



Invertebrate Vocabulary

an-ne-lid (àn¹e-lid) **worm** *noun* **Annel** = ring **id** = body

Segmented worms of the phylum Annelida. Includes earthworms, leeches, and marine worms.

ar-thro-pod (är¹thre-pòd´) *noun* **Arthro** = joint **Pod** = foot

Any of numerous invertebrate animals of the phylum Arthropoda, including the insects, crustaceans, and arachnids that are characterized by pairs of jointed legs, a segmented body and a hard exoskeleton made of chitin.

bi-valve (bì¹vàlv´) *noun* **Bi** = two **Valv** = door

A mollusk, that has a shell consisting of two hinge valves, such as an oyster or a clam.

ceph-a-lo-pod (sèf¹e-le-pòd´) *noun* **Cephalo** = head **Pod** = foot

Any of various marine mollusks, having a large head, large eyes, prehensile tentacles, and, in most species, an ink sac containing a dark fluid as the octopus, squid.

chi-tin (kìt¹n) *noun* **Greek Khiton** = tunic

A protein comprising the main skeletal component in arthropods.

coe-len-ter-ate (sì-lèn¹te-rât´) *noun* **Coel** = hollow **Enter** = Inside **Ate** = having

Radially symmetrical, predominantly marine invertebrate animal of the phylum Coelenterata, having a mouth, single body cavity, tentacles, and specialized stinging cells (nematocysts). The phylum includes the sea anemones, corals, jellyfish, and hydroids.

crus-ta-cean (krù-stâ¹shen) *noun* **Crusta** = shell

Any of various predominantly aquatic arthropods of the class Crustacea, including lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and barnacles, characteristically having a segmented body, a chitinous exoskeleton, and paired, jointed limbs.

e-chi-no-derm (î-kì¹ne-dûrm´) *noun* **Echino** = spiny **Derm** = skin

Any of numerous radially symmetrical marine invertebrates of the phylum Echinodermata. They have an external skeleton, no head, and a unique water-vascular system with tube-feet. Echinoderms have extensive powers of regeneration of lost or injured parts. All members of the phylum live on the sea floor. They included the sea stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, sand dollars, and brittle stars.

gas-tro-pod (gàs¹tre-pòd´) *noun* **Gastro** = stomach **Pod** = foot

Any of various mollusks, characteristically having a single, usually coiled shell, a ventral muscular foot for locomotion, and eyes and feelers located on a distinct head.

in-ver-te-brate (în-vûr¹te-brîit) *noun* **In** = no **Vertebr** = vertebra **Ate** = having

Any multicellular animal lacking a backbone. Invertebrates include all animals except the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, which are in the phylum Chordata. The major invertebrate groups are the segmented or annelid worms, arthropods, coelenterates, echinoderms, flatworms, mollusks, nematodes, and sponges.

mol-lusk also **mol-lusc** (mòl¹esk) *noun* **Latin Molluscus** = thin shelled

Any of numerous chiefly marine invertebrates of the phylum Mollusca, typically having a soft unsegmented body, a mantle, and a protective calcareous shell and including the edible shellfish and the snails.

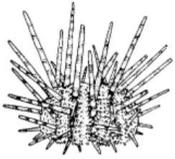
po-rif-er-a (pe-rîf¹er-e) *noun* **Por** = passage **Fera** = one that bears

The invertebrate phylum made up by the sponges.



Marine Invertebrate Match

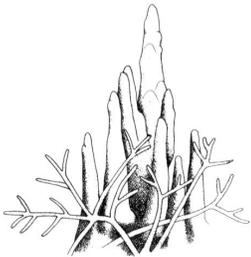
Draw a line between the picture of the organism and name of the group it belongs to.



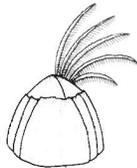
Sea Urchin



Sponge



Coral



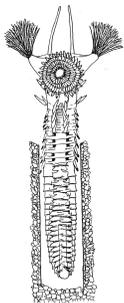
Barnacle



Lightning Whelk



Sand Dollar

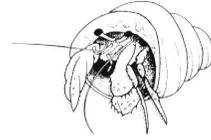


Sabellariid Worm



Sea Anemone

Echinoderm



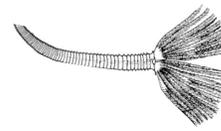
Hermit Crab

Mollusk - Gastropod



Banded Tulip

Coelenterate



Feather Duster
Worm

Mollusk - Cephalopod



Clam

Porifera



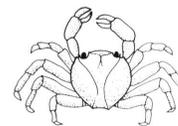
Octopus

Crustacean



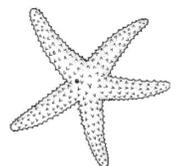
Jellyfish

Annelid



Marsh Crab

Mollusk - Bivalve



Sea Star