

23.4 Flatworms, Mollusks, and Annelids

KEY CONCEPT

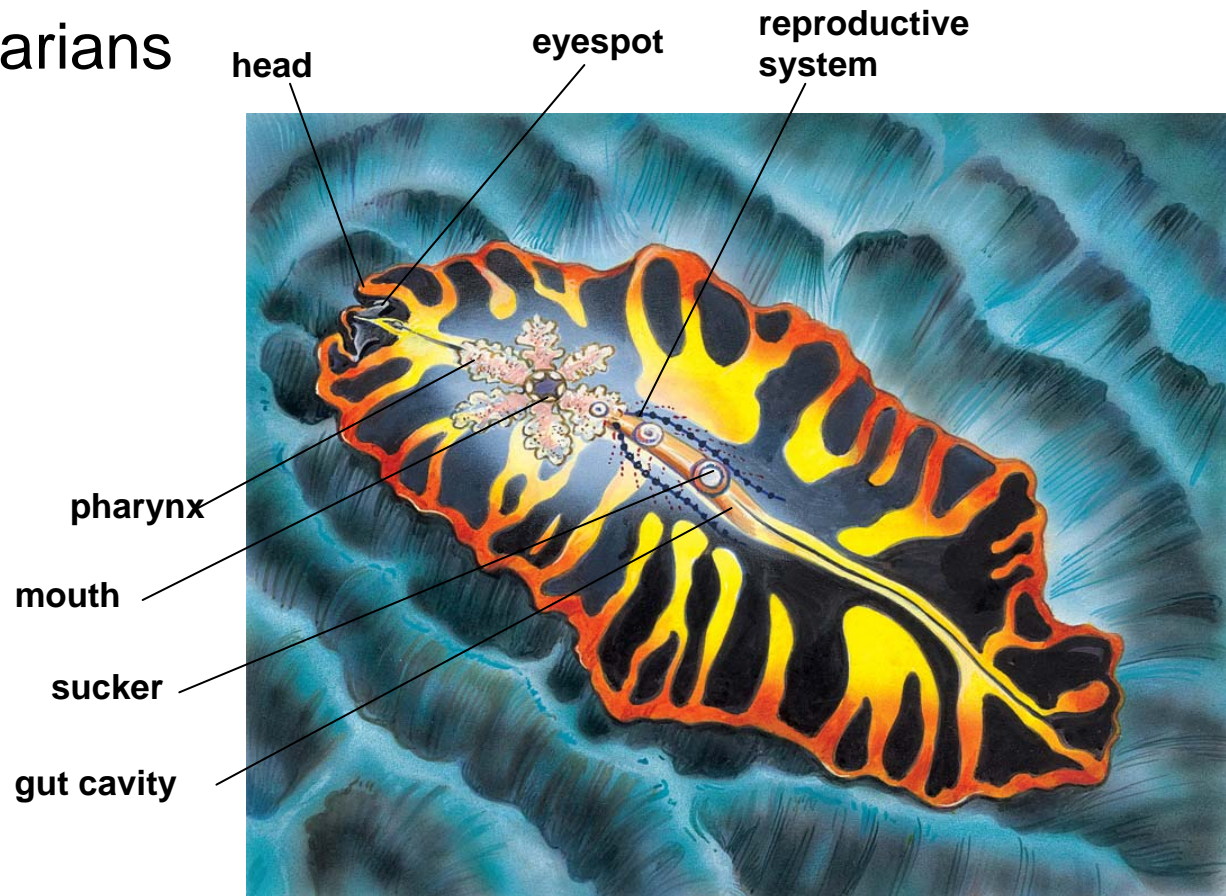
Flatworms, mollusks, and annelids belong to closely related phyla.



23.4 Flatworms, Mollusks, and Annelids

▶ Flatworms are simple bilateral animals.

- Flatworms have a solid body and incomplete or absent gut.
- There are three classes of flatworms.
 - planarians



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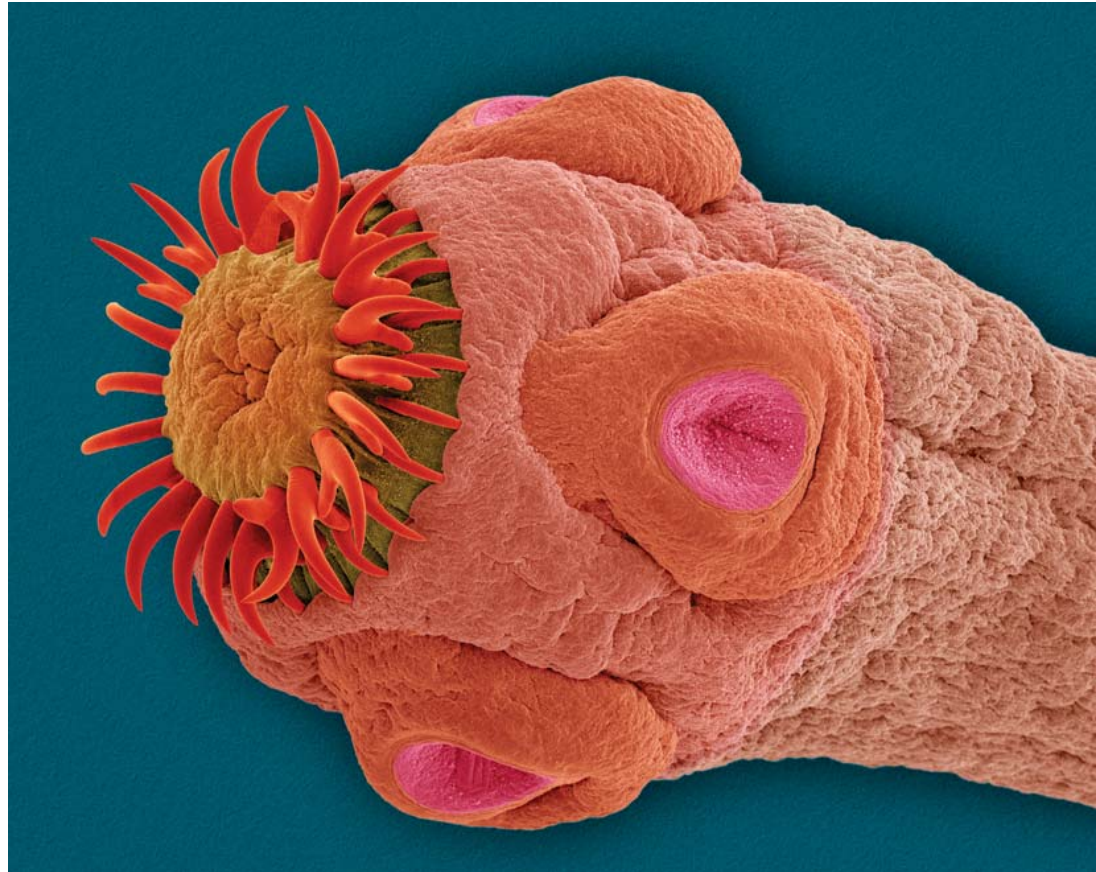
- Flatworms have a solid body and incomplete or absent gut.
- There are three classes of flatworms.
 - planarians
 - flukes



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▶ Flatworms are simple bilateral animals.

- Flatworms have a solid body and incomplete or absent gut.
- There are three classes of flatworms.
 - planarians
 - flukes
 - tapeworms



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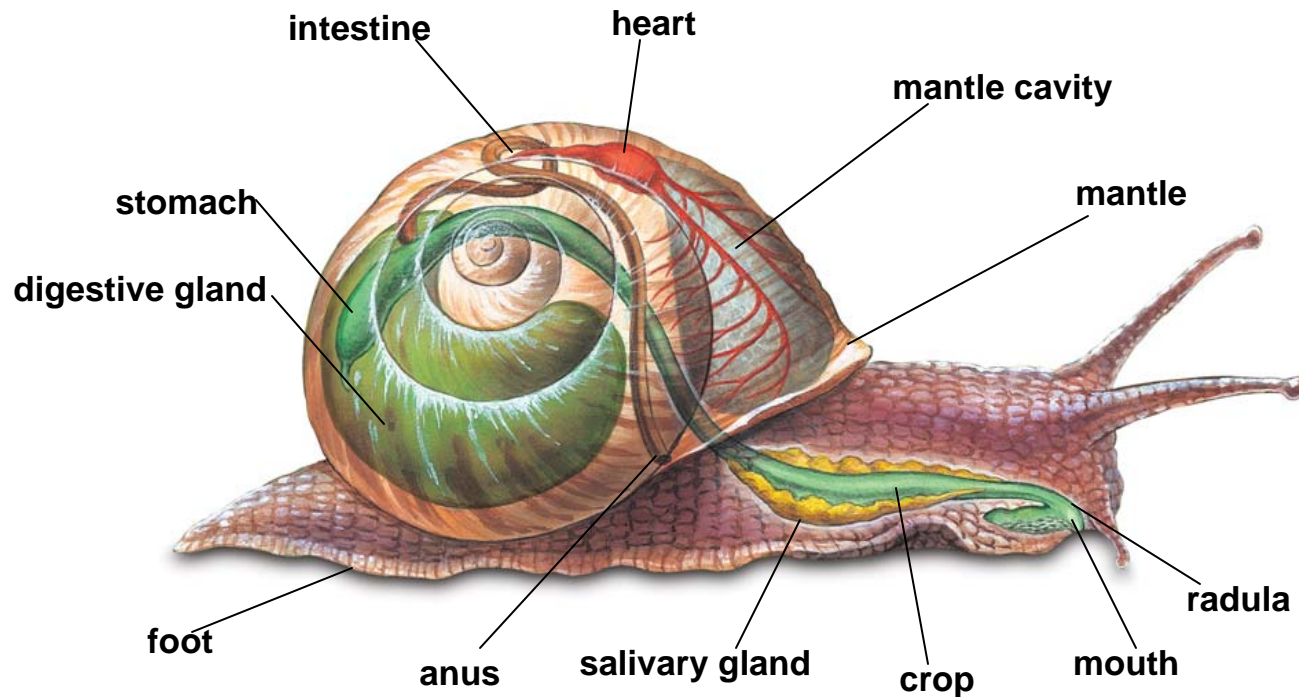
▶ Mollusks are diverse animals.

- Mollusks and other bilateral animals have a complete digestive tract.
 - A complete digestive tract has two openings: a mouth and an anus.
 - Flatworms are the only bilateral animals without a complete digestive tract.



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- Mollusks share at least one of three features.
 - radula
 - mantle
 - ctenidia



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- Most mollusks are classified into three (of seven) classes.
 - gastropods
 - bivalves
 - cephalopods



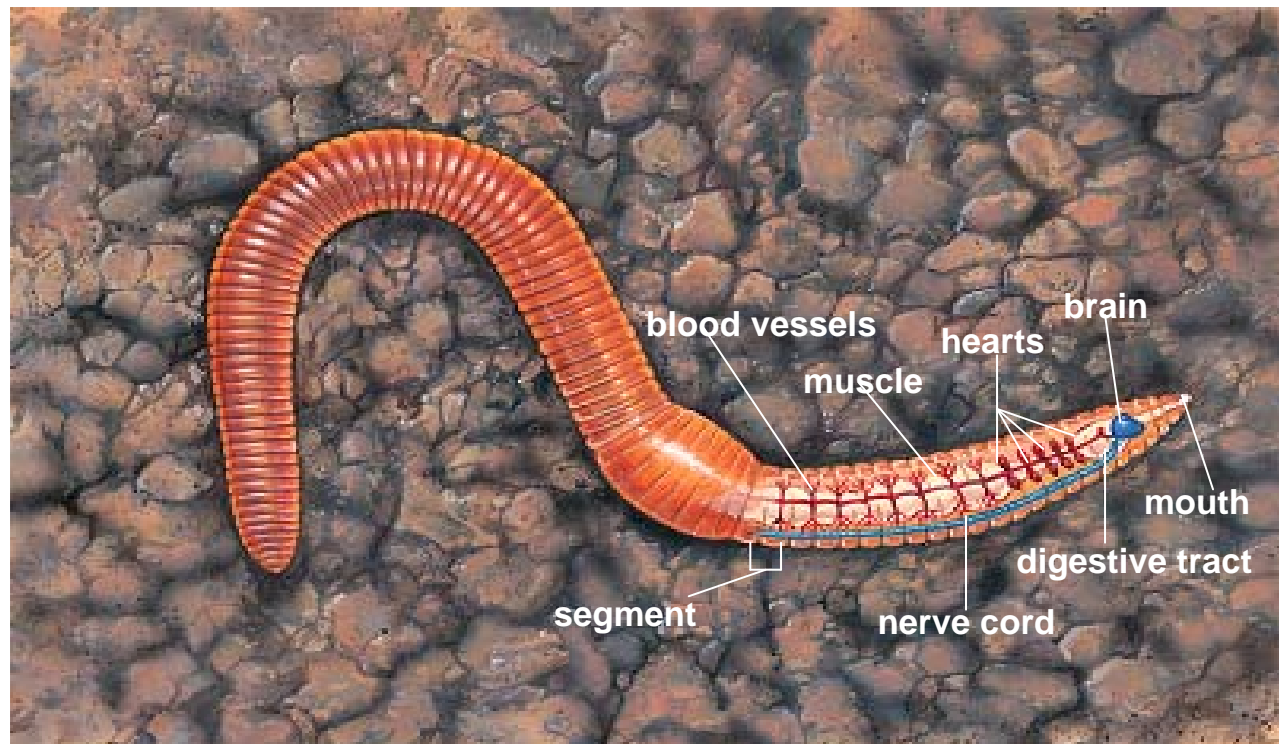
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- Mollusks have a variety of reproductive strategies.
 - Most strategies involve sexual reproduction.
 - Some species are hermaphrodites.

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▶ Annelids have segmented bodies.

- Segmentation refers to the repeated sections of an annelid's body.
- The coelom is a fluid-filled space completely surrounded by muscle.



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- There are three groups of annelids.
 - earthworms
 - marine worms
 - leeches

