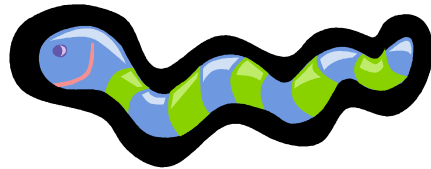


Worms Notes

- 3 Major Phylum of Worms



- Platyhelminthes (Flatworms)
- Nematodes (Round Worms)
- Annelida (Segmented Worms)

Platyhelminthes: The flatworms

Bilateral Symmetry & Acoelomate flattened body structure

- Tapeworms: Class Cestoda. Body grows from a head (Scolex) with segmented body segments. No central gut.

Body segments contain 2 parts: Digestive and Sexual sections. Food is ingested through the skin. Can Grow to over 50 Feet in Length!

- Flukes: Class Trematoda. Parasites, causes diseases to hosts such as Schistosomiasis
- Planarians: Class Turbellaria. Free living, contain a simple nervous system and simple digestive system. Eye spots detect light shades but can't see images.

Nematodes

(Round Worms)

Found Mostly in Sediments in the Ocean, Numbers in the millions per square meter

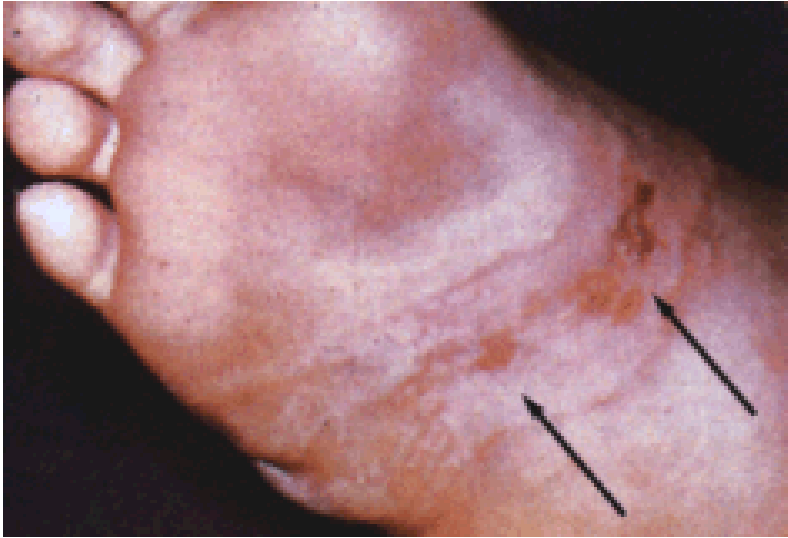
Parasites on the gut cavity of many animals. In humans cause Elephantiasis & Guinea Worm

Can only move side to side, no muscles wrapped around the body only elongated

Simple gut track (entrance and exit)

Eggs expelled out the anal end when opportunity knocks.

Roundworms infecting a foot

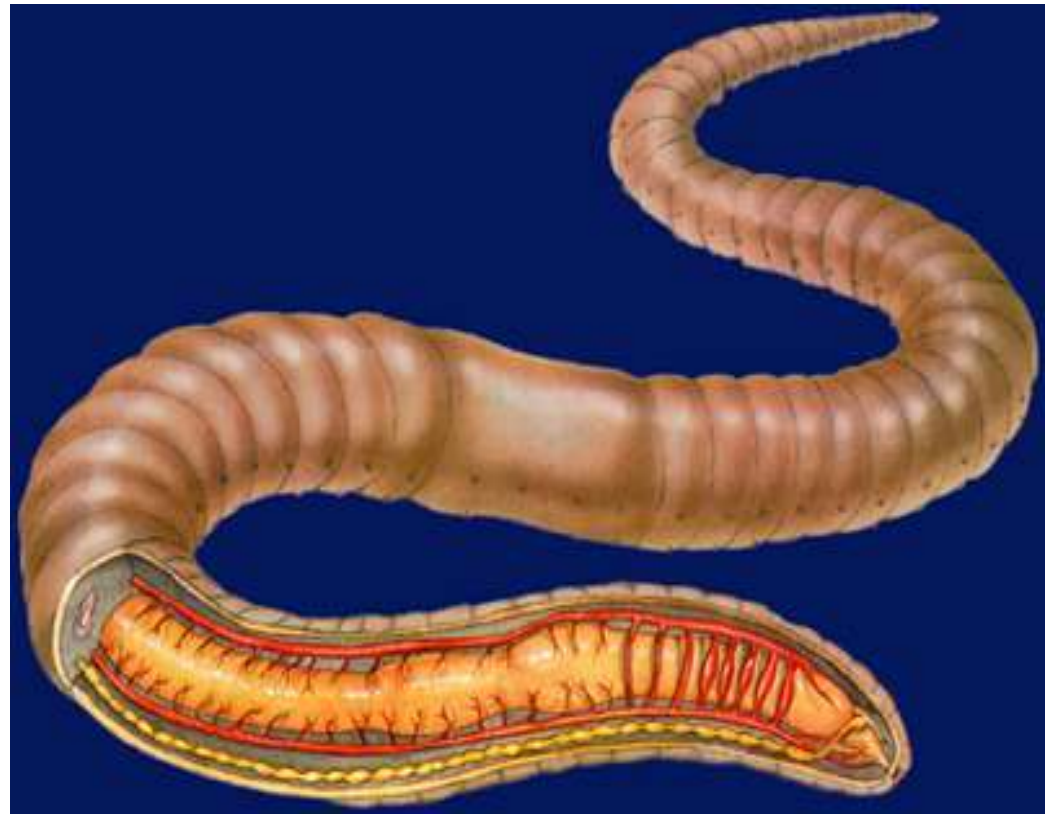


Guinea worm



What is a segmented worm?

Food is taken in by the mouth, an opening in the anterior end of the worm, and wastes are released through the anus, an opening at the posterior end.



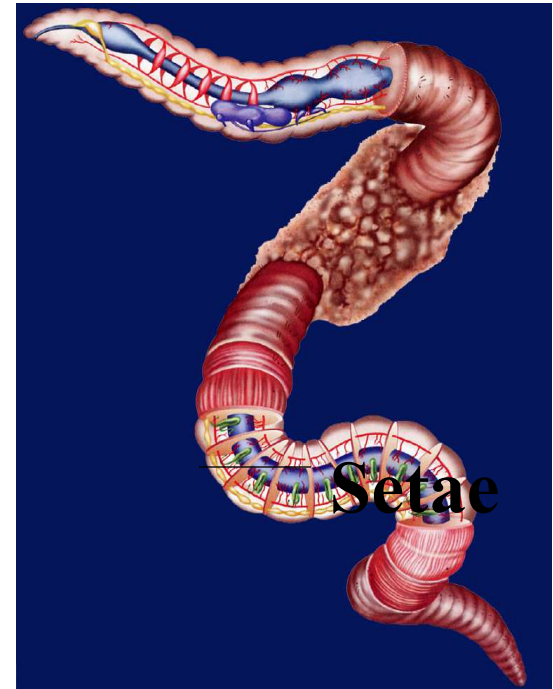
Segmented Worms

What is a segmented worm?

Most segmented worms have tiny bristles called **setae** (SEE tee) on each segment.



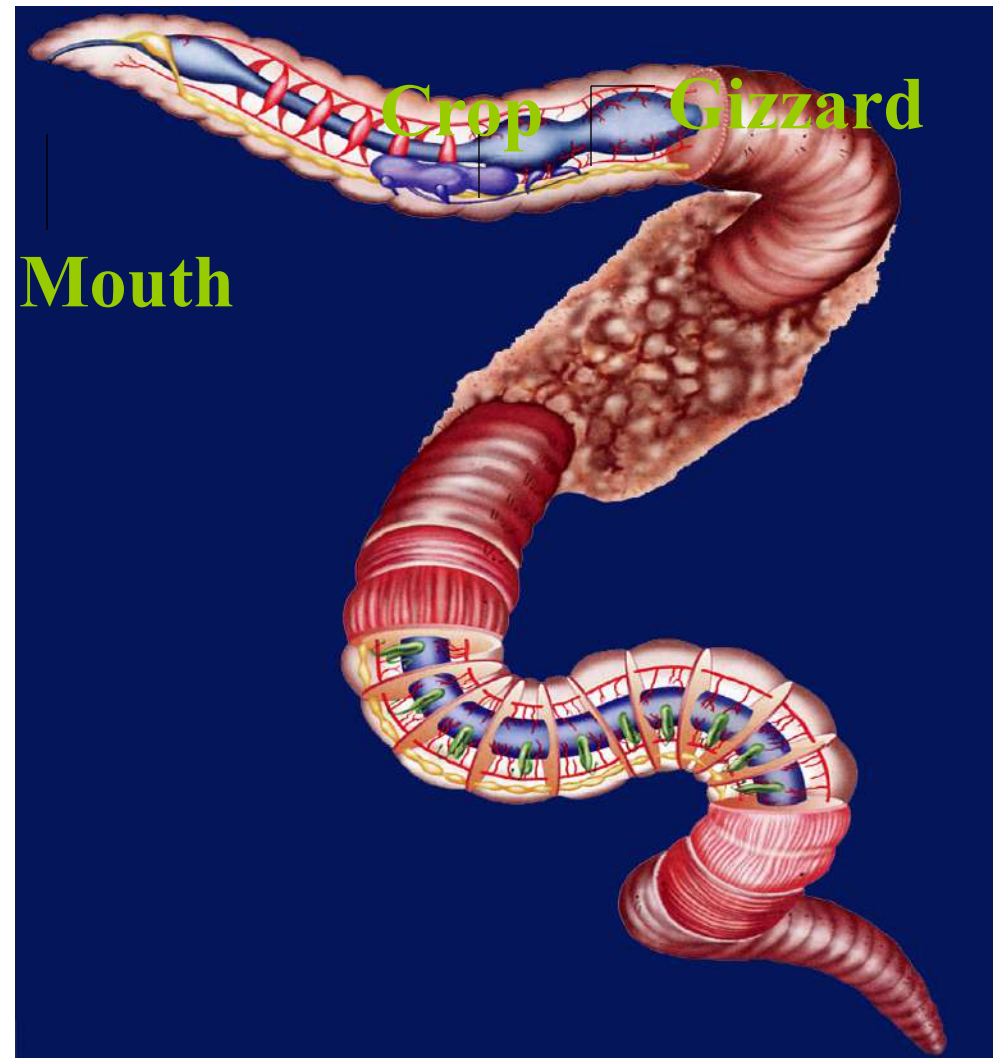
The setae help segmented worms move by providing a way to anchor their bodies in the soil so each segment can move the animal along.



Segmented Worms

Digestion and excretion

In the gizzard, a muscular sac and hard particles help grind soil and food before they pass into the intestine.



Leeches

- Segmented worms Class Hirudinea
- Parasites of the blood. Saliva contains an Anticoagulant.

