

Chapter 25 Terms -- Worms and Mollusks

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Pharynx- in free-living flatworms, the tube like muscular organ that can extend out of the mouth and suck food particles into the digestive tract.

Flame cell- in flatworms, a cilia-lined, bulb like cell that moves and certain substances into excretory tubules for elimination outside the body.

Ganglion- group of nerve-cell bodies that coordinates incoming and outgoing nerve impulses.

Regeneration- ability to replace or regrow body parts missing due to predation or damage.

Scolex- parasitically adapted, knoblike anterior end of a tapeworm, having hooks and suckers that attach to the host's intestinal lining.

Proglottid- continuously formed, detachable section of a tapeworm that contains male and female reproductive organs, flame cells, muscles, and nerves; breaks off when its eggs are fertilized and passes out of the host's intestine.

Hydrostatic skeleton- the pseudocoelom in roundworms; the fluid within a closed space that gives rigid support for muscles to work against.

Trichinosis- disease caused by eating raw or undercooked meat, usually pork, infected with *Trichinella* larvae.

Mantle- membrane that surrounds a mollusk's internal organs.

Radula- rasping tongue like organ with rows of teeth that many mollusks use feeding.

Gill- respiratory structure of most mollusks and aquatic arthropods.

Open circulatory system- blood is pumped out of vessels into open spaces surrounding body organs.

Closed circulatory system- blood is confined to the vessels as it moves through the body.

Nephridium- structure through which most mollusks eliminate metabolic wastes from cellular processes.

Siphon- tubular organ through which octopuses and squids eject water, at times, so rapidly that their movements appear jet-propelled.

Crop- sac in which food and soil are stored until they pass to the earthworm's gizzards.

Gizzard- muscular sac in birds that contains hard particles that helps grind soil and food before they pass into the intestine.

Seta- tiny bristle that digs into soil and anchors an earthworm as it moves forward.

Clitellum- thickened band of segments that produce a cocoon from which young earthworms hatch.

Auricle- chemical sensitive cells are concentrated on small projections.

