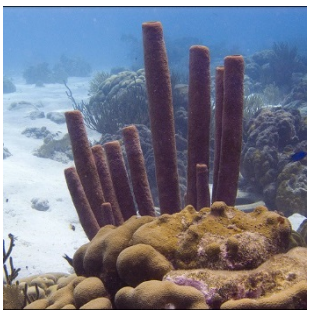
Invertebrate characteristics

Look at the pictures of these invertebrates which have been given their Latin species names. Assign each invertebrate to its correct class and/or order

Sagartia elegans  Photo Steve Knight Lives in the sea Symmetrical about centre Wavy spines on shell	**Besouro-desfoliador**  Photo Enio Branco Six legs Antennae Wings	**Radopholus similis**  Photo Scot Nelson Waxy cuticle Long thin body No limbs	**Pseudobiceros cf. bedfordi**  Photo Matthius Liffers Flat body Lives in sea Lays eggs
Ocypode quadrata  Photo Bob Peterson Hard exoskeleton Ten legs Antennae	**Amynthas aspergillum**  Photo Thomas Brown Segmented body No limbs Lays eggs	**Leucauge venusta**  Photo USGS Bee Inventory Hard exoskeleton Eight legs No antennae	**Scolopendra polymorpha**  Photo Matt Reinbold Over twenty legs Segmented body Has antennae
Rhizostoma pulmo  Photo Arne Kuilman Jelly like body Lives in the sea Stinging tentacles	**Pteraeolidia ianthina**  Photo Sylke Rohrlach Three part body No legs No shell	**Aplysina lacunsoa**  Photo Waywuwei No limbs or head Lives in water Filter feeder	

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Engaging Science

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Sponges	Molluscs	Nematodes	Cnidarians
• Sponges always live in water • They have no limbs, no head and no internal organs. • They feed by filtering nutrients from the water	• Molluscs have soft bodies divided into three body parts, the head, the internal body and the foot • Most molluscs have a shell though some, like the slug, do not	• Nematodes are ling, slim worms that are round like spaghetti. They have a tough, waxy cuticle. • Nematodes can live anywhere, including in the human body.	• Cnidarians have bodies are made of jelly. • The name means nettle because many have stinging tentacles • They eat other animals and algae.
Annelids	**Flatworms**	**Echinoderms**	**Arthropods**
• Annelids are worms with segmented bodies • They have no limbs. • They are usually small, though some like the ribbon worm can grow up to 100m long!	• These are worms with flattened bodies. • Some flatworms live independently and others are parasites that live in the bodies of other animals.	• Name means spiny skinned and many have spines. • They have radial symmetry – they are symmetrical about a central point • Most echinoderms eat molluscs. • They are symmetrical about a central point	• Arthropods have exoskeletons. • Most have segmented bodies with at least one pair of legs on each segment. • Arthropods are the biggest group of invertebrates. They can be divided into four orders: Insects, Crustaceans, Myriapods and Arachnids
Insects	**Arachnids**	**Crustaceans**	**Myriapods**
• Insects have exoskeletons. • They have six legs • They have three body parts, the head, the thorax and the abdomen • Many have wings • They have antennae	• Arachnids have eight legs • Their bodies are divided into two parts • They have no wings and no antennae	• Crustaceans have exoskeletons • They have antennae • Their bodies are segmented • Many have ten legs	• They have long, cylindrical bodies with an exoskeleton • They have many legs, at least 20 and often more • They have antennae

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