NAME _____

CRAYFISH LAB QUESTIONS

LATIN MEANING:

KINGDOM _____

PHYLUM _____ _____

CLASS: _____ _____

1. Give an EXAMPLE of a TAGMA (two body sections fused to make one) seen in crayfish.

_____

2. How you can tell a male crayfish from a female by looking at the OUTSIDE of your crayfish?

MALES_____

FEMALES_____

3. COMPARE/CONTRAST

SKELETON IN	ENDO/EXO?	Made of?
Starfish		
Crayfish		

4. COMPARE/CONTRAST

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	OPEN/CLOSED?	What pumps blood?	Dorsal/Ventral heart?
Earthworm			
Crayfish			

5. EXPLAIN how a crayfish can have an OPEN circulatory system if it has ARTERIES leaving the heart?

_____

6. The hemolymph (blood) returns to the heart through openings called_____

7.

COMPARE/CONTRAST	SWIMMERET FUNCTION in REPRODUCTION
Males	
Females	

8. The stomach of a crayfish has 2 parts like that of a starfish. Name them.

_____ _____

9. Where are the teeth in a crayfish? _____

10. NAME THREE (3) body functions that the ENDOCRINE system controls in a crayfish?

_____ _____ _____

11. Which form of nitrogen waste is excreted by crayfish? _____

12. The nervous system of a crayfish is most like that of a(n) _____
Earthworm clam starfish

because both have _____

13. Explain how crayfish use AUTOTOMY?_____

14. Complete the sentences below using words (DORSAL OR VENTRAL)

Invertebrates have a _____ heart and a _____ nerve cord.
Vertebrates have a _____ heart and a _____ nerve cord.

	CRAYFISH	STARFISH	CLAM
Sexual/ Asexual			
Fertilization? (internal/external)			
Development (direct/indirect)			
Type of larva			

Fill in the following chart:

APPENDAGE	FUNCTION
Antennule	
Antenna	
Mandible	
Maxilla	
Maxilliped	
Cheliped	
Swimmeret	

COMPARE	ANTENNA	ANTENNULES
SIZE		
What can it sense?		

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY TO CRAYFISH:

Acoelom **Pseudocoelom** **Eucoelom**

Invertebrate protostomes **Invertebrate deuterostomes** **Vertebrate deuterostomes**

blastopore → mouth
(Determinate spiral cleavage)

blastopore → anus
(indeterminate radial cleavage)

External fertilization **Internal fertilization**

Indirect Development **Direct development**

HERMAPHRODITE **SEPARATE MALE and FEMALE SEXES**

Asexual Reproduction **Sexual Reproduction**

Open circulation **Closed circulation**

No cephalization **Cephalization**

VENTRAL nerve cord/DORSAL heart **DORSAL nerve cord/VENTRAL heart**

Asymmetry **Radial symmetry** **Bilateral symmetry**

NAME THE BODY PART:

Removes nitrogen waste _____ & _____

Osmoregulation (maintains water/ion balance) _____

Makes bile _____

Work together to complete digestion and absorb nutrients
_____ & _____

Collects and concentrates digestive waste _____

Exit opening for digestive waste _____

Acts as "brain" _____

Pumps hemolymph _____

Vessels that carry blood away from the heart _____

Openings for blood to re-enter heart _____

Visor to cover and protect eyes _____

Exchange gases with water _____

Carries nerve signals from "brain" to body _____

Makes eggs _____ Makes sperm _____

In females this stores sperm received from males _____

Tubules for carrying sperm from testes out of body _____

Controls molting, heart rate, and sexual development _____ system

Keep water moving over gills _____ & _____

Part of exoskeleton that covers and protects gills _____

Part of stomach closest to mouth _____

Part of stomach that connects to intestine _____

Teeth in the stomach of a crayfish _____

Center tail section _____

Side tail sections _____