

INVERTEBRATES

Terms

abdominal appendage
amoebocyte cell
Annelida
appendage
Arthropoda
blastula
blood sinus
blood vessels
Cambrian Period
cephalization
circulatory system
cleavage
Cnidaria
complete gut
deuterostome
endoparasite
excretory system
exoskeleton
external segmentation
gill
incomplete gut
internal segmentation
invagination (of a blastula)
living fossil
lung
muscular foot
Nematoda
nerve ganglia
nerve net
nervous system
pedipalp
Platyhelminthes
Porifera
protostome
segment regionalization
sponge pore cell
sponge spicule
stem cells
stinging cell
tentacle
undifferentiated cells

Concepts

3 types of body symmetry
age of first animal sp diversification
age of first invertebrates
features of arachnids
features of arthropods
features of crabs and lobsters
(vs. deuterostome)
(vs. protostome)
features of insects
features of jellies and anemones
features of mollusks
features of segmented worms
features of sponges
features of flatworms
features of roundworms
fused exoskeletal regions
gut complexity
internal digestion (ingestion)
open vs. closed circulatory system
protostome vs. deuterostome gastrulation
undifferentiated cells

Processes

phylogenetic trends in invertebrate body

design