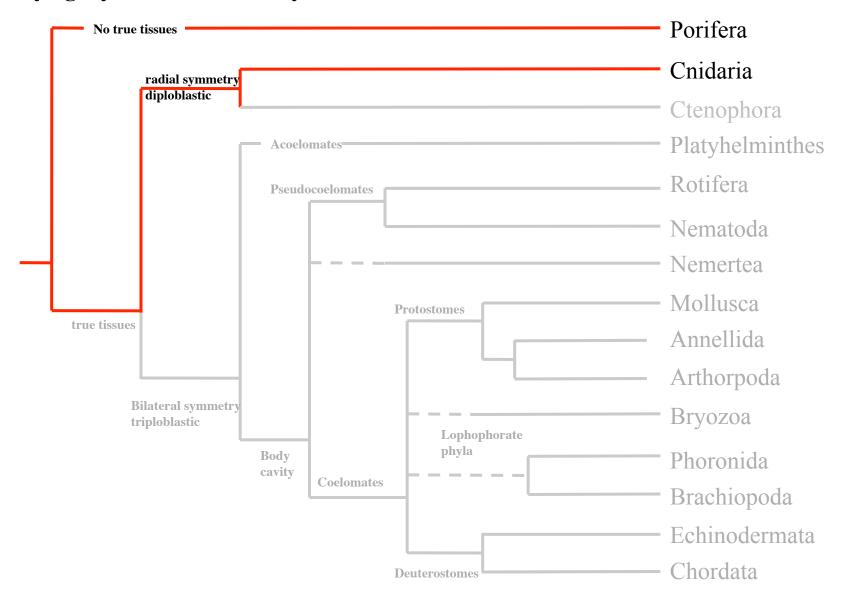
Diversity of Life – Animals

CNIDARIA (jellyfish, anemones, corals)



A Phylogeny of the Animal Phyla

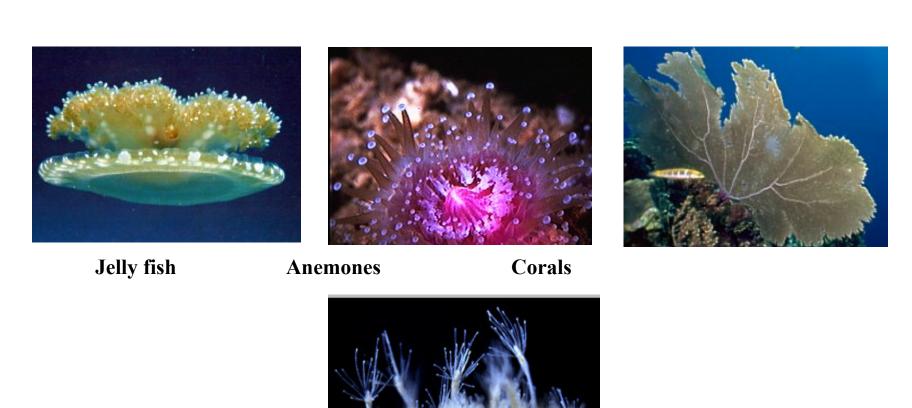


Cnidaria - jellyfish, corals, anemones

- Description
 Animals that are
 - diploblastic
 - gastrovascular cavity
 - single opening (mouth + anus)

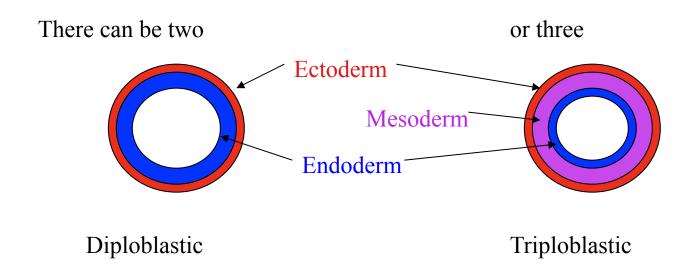


Cnidaria - jellyfish, corals, anemones



Hydroids

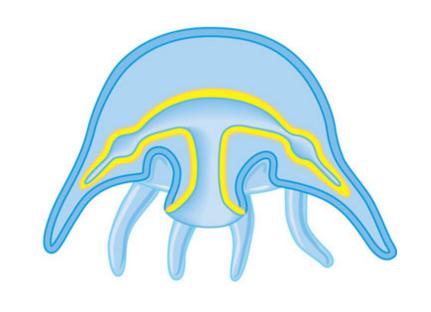
Cnidarians are diploblastic animals (2 germ layers)



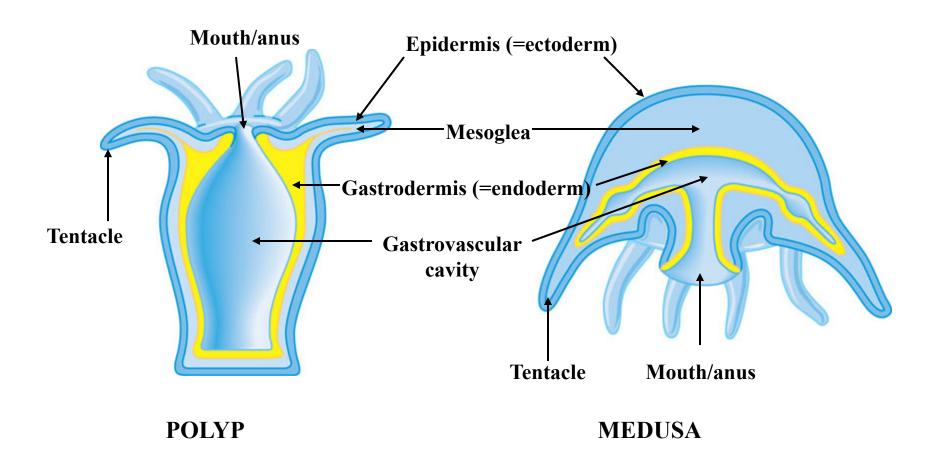


POLYP

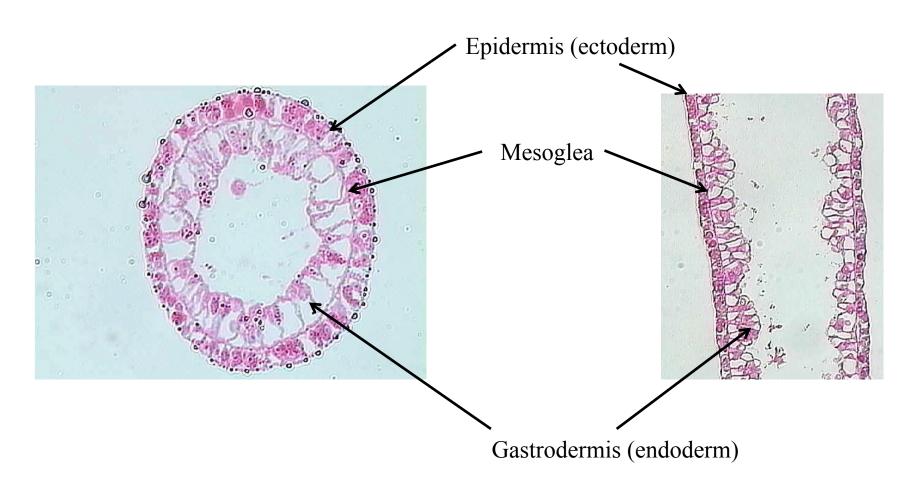
Both forms are present in the life cycles of most enidarians

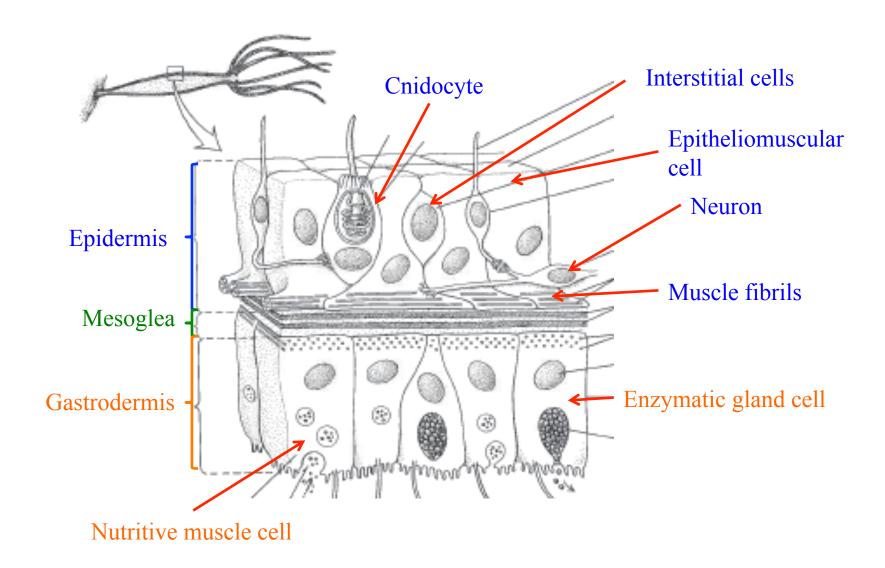


MEDUSA



Note: No Mesoderm





Epidermis Epitheliomuscular cells – form outer covering of animal

- contractile

Interstitial cells – produce other kinds of cells including sperm and egg

Cnidocytes – feeding cells

Neurons – nerve cells: part of the nerve net

Muscle fibrils – contractile fibres – allow movement

Cnidocytes – feeding cells

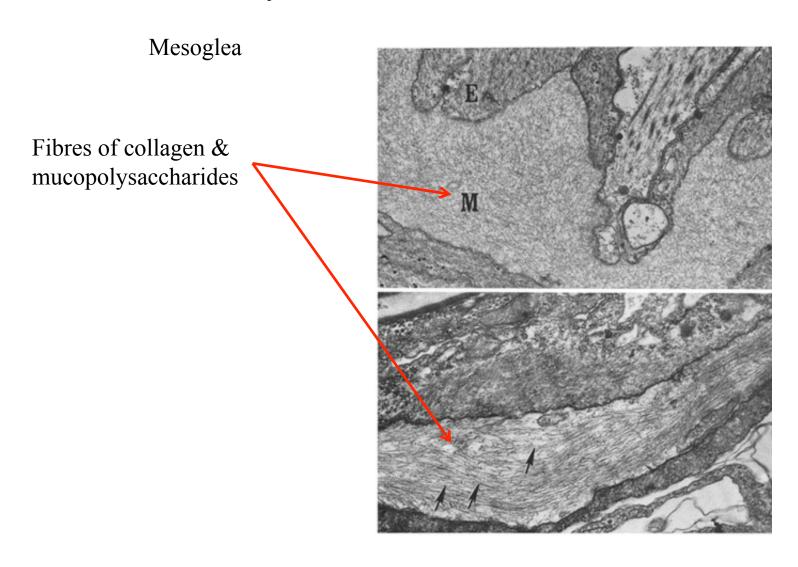
Neurons – nerve cells: part of the nerve net

Gastrodermis Nutritive muscle cell - takes in food from gastrovascular cavity

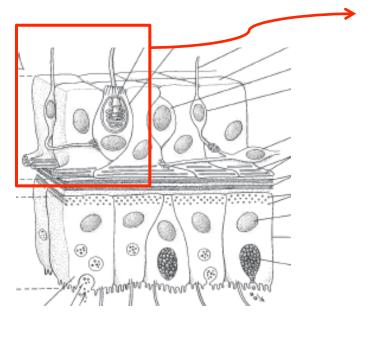
Enzymatic gland cell - secretes enzymes to 'pre-digest' food

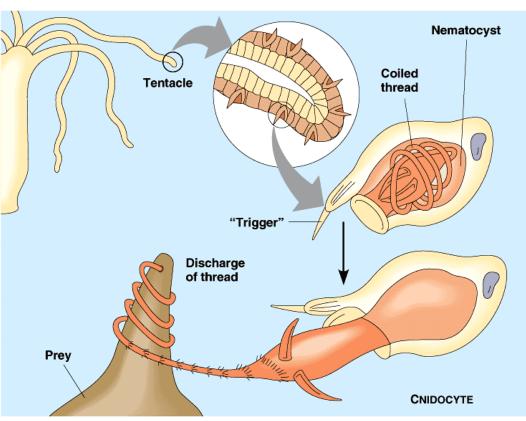
Mesoglea



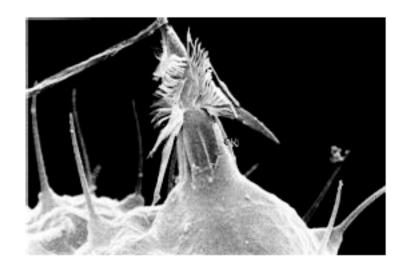


Cnidaria - Feeding



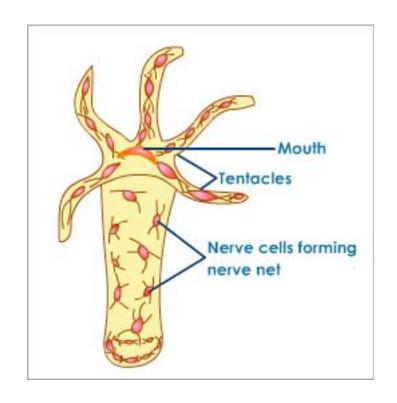


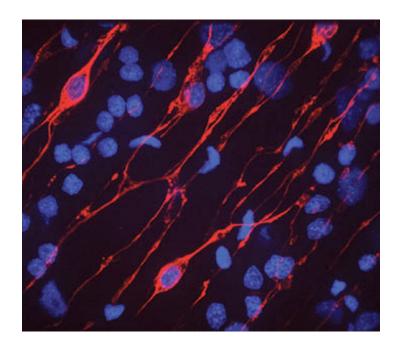
Cnidaria - Feeding

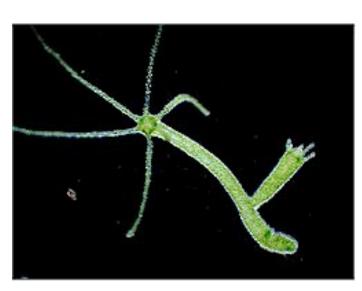




Cnidaria – Nerves and Movement

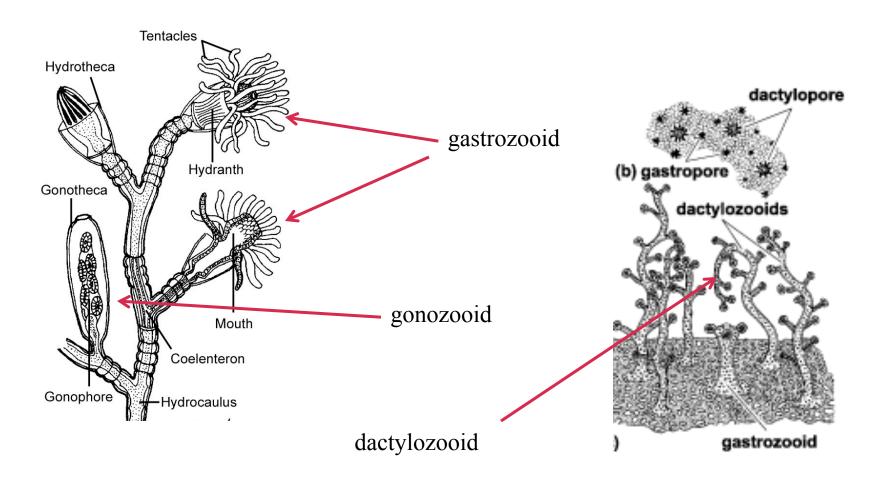






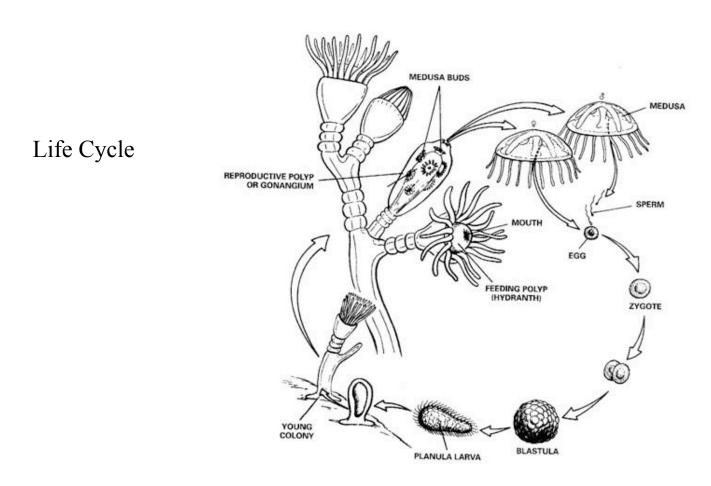












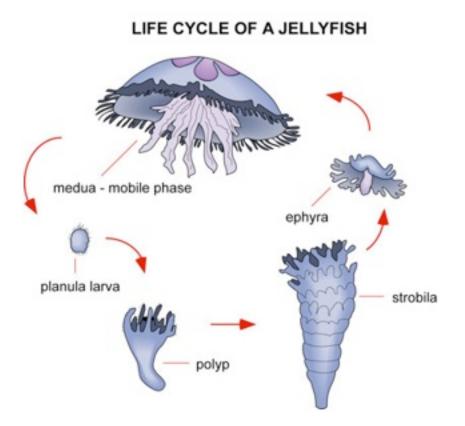
2. Scyphozoa - jellyfish-exist as a medusa - polyp stage is reduced







3. Anthozoa - anemones and true corals -exist as a polyp - medusa stage is absent





3. Anthozoa - anemones and true corals
-exist as a polyp - medusa stage is absent





3. Anthozoa - anemones and true corals
-exist as a polyp - medusa stage is absent

