

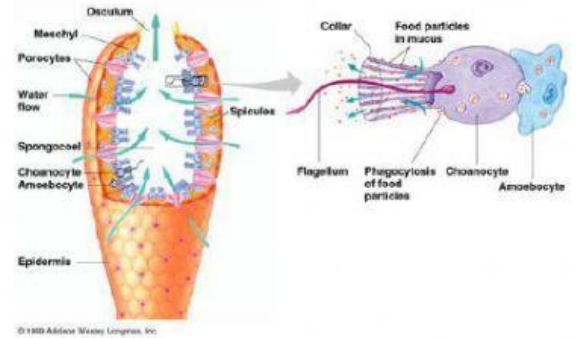
BIOLOGY SB025: BIODIVERSITY KINGDOM ANIMALIA



PORIFERA

Commonly known as _____ from phylum _____.
They are generally marine and have body plan _____.

These are primitive multicellular animals and have _____ level of organization. Sponges have a _____ transport or canal system. Water enters through minute _____ (ostia) in the body wall into a central cavity. _____, from where it goes out through the _____. This pathway of water transport is helpful in food gathering, respiratory exchange and removal of waste. _____ or collar cell line the spongocoel and the canals. Digestion is _____. The body is supported by a skeleton made up of _____. It is _____ egg and sperms are produced by the same individual. Sponges reproduce asexually by _____ and sexually by formation of _____. Fertilization is internal and development is indirect having a larval stage which is morphologically distinct from the adult. Example of sponges is _____.



Leucosolenia sp.

Spongocoel

water

Choanocytes

Hermaphrodite

Gamete

pores

cellular

sponges

assymetrical

fragmentation

osculum

Sponging fibre

intracellular

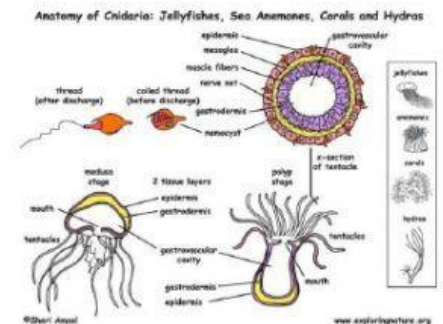
Porifera



CNIDARIA/ COELENTRATA

The organisms are of phylum _____.
Can be found in marine and sessile or free swimming.
Has _____ symmetrical body. The name from the cnidoblasts or cnidocytes (which

contain the stinging capsules or nematocysts) present on the tentacles and the body. _____ are used for anchorage, defense and for the capture of prey. Exhibit _____ level of organization and has _____ germ layer. They have a central gastro-vascular cavity with a single opening, mouth on hypothome. Digestion is _____ and _____. Some of the cnidarians, example corals have a skeleton composed of calcium carbonate. Cnidarians exhibit two basic body forms called _____ and _____. Is either sessile and cylindrical form like Hydra or umbrella-shaped and free swimming like Aurelia. Those cnidarians which exist alternation of generation known as _____.



dimorphisms

cnidaria

radially

cnidoblast

diploblastic

medusa

tissue

extracellular

intracellular

polyps