Flatworm Web Quest

http://www.earthlife.net/inverts/platyhelminthes.html

1. What does the name Platyhelminthes mean?

2. What type of symmetry do flatworms have?

3. How do flatworms reproduce?

4. What does it mean to have a blind gut?

5. Flatworms all have a mouth but NO ________________

   http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/platyhelminthes/platyhelminthes.html

6. Flatworms are called acoelomates, in reference to their body structure.
   a. Do flatworms have a stomach?

7. How do flatworms breathe?

8. What does it mean to be paraphyletic?


9. What does it mean to be triploblastic?
   a. Name the 3 layers in flatworms.

10. Describe digestion in flatworms.
11. What are Flame Cells?

*Click on the name of a Class below to learn more:*

1. Class **Turbellaria** (turbellarians, flatworms)
   a. How many species of Turbellarians are there?
   b. Describe how Turbellarians swim?
   c. What do members of Tubellaria eat?
   d. What is the role of **protonephridia**

2. Class **Trematoda** (parasitic flukes)
   a. What does it mean when it says all Trematodes are parasites?
   b. What does it mean to have an external layer that is syncytial?
   c. What causes schistosomiasis?

3. Class **Cestoda**
   a. What is the common name for Class Cestoda?
   b. What are 4 differences between flatworms in Class Cestoda compared to other worms?
   c. What is a scolex? Why is it needed?
4. How do you get tapeworms?

5. Where does a tapeworm develop from an egg into a larva?

6. How long can an adult tapeworm get?

7. Where can a tapeworm migrate if it leaves the intestines?

8. What are some of the symptoms a person might experience if they have a tapeworm?

9. How does a person prevent getting infected?

10. How is a person treated if they are infected?
PLANARIA

http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/course/zo150/mozley/fall/flatworm.jpg

Use the Diagram found on this page to identify structures A through K

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
I.
J.
K.