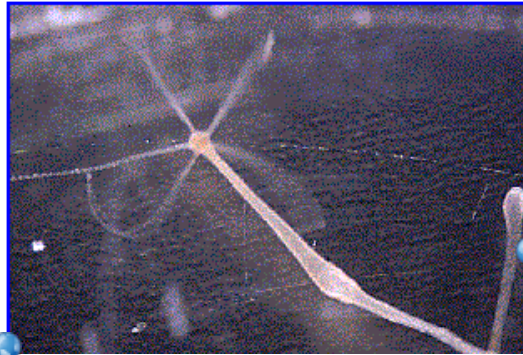


Phylum

- Cnidarians
  - Sea anemone, jellyfish, hydra, coral



<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/hydrozoa.html>



<http://www.cyhaus.com/marine/anemone.htm>

- Two body forms
  - Medusa - free-floating jelly-like forms
    - Often umbrella shaped



<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~ortogero/jellyfish.html>

- Polyp- forms are tube like and attached to a rock
  - Usually fringe like tentacles surround the mouth located at the free end of the body



<http://www.cyhaus.com/marine/anemone.htm>

- Many exist only as a polyp while some only as medusa
- Some have both phases in their life

Cnidarians have tissues

- There are 2 body layers ectoderm and endoderm

## Cnidocytes

- The tentacles have stinging cells
- These are what give the phylum their name
- Within each there is a nematocyst (small barbed harpoon)



- Some contain deadly toxins, some only stun and kill
- When the food is stung the tentacles then push the food into the gastrovascular cavity

## Extra cellular digestion

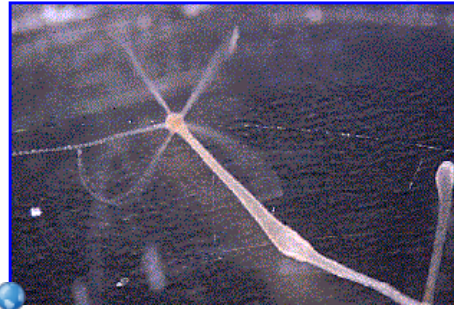
- Digestion occurs outside the cell
- Enzymes break down food into small fragments
- The cells lining the cavity engulf the fragments

- Digestion completes  
intercellularly
- This allows cnidarians to feed on things  
larger than their cells



## Class Hydrozoa- most primitive cnidarians

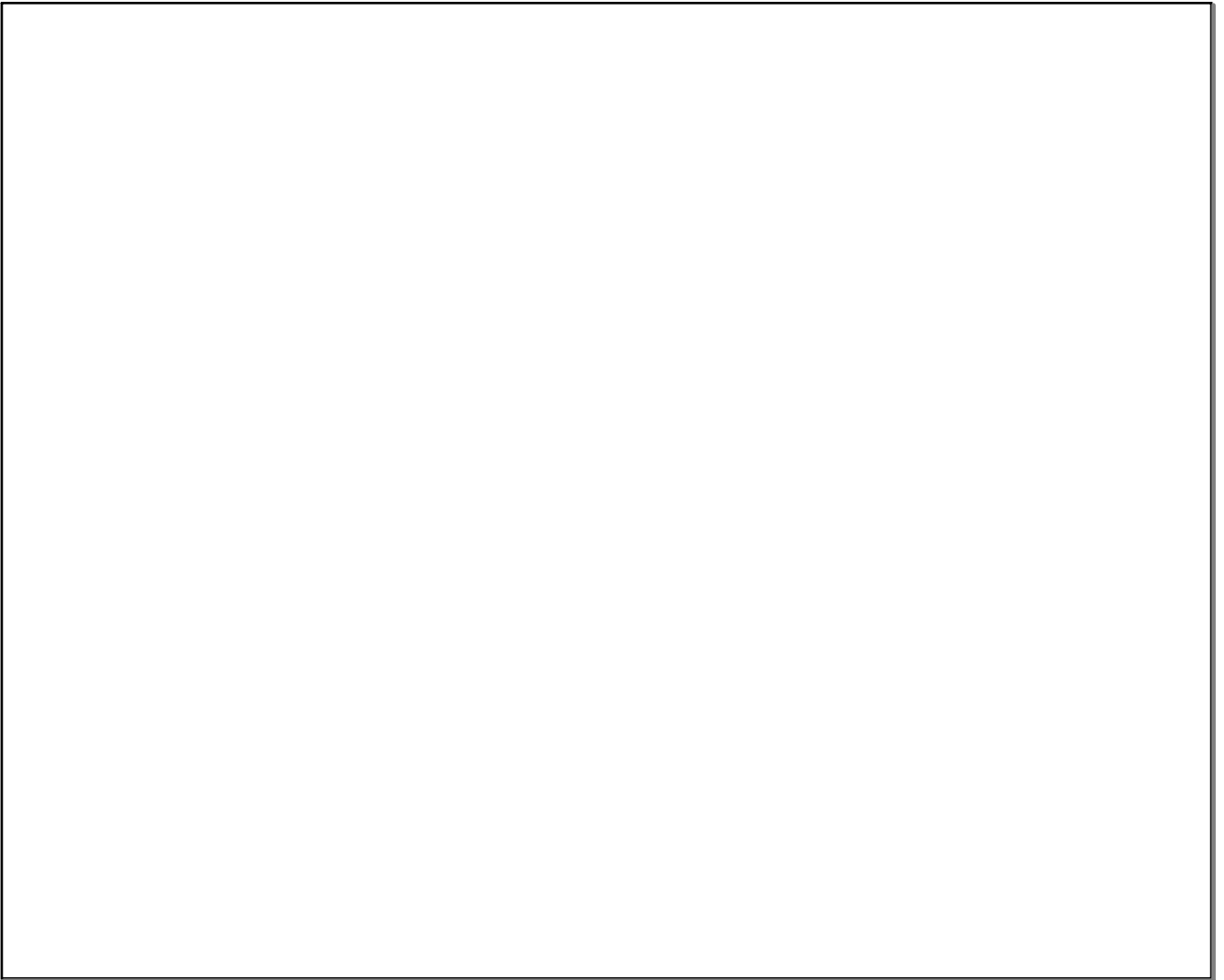
- Colonial organism
- Spend life as medusa and polyp

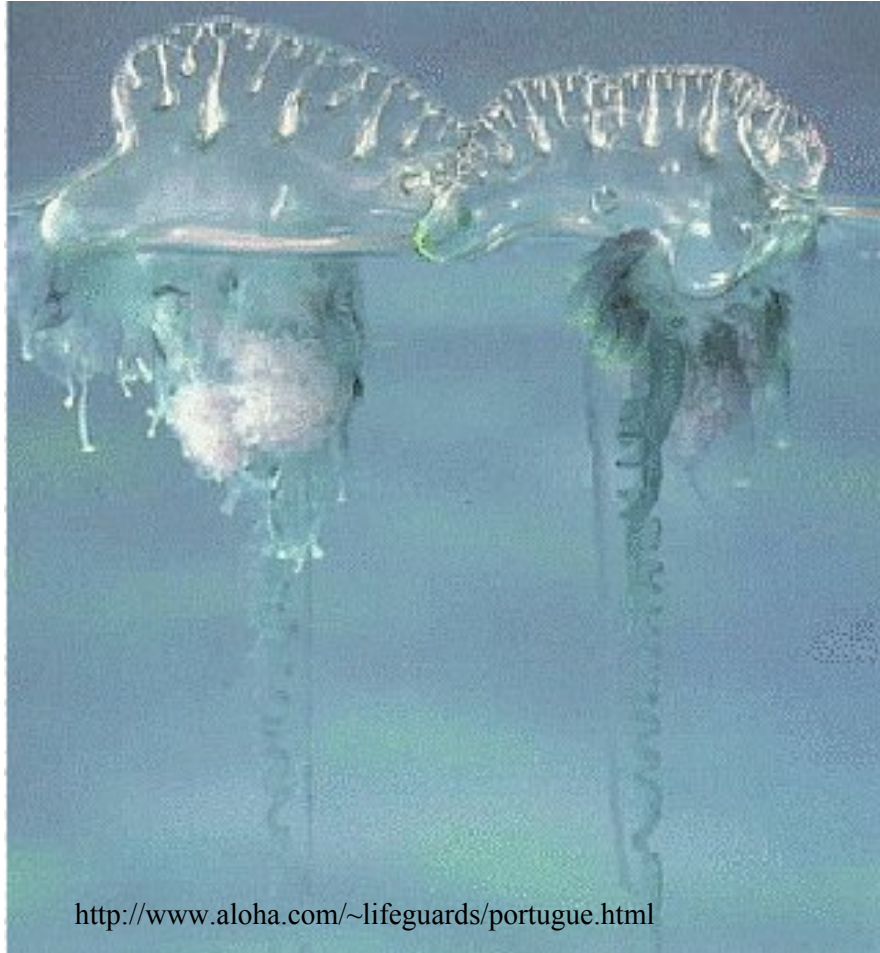


<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/hydrozoa.html>

- Freshwater
  - *Hydra* are unique because they exist only as polyps
  - Solitary
  - Live in quiet lakes, ponds, or streams
  - Basal disk secrete substance to glide on
  - Sometimes they move by tumblin

- Marine
- Live together in colonies
- Portuguese man-of-war
- Incorporate medusa and polyps
- A gas filled float allows the animal to float on the surface of the water





<http://www.aloha.com/~lifeguards/portugue.html>

- Tentacles reach up to 50ft long
- They are used to stun and entangle prey
- They have powerful neurotoxin in the tentacles
- It is even harmful to humans.

- Reproduction in hydrozoans

- In most polyps reproduce asexually by budding
- Many are also capable of sexual reproduction

- Class Scyphozoa
  - Latin skyphos cup zoia animal
  - True jellyfish
  - Active predators that ensnare their prey with their tentacles
  - Some are as small as a thimble others are as large as a queen-size mattress



- In many Asian countries they eat

jellyfish

- The salt in the food breaks down the toxins.



<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~ortogero/jellyfish.html>

- Class Anthozoans

- Largest class
- Only polyps
- Bright color like sea anemones and corals
- thick stalk like body surrounded with tentacles in groups of 6

- Nearly all shallow water ones have symbiotic algae such as dinoflagellates
- The color of most of these is actually the dinoflagellate



<http://www.coralreef.noaa.gov/>



<http://www.cyhaus.com/marine/anemone.htm>

- Sea anemones

- 0.2 inches to 4.0 inches

- feed on fish and other things that swim past their tentacles

- when touched they retract their tentacles and curl into a tight ball

- They can reproduce by pulling themselves in 2 halves
  - this results in large population of genetically identical sea anemones



<http://www.cyhaus.com/marine/anemone.htm>

- Corals
  - Live in colonies called reef
  - Live in Symbiotic relationships with algae
    - The algae provides Food while the coral provides Shelter

- The top layer of the reef has living polyp
  - The coral are living on top of old skeletons

- As many as 3000 species of animals live on one reef
- Coral reef protect coastlines from wave erosion
- The Great Barrier Reef is the largest
  - 1,200 miles distance from Warren to Dallas, Texas. 19 hours



