

Round Worms

Domain – Eukaryote

Kingdom – Anamalia

Phylum – Nematoda

Class – Phasmida

Genus – Ascaris

Species – lumbricoides

ID – parasitic roundworm

Important:

Phylum name means – round worm

Habitat - free-living and parasitic

Coelom - Psuedocoelomate

Symmetry / Body Plan - Bilateral symmetry & unsegmented.

Cellular Organization - Triploblastic

- Have a cuticle that is shed during molting.
- Have an epidermally produces exoskeleton that is molted at least once during the life cycle.

Reproduction – Diecious

- Males have copulatory spicules and a curved cloaca.

Digestion - Have a complete digestive track.

- Distribution of nutrients, & removal of metabolic wastes are both accomplished by psuedocoel functions.
- Simple excretory system consisting of lateral lines.

Circulation – Coelomic fluid often acts as a simple circulatory system.

Nervous system - ring-like brain around pharynx

Key characteristics / special adaptations / unique feature

- Hydrostatic skeleton.
- Cuticle
- Many Nematodes possess anterior sensory organs called “**Amphids**” & posterior sensory organs called “**Phasmids**”, which is where the classification (class) is derived from.