The dorsal surface is facing you in this view of the earthworm.

dorsal ventral

How can you tell?

Can see clitellum on this side, it doesn't go all the way around on ventral surface

The function of the gizzard is to grind up the food.

In an earthworm the function of the nephridia is to excrete nitrogen waste and regulate the balance of water and ions.

The esophagus connects the pharynx with the crop.

Seminal receptacles store sperm collected from other worms.

Tell which body part is involved in each function in an Earthworm:

Absorb nutrients intestine

Opening for sperm from this worm to exit when it trades Male genital pore

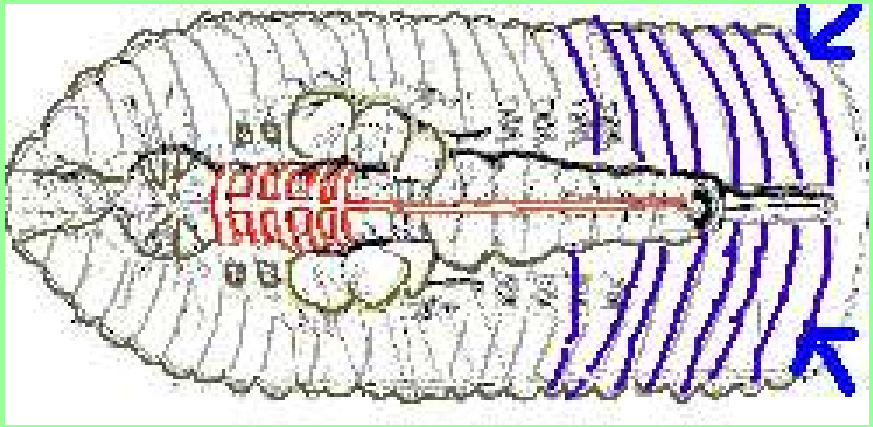
Excrete nitrogen waste nephridia

Protective coating cuticle

Pull food into digestive system pharynx

Produce eggs ovary

Produce sperm testis



Each of these blue dividers that separate the segments inside into compartments is a Septum (*pl.* septa)

These openings are the
Male genital pores

They are the exit openings for sperm

sperm urea feces

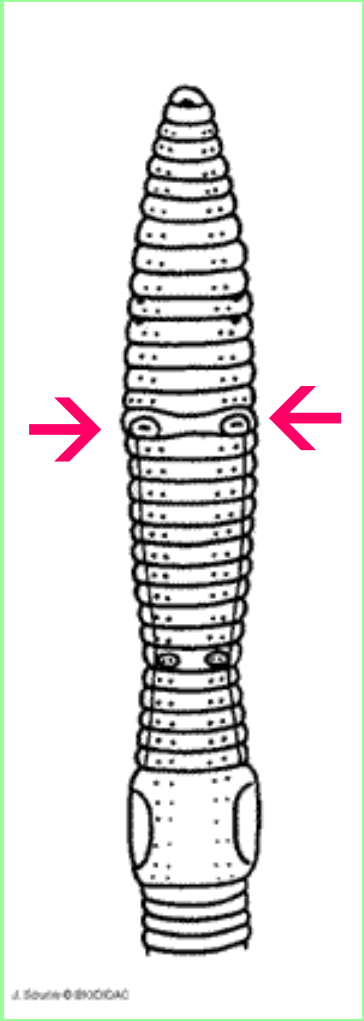


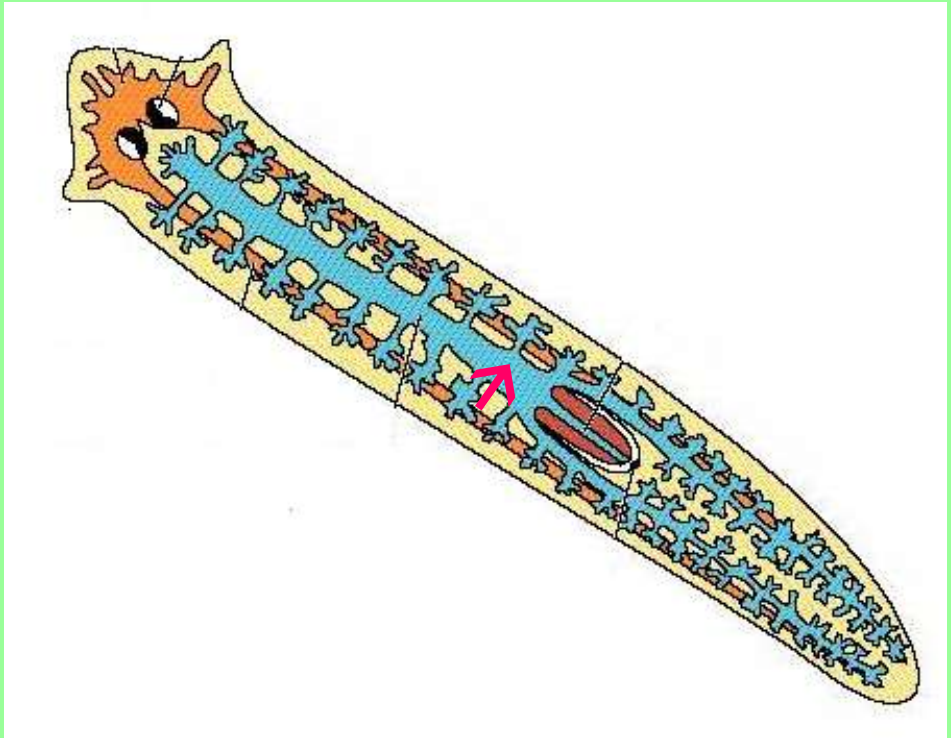
Image from: http://biodidac.bio.uottawa.ca/

The head of a tapeworm that contains hooks and suckers for attachement is called a

scolex

This one opening shared digestive/circulatory space seen in Planaria is called a

Gastrovascular cavity

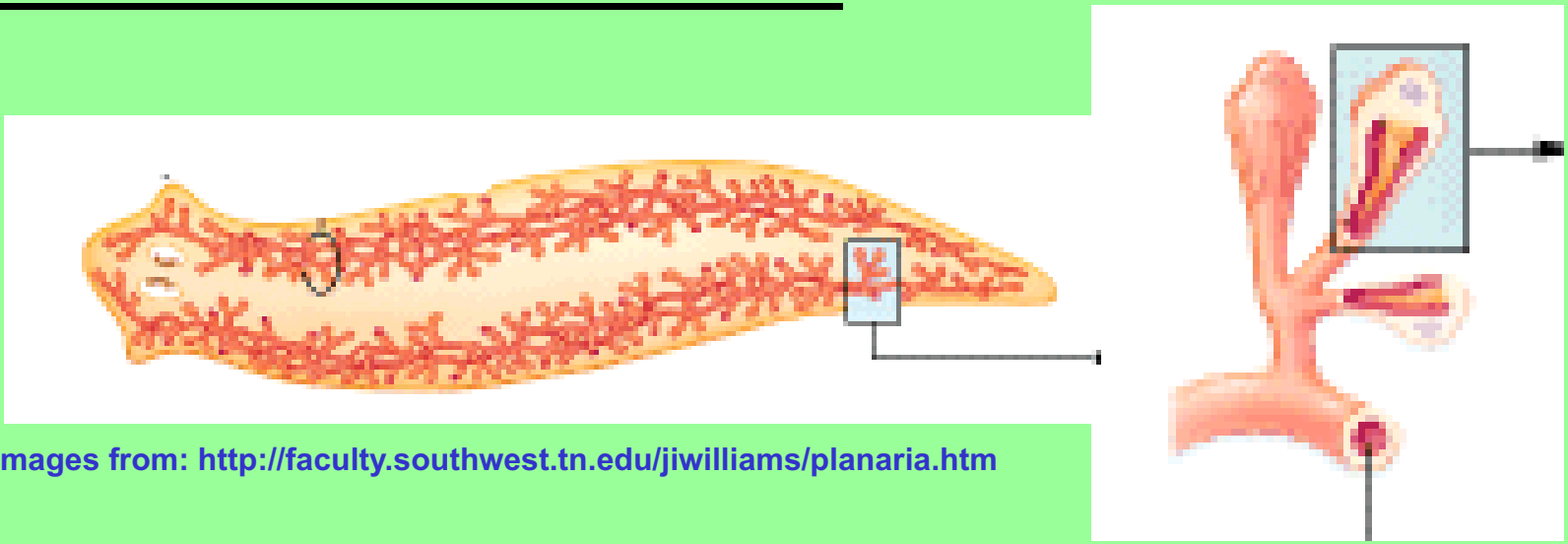


These excretory tubules seen in Planaria are called a

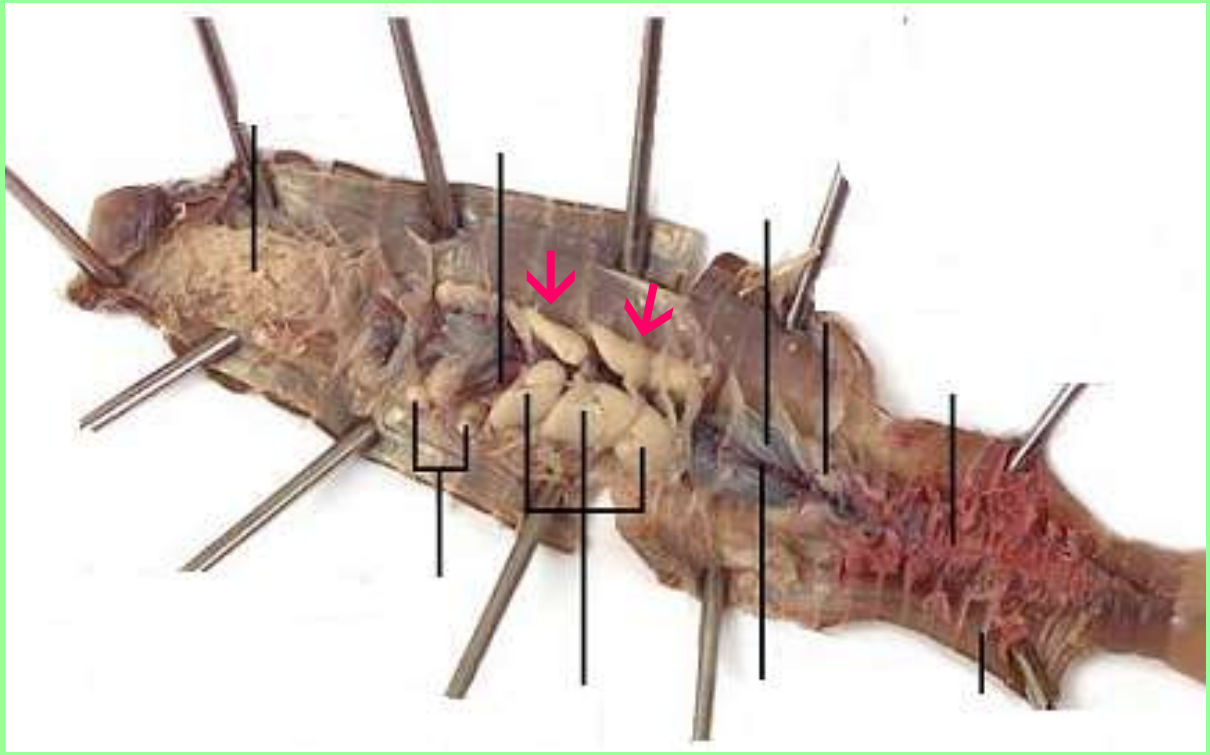
Flame cells

Their job is to collect and remove

Nitrogen waste and excess water



Images from: http://faculty.southwest.tn.edu/jiwilliams/planaria.htm



These 6 large white sacs are called seminal vesicles.

Their job is to Store sperm to give away