

Flatworms have a middle tissue layer called mesoderm and they also have organs. **Phylum Platyhelminthes**



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

**The flatworm
is flat so things
diffuse
through the
solid body.**

Class Turbellaria

Free-living marine flatworms



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

Class

Cestoda

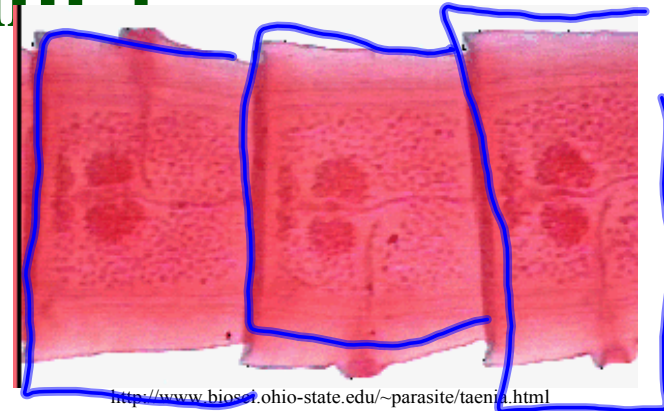
ex tapeworms

**They attach
themselves to
their host's
intestine.**



<http://www.parasitecleanse.com/GALLERY.HTM>

Tapeworms grow by adding
proglotids (rectangular body
sections that are a complete
reproductive unit)



The sections
are added and
the tapeworm
can get to be
40 feet long.

Beef tapeworm
lives in the muscle
tissue of infected
Cattle where
they are enclosed
in cyst.

Class Trematoda

Largest class called flukes.

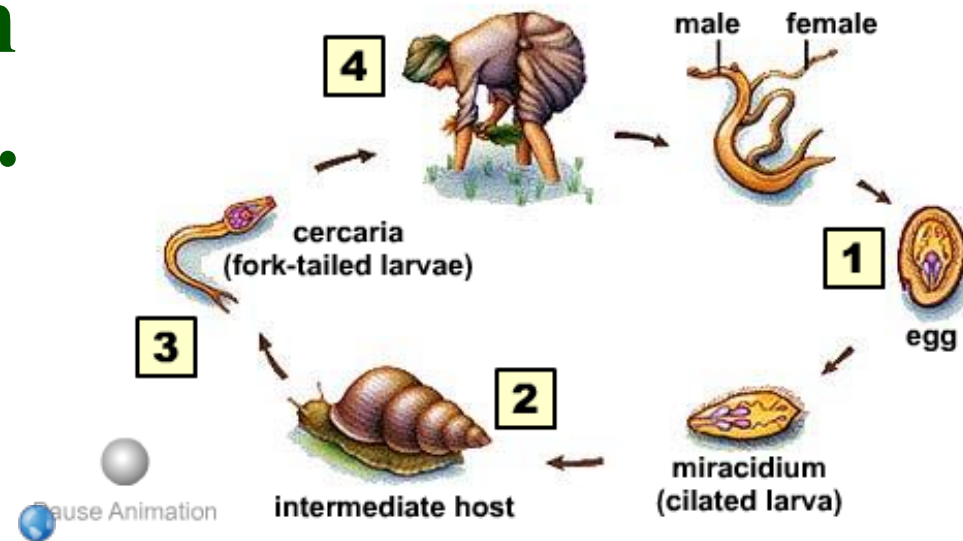
They have a tegument (thick
Outer **covering) so they are**
not digested **by their hosts.**



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Schistosomiasis-
bore through a
host's foot in
infected water.

Flukes usually
have 2
hosts.



http://trc.ucdavis.edu/biosci10v/bis10v/media/ch16/blood_fluke.html

Phylum Nematoda

Roundworms

They have a

One-way
digestive

system.

mouth
& anus

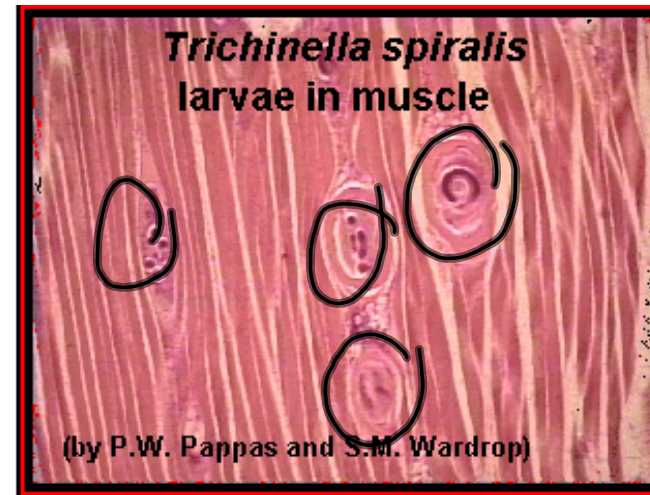
About 50
roundworms
species are
plant or
animal
parasites.

Ascaris- eggs
are carried
through
human
waste to the
soil. They are
then ingested.

The worms
can enter the
blood stream
and be carried
to the lung
or other
places.



**Trichinosis- is a
disease from
eating
perk that is not
fully cooked.**



<http://www.biosci.ohio-state.edu/~parasite/trichinella.html>

Page 654
2-11