

Name: _____

Date: _____

Science- Note Taking

Topic: Stinging Cell Animals

Stinging Cells are invertebrate animals without backbone.

They belong to a group called Cnidarians (pronounced **NYE dare-ee- ahns**).

Stinging Cells Animals:

- have stinging cells that contain poisonous threads.
- have a body shaped like a hollow sac.
- have stinging cells to defend themselves or attacked by prey.
- have stinging cells to protect the animal and catch food.
- have stinging cells that work when a small animal brushed against a tentacle.
- reproduce both asexually and sexually.

ALSO: The opening or mouth of the sac is surrounded by **tentacles**.

A **tentacle**- is an arm – like part that contains the stinging cells.

Tentacles look like threads which are poisonous.

These

poisonous threads are released from the stinging cells. The poison stuns or kills the animal. Then the tentacles bring it into the mouth.

Examples of stinging cells are: jellyfish , hydra and sea anemone.

Jellyfish:



1. has no brain, heart or bones
2. has a body is made up almost completely of water.
3. has sense organs called eyespots.
4. has a nerve cell network in its body made up of eyespots which helps it find food and sense danger.

Sea anemones:



1. Look like underwater flowers .
2. have tentacles that sway with the sea current.
3. Have pretty tentacles, which are poisonous.
4. When a fish swims into an anemone's tentacles it gets sting. The poison then paralyzes the fish. The paralyzed fish becomes the anemone's food.

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