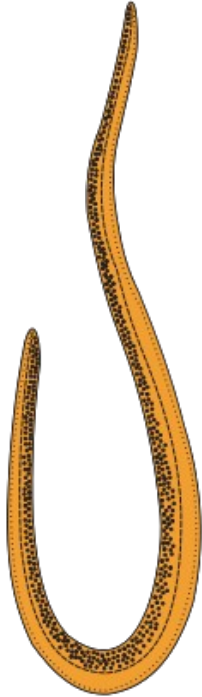


# ANIMAL KINGDOM

## PART 6

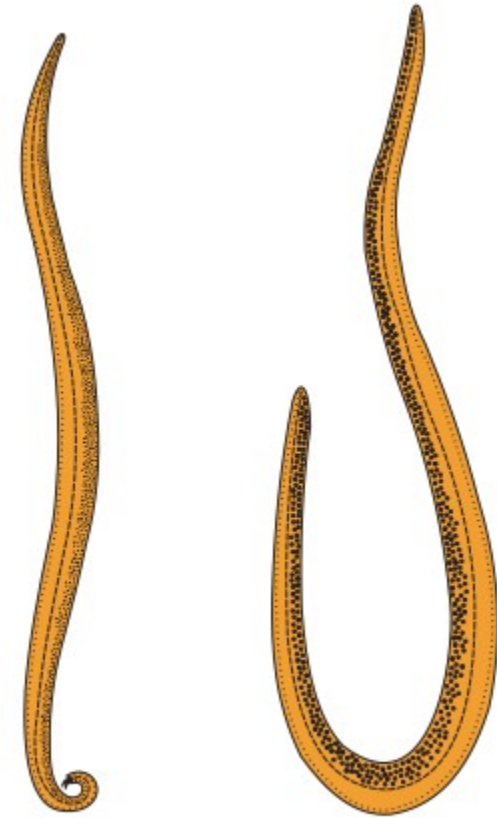
### Phylum Aschelminthes Annelida



സുവോളജി രസകരമായി പഠിക്കാം

TLB'S Biology Classes

## Phylum Aschelminthes

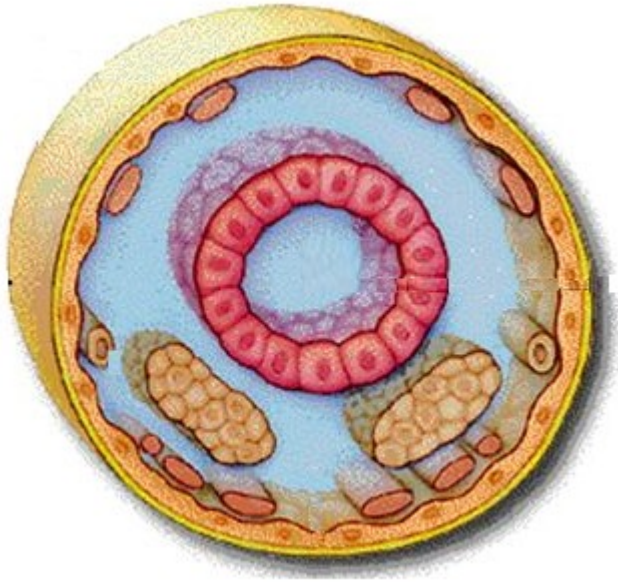


Male

Female

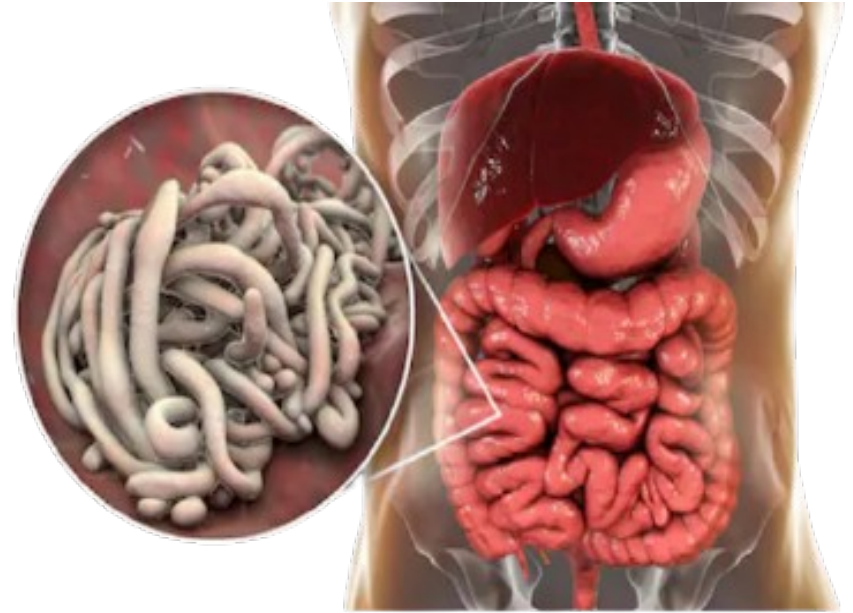
# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- The body of the aschelminthes is **circular in cross-section**, hence, the name **roundworms**.



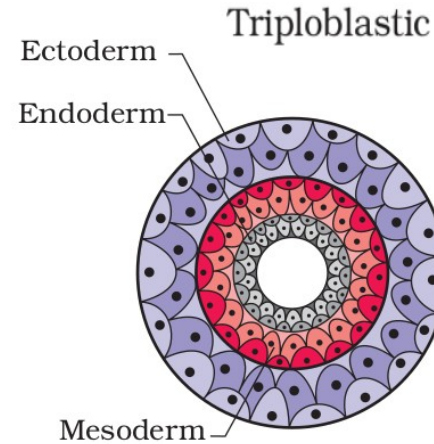
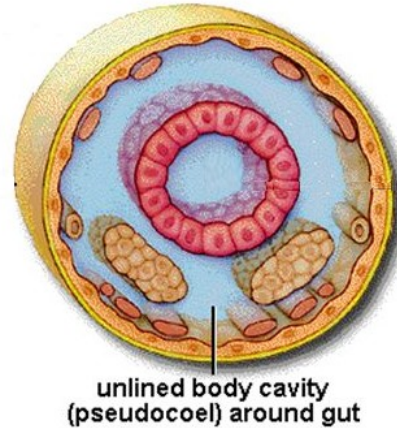
# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- They may be
- freelifving,
- aquatic and
- terrestrial or
- parasitic in plants and animals.



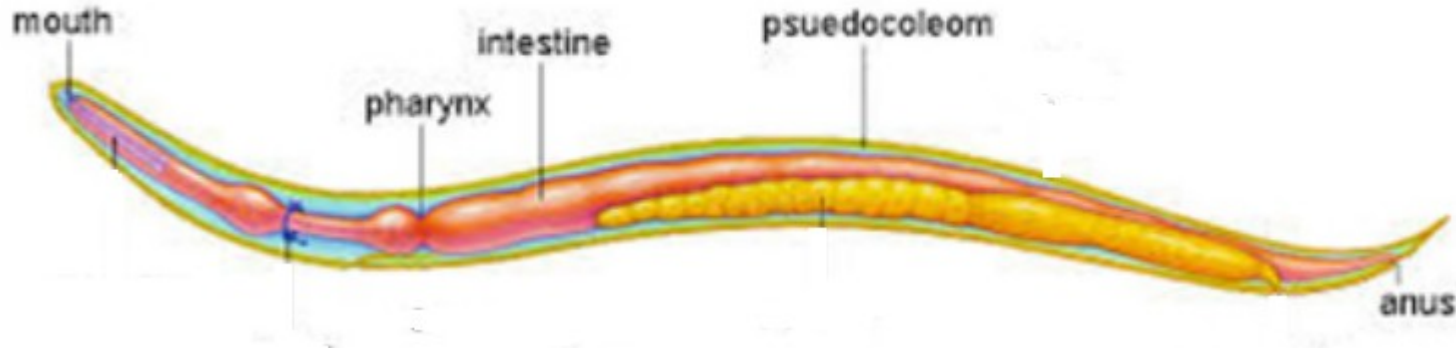
# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- Roundworms have **organ-system level of body organisation.**
- They are **bilaterally symmetrical,**
- **Triploblastic** and
- **pseudocoelomate** animals.



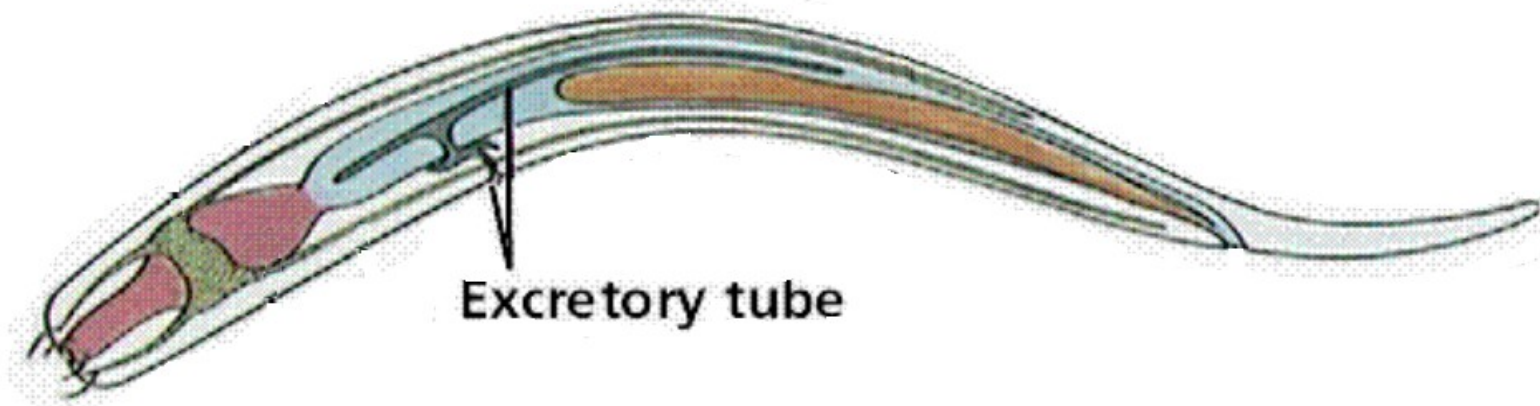
# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- Alimentary canal is complete with a well- developed **muscular pharynx**.



# Phylum – Aschelminthes

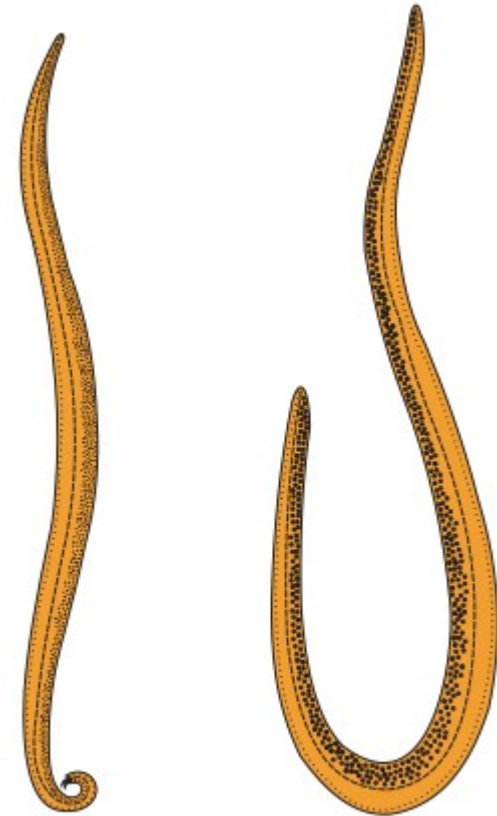
- An **excretory tube** removes body wastes from the body cavity through the excretory pore.





# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- Sexes are separate (**dioecious**), i.e., males and females are distinct.
- Often **females are longer than males**.



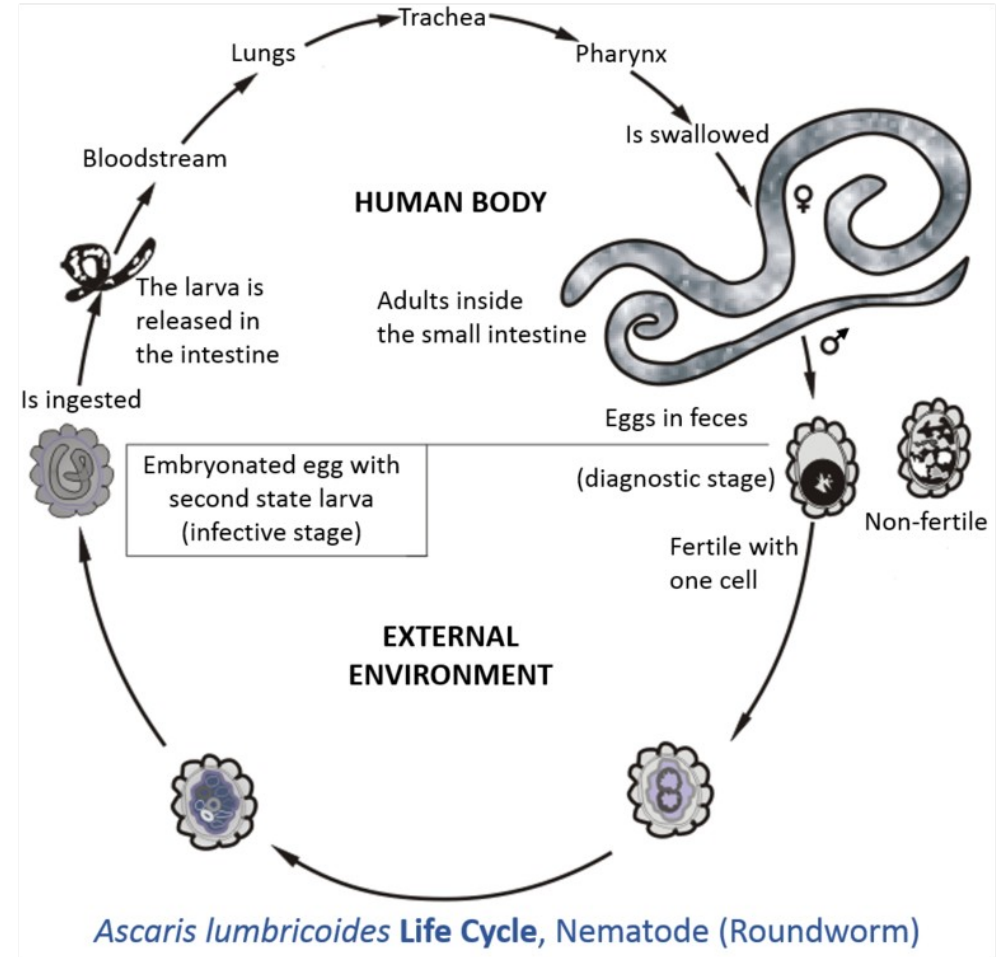
Male

Female



# Phylum – Aschelminthes

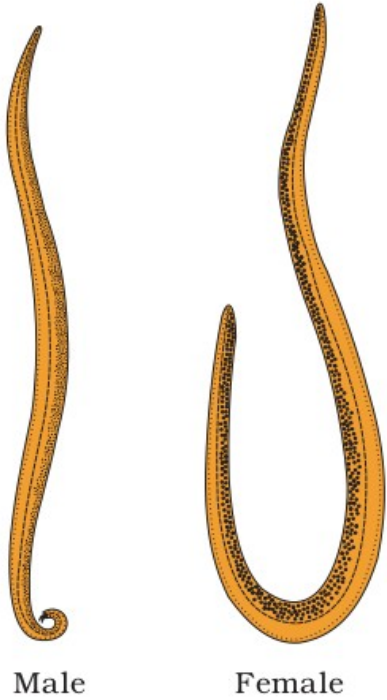
- Fertilisation is internal and development may be **direct** (the young ones resemble the adult) or **indirect**.



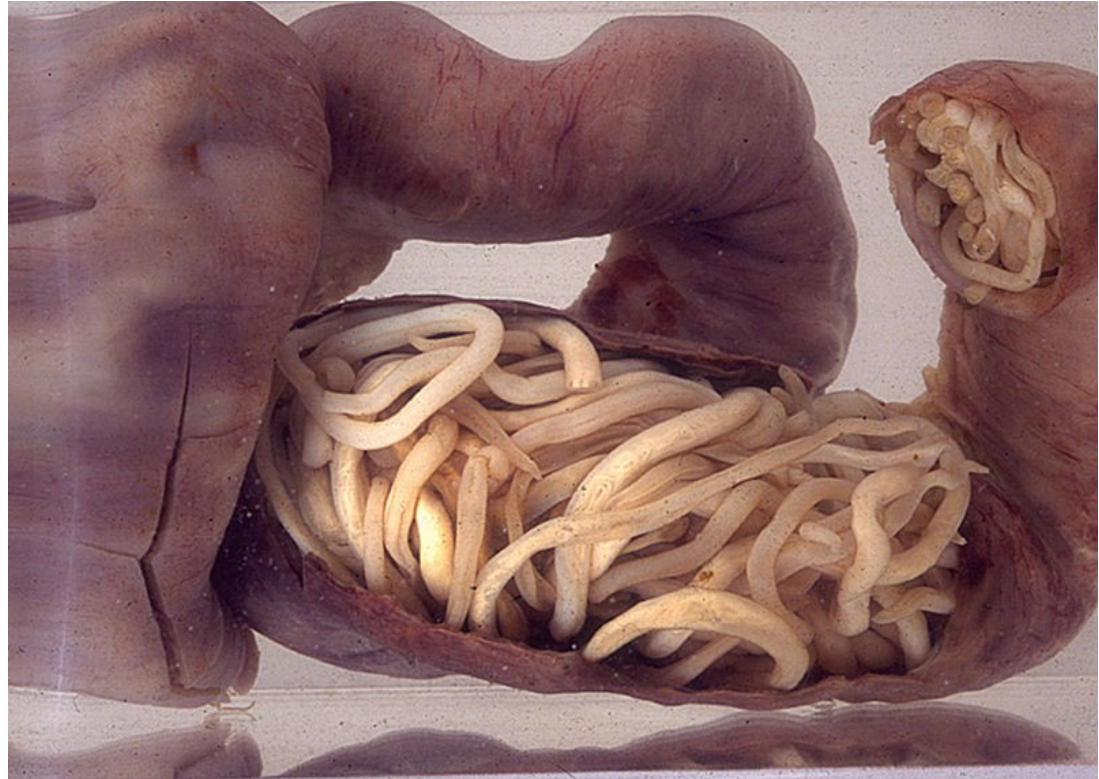
# Phylum – Aschelminthes

## Ascariasis

### Examples



### Ascaris (Roundworm)



Piece of intestine, blocked by worms

# Phylum – Aschelminthes

## Examples



Wuchereria(Filaria worm)



**Elephantiasis**

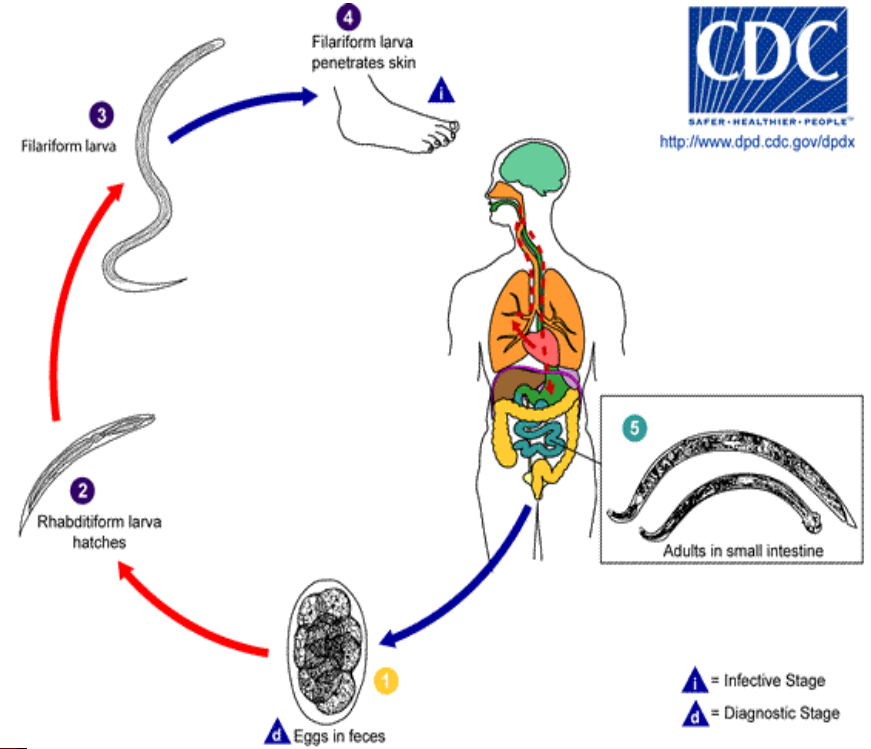


# Phylum – Aschelminthes

## Examples



**Ancylostoma (Hookworm).**



# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- The body of the aschelminthes is **circular in cross-section**, hence, the name **roundworms**.
- They may be freelifing, aquatic and terrestrial or parasitic in plants and animals.
- Roundworms have **organ-system level of body organisation**.
- They are **bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic** and **pseudocoelomate** animals.
- Alimentary canal is complete with a **well- developed muscular pharynx**.

# Phylum – Aschelminthes

- An **excretory tube** removes body wastes from the body cavity through the excretory pore.
- Sexes are separate (**dioecious**), i.e., males and females are distinct.
- Often **females are longer than males**.
- Fertilisation is internal and development may be **direct** (the young ones resemble the adult) or **indirect**.

## Phylum – Annelida





# Phylum – Annelida

- They may be aquatic (marine and fresh water)
- or terrestrial;
- free-living, and
- sometimes parasitic.



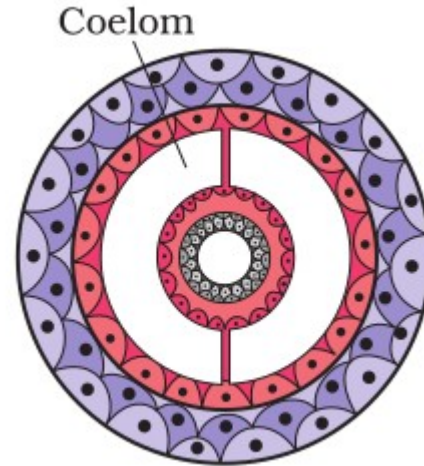
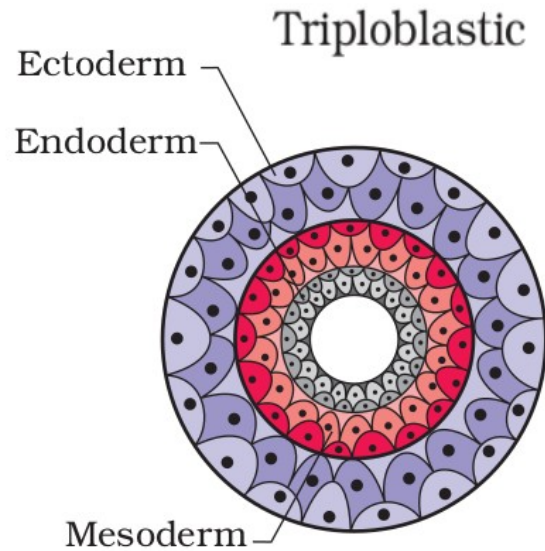
# Phylum – Annelida

- They exhibit **organ-system level of body organisation** and
- **bilateral symmetry.**



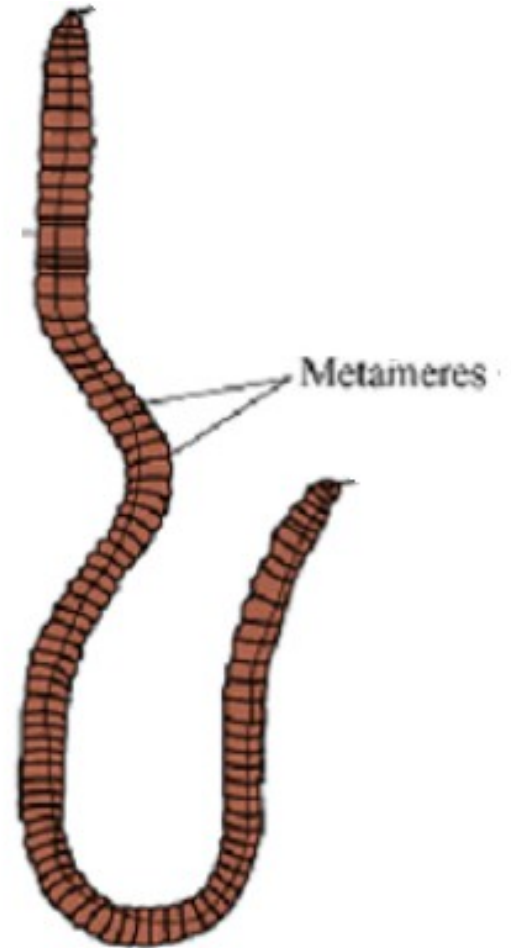
# Phylum – Annelida

- They are **triploblastic**,
- and **coelomate** animals.



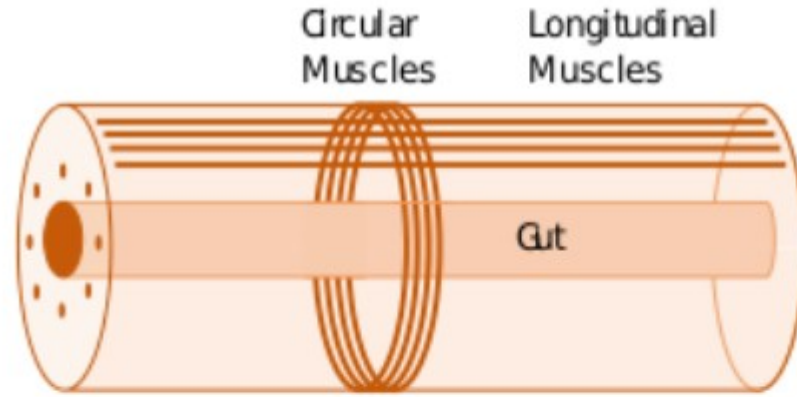
# Phylum – Annelida

- They are **metamerically segmented**.
- Their body surface is **distinctly marked out into segments or metameres** and, hence, the phylum name **Annelida**
- (Latin, annulus : little ring)



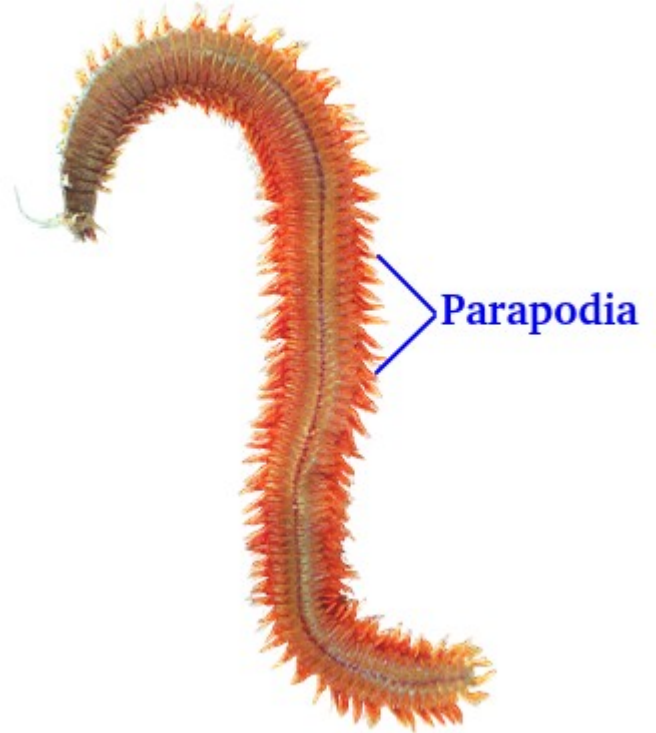
# Phylum – Annelida

- They possess **longitudinal and circular muscles** which help in locomotion.



# Phylum – Annelida

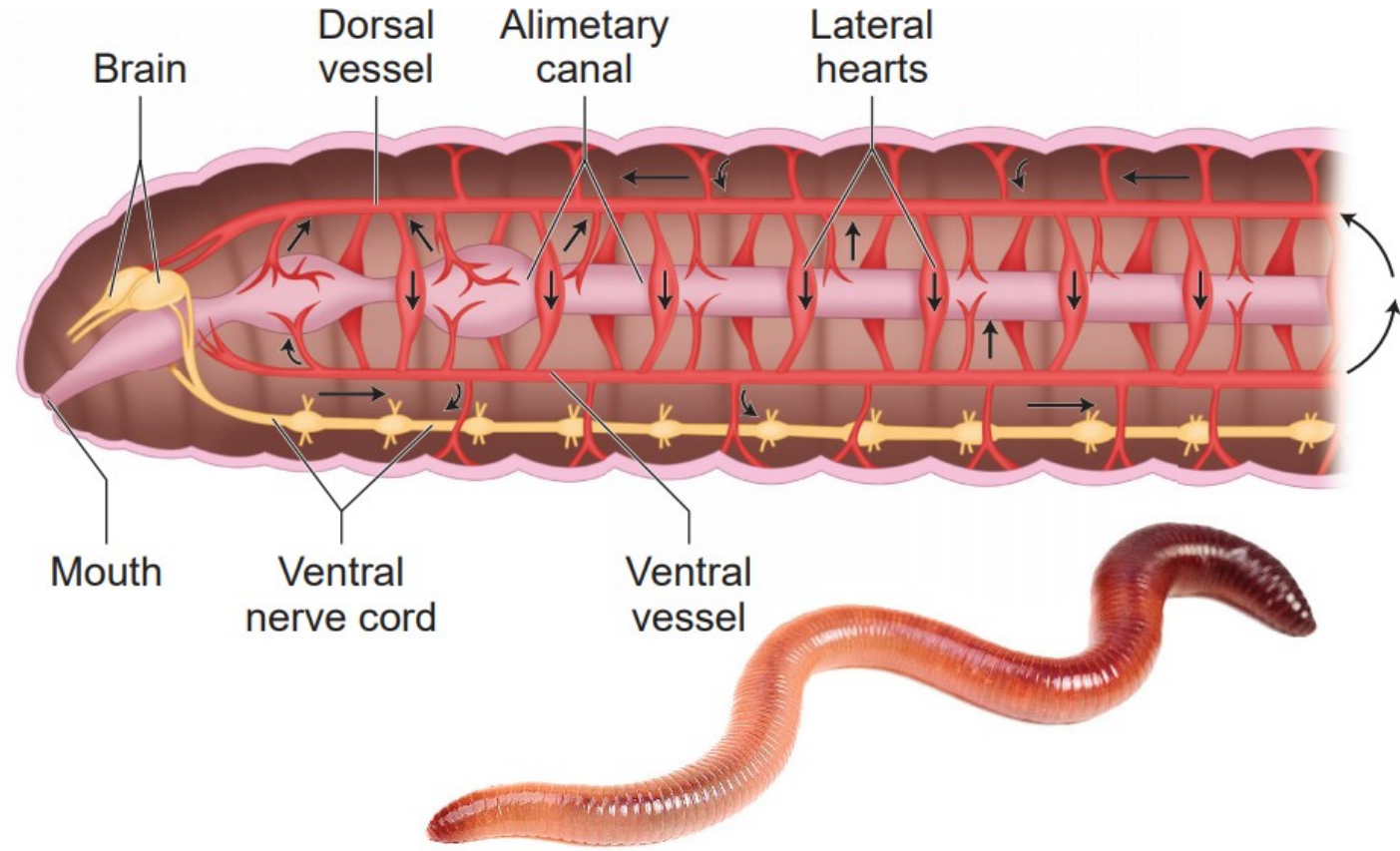
- Aquatic annelids like *Nereis* possess lateral appendages, **parapodia**, which help in swimming.





# Phylum – Annelida

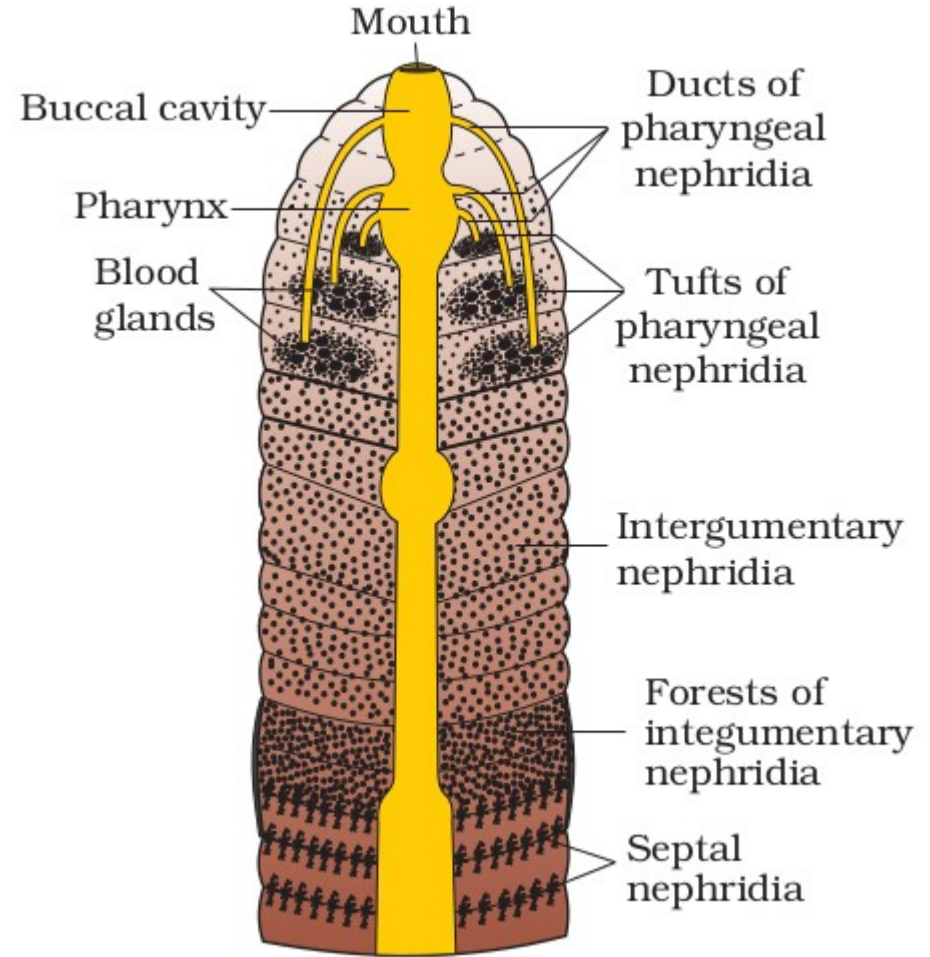
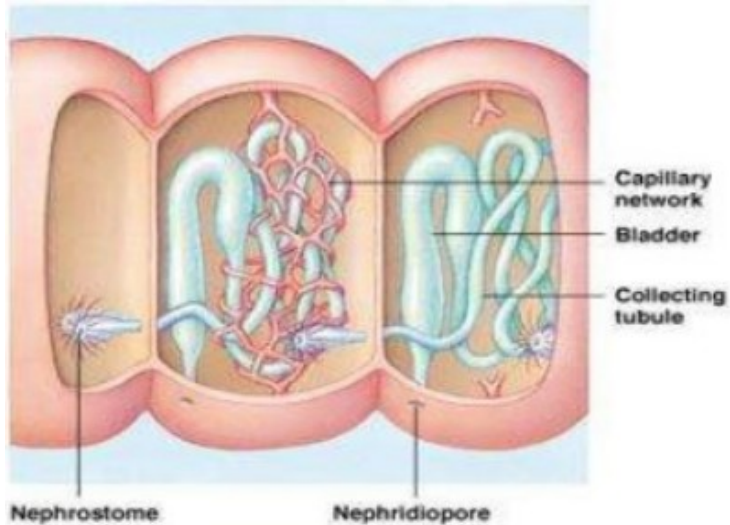
- A closed circulatory system is present.





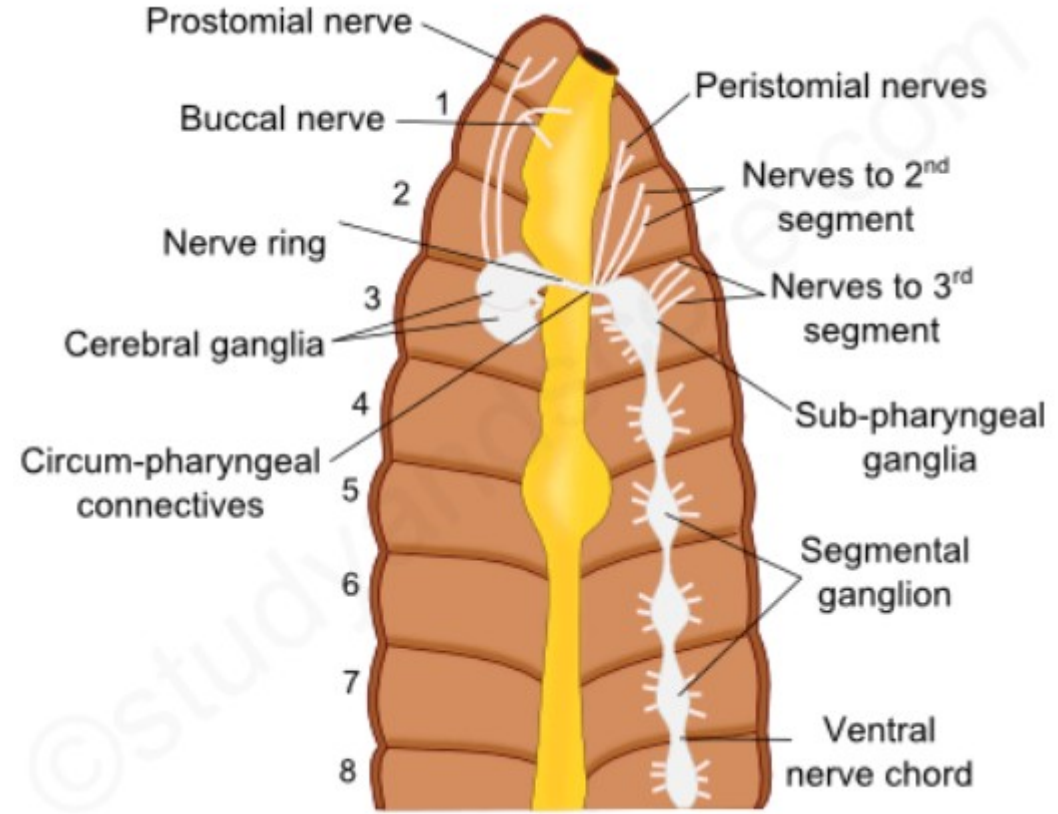
# Phylum – Annelida

- **Nephridia** (sing. Nephridium) help in osmoregulation and **excretion**.



# Phylum – Annelida

- Neural system consists of **paired ganglia** (sing. Ganglion) connected by lateral nerves to a **double ventral nerve cord**.



# Phylum – Annelida

- **Nereis**, an aquatic form, is **dioecious**,
- but earthworms and leeches are **monoecious**.
- Reproduction is **sexual**.



# Phylum – Annelida

## Examples

- Nereis,
- Pheretima (Earthworm) and
- Hirudinaria (Blood sucking leech).



Hirudinaria (Blood sucking leech)



Pheretima (Earthworm)



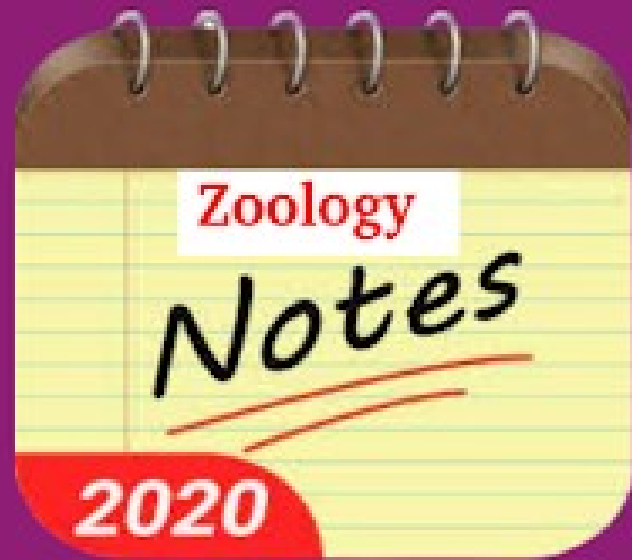
Nereis

# Phylum – Annelida

- They may be aquatic (marine and fresh water) or terrestrial; free-living, and sometimes parasitic.
- They exhibit **organ-system level of body organisation and bilateral symmetry**.
- They are **triploblastic, metamerically segmented and coelomate animals**.
- Their body surface is **distinctly marked out into segments or metameres** and, hence, the phylum name **Annelida** (Latin, annulus : little ring)
- They possess **longitudinal and circular muscles** which help in locomotion.

# Phylum – Annelida

- They may be aquatic (marine and fresh water) or terrestrial; free-living, and sometimes parasitic.
- Aquatic annelids like Nereis possess lateral appendages, **parapodia**, which help in swimming.
- A **closed circulatory system** is present.
- **Nephridia** (sing. Nephridium) help in osmoregulation and **excretion**.
- Neural system consists of **paired ganglia** (sing. Ganglion) connected by lateral nerves to a **double ventral nerve cord**.
- Nereis, an aquatic form, is **dioecious**, but earthworms and leeches are **monoecious**.
- Reproduction is **sexual**.



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