

Terms

Exoskeleton is a hard supporting structure on the outside of the body.

Example) lobster's shell.

Endoskeleton is a hard supporting structure on the inside of the body.

Example) bones

Primitive - was around at the beginning of time

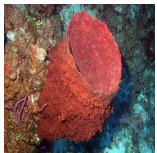
Terrestrial - Lives on land

Aquatic - Lives in water

Animal Classification

Invertebrates - any animal that does not have a back bone.

Categories of Invertebrates (we will focus on are the following)



Sponges - are the most primitive of the animal groups.

- They live in water.
- They do not move from place to place.
- They filter tiny organism out of the water.



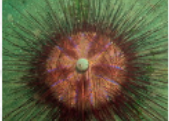
Coelenterates - are similar to sponges. They in water.

- They may or may not move from place to place.
- They have stinging tentacles.
- Soft Bodies
- Reproduce by budding (growing small body part that falls off and grows into a new organism).

Ex) Jelly fish, anomes (where nemo lives)

Invertebrates Continued

Sea Urchins



Starfish



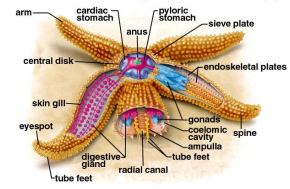
Echinoderms - live in sea water

- Have internal skeletons

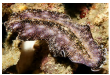
- Have suction pads to hold them in place

Ex) Star Fish, Sea Urchins, Sea Cucumbers

Sea star anatomy and behavior (1)



Worms - live in many different habitats



- Have soft long bodies



- May have appendages (legs) like a caterpillar

Ex) Flat Worm, Earth Worm, Round Worm

Arthropods - Have jointed legs or foot



- Have a hard outer shell (exoskeleton)

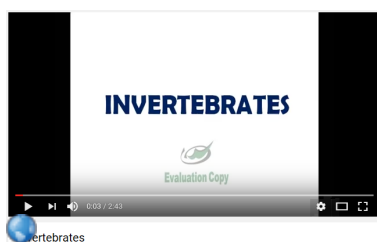
-most land species are insects

-molt their skin/shell as they grow

-includes crustaceans (Shellfish)

ex) Ants, spiders, lobsters, crabs

Invertebrate videos



Site for more info on invertebrates

http://www.biology4kids.com/files/invert_nematode.html