Biology: Intro to Animalia PLEASE STUDY THIS COPY

HW: 26.1, 29.1,29.2 name:

**Animalia Intro Vocab list:** evolutionary phylogeny according to the Tree of Life

**cephalization:** Concentration of senses and feeding structures towards the head

**acoelomate:** Organism without a cavity between the wall and the digestive tract

**pseudocoelomate:** Organisms with a false fluid-filled cavity; partially lined tissue

**coelomate:** Organisms with a true fluid-filled cavity, fully lined with tissue

**segmentation:** Division of body into repeated, similar regions

**specialization:** Concept employed to diversify cell functions/organ systems

**protostome:** Embryological class division; blastopore becomes mouth

**deuterostome:** Embryological class division; blastopore becomes anus

**asymmetry:** Lack of symmetry (ie. Sponge, Amoeba)

**bilateral:** Sagittal plane divide organism into two identical halves

**radial:** Any plane from central axis divides organisms evenly; “pizza cutter” symmetry

**biradial:** Symmetry characterized by two perpendicular longitudinal planes

**anterior** Of or toward the front; head

**posterior:** Of or toward the rear; caudal

**dorsal:** Of or toward the upper surface; back

**ventral:** Of or toward the lower surface; underbelly

**open system:**  a system that exposes itself internally; eg. contents ‘wash’ over internal cavity

**closed system:** a system that does not become exposed; eg. contained in tubes

**intracellular:** ‘within the cell’; a description of system complexity

**gills:** respiratory devices oft resembling a feather; in some arthropods, mollusks…

**gastrovascular cavity:** area within a hydra where digestion takes place

**exoskeleton:** a support system on the surface of an organism

**endoskeleton:** a support structure contained deep to/within the organism

**hydrostatic skeleton:** a system of support based on water pressure

**ganglion:** a ‘knot’ in a nerve; potential archetype of future brain

**nerve net:** a simple nervous system that permits limited reflexes

**nephridia:** a precursor to kidneys; function as early excretory systems; annelids,molluscs

**diffusion:** a process; ‘mov’t of materials from high conc. to low conc.

**fragmentation:** asexual reproduction by breaking apart

**hermaphroditic:** having both sexes in one organism

**animal:** multicellular heterotroph capable of response and reproduction

**sessile:** term applied to a stationary organism

**filter feeder:** organism that ingests passively; environment brings food

**detritus:** dead organic material

**decomposer:** an organism that feeds off dead organic material

**direct development:** young appear to be a smaller version of adult; eg. grasshopper

**indirect development:** young are altogether different in form from adults; eg, butterfly

**rookery:** a group of penguins

**“turtling”:** act of male sheltering the winter in rotations

**annually monogamous:** to take on a new mate for a year each year

**terrestrial organism:** a land organism

**external fertilization:** gametes fuse outside the female’s body

**internal fertilization:** gametes fuse inside the female’s body

**survival stimuli:** avoiding predators, identifying/finding a mate, finding food

**parasite** organism living off a host