PHYLUM - ANNELIDA
GENERAL CHARATERS

1. The term Annelida was proposed by - **Lamarck**
2. In Latin Annulus means – **Ring**
3. Segmented worms – **Annelids**
4. Linneaus placed all invertebrates except in seets in the taxon-**Vermes**
5. Annelids and Arthropods are kept under the taxon Articulata by – **Cuvier**
6. Bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic segmented coelomate invertebrates are – **Annelids**
7. Cephalisation, Digestive glands, circulatory system, True coelom and metemerism were first developed in – **Annelida**
8. Annelids are - **Mostly aquatic, a few are terrestrial and parasitic**
9. Most distinguished feature of Annelida **Homonomous metamerism**
10. Linear division of body into ideally similar parts each with a set of representatives of all the systems **Metamere**
11. Each ring like segment of Annelid is called - **Metamere**
    (a) Internally annelid segments are separated by - **inter segmental grooves**
    (b) Internally annelid segments are separated by - **Septa**
    (c) New segments in annelids formed in the region just in front of the - **Anal segment or pygridium**
12. The growth zone located just in front of the pygridium is called - **teloblastic growth zone**
13. Body of Annelids is divided in to - **Prostomium, trunk, pygidium**
14. Annelids exhibit bilateral Symmetry
15. Annelids possess **Dermo muscular** Body wall
16. Body covering - **Cuticle**
17. Coelom is **Schizocoelom (**Coelom formed by the splitting of mesoderm **- Schizocoel)**
18. In Each segment the no of coelomic cavities **1 pair.**
19. Celomic cavities are separated by **-Dorsal and ventral mesenteries.**
20. Cephalization is more pronounced in Annelids with distrinct **- Head, bearing tentacles, Eyes and Concentration of Nervous system at the anterior end.**
21. Locomotory structures in annelids are - **Setae, parapodia and Suckers**
22. Setae in annelida are made up of - **Chitin**
23. Blood vascular system in annelida is - **Closed type**
24. Polychaeta means - **Numerous setae**
25. Respiratory pigment in Annelida - **Haemoglobin dissolved in plasma**
26. Respiratory pigment in some polychaetes in cludes - haemoertythrin (pink or violet) an chlorocruorin (green)
27. Organs of excertion - **Metanephridia**
28. Nephridia originate from **-Ectoderm**
29. Nervous system in Annelida - **Nerve ring with brain and ganglionated double ventral nerve cord**
30. Sensory organs are - **Eyes, Tentacles & palps**
31. **Mostly unisexual, some are bisexual**
32. Fertilization- **External, except in Leeches**
33. Development in Annelids - **Indirect or direct**
34. Development in Monoecious (Bisexual) annelids is **- Direct**
35. Development in Dioecious (Unisexual) Annelid is **- Indirect**
36. Cleavage - **Spiral, holoblastic and determinate**
37. Larva - **Trochophore** During metamorphosis the larval **episphere** (pretrochal region) becomes- **Prostomium the** larval part posterior to the **telotroch** be comes – **pygridium**
38. Trunk segments develop from - **growth zone** anterior to telotroch

POLYCHAETA

Polychaetes are commonly called **- Bristle worms**

Most of the polychaetes are - **Marine**
Annelids with distinct head bearing simple eyes, tentacles & palps - **Polychaeta**
Organs of Locomotion in Polychaetes are - **Parapodia (Biramous appendages) with many setae**
Clitellum in polychaete **- absent**
In polychaetes the gamates are shed into the coelom and they leave the body mostly through - **Nephridia or by rupturing the body wall.**
Gonoducts in polychaeta are - **absent**
Sexuality - **Unisexual**
Larva - **Trochophore Larva**

Eg:

COMMON NAME	***SCIENTIFIC NAME***
SAND WORM	*NERIES*
POLALOWORM	*EUNICE*
SEAMOUSE	*APHRODITE*
PADDLEWORM	*CHETOPTERUS*
LUGWORM	*ARENICOLA*

OLIGOCHAETA

Oligochaeta means - **Less number of setae**
Oligochaetas are - **Terrestrial and Fresh water forms**
Annelids without head and parapodia but with
less number of setae **- Oligochaeta**
Eyes are **absent** but **photoreceptors** are present in the epidermis
Permanent clitellum is present in - **Oligochaeta**
Clitellum produces a cocoon during **- Breeding season**
Sexuality - **Bisexual**
Site of Fertilization - **Clitellum or Cocoon**
Development - **Direct, Without larval stages**

Eg:

NAME	***DISTRUBUTION/ COMMON NAME***
MEGASCOLEX	SOUTH INDIA
PHERETIMA	MOST COMMON INDIAN EARTHWORM
LUMBRICUS	BRITISH EARTHWORM
TUBIFEX	FRESHWATER OLIGOCHAETA

DRAWIDA grandies - LONGEST EARTHWORM

HIRUDINIEA

Leeches belongs to the class - **Hirudinea**
Marine, fresh water or terrestrial,
Blood sucking ectoparasitic annelids on Vertebrates - **Leeches**
A class of Annelids without Parapodia, Head & Setae- **Hirudinea**
The number of segments in the the body of Hirudineans is - **Definite**
Extrenally Segments shows sub-divisions called - **Annuli**
Internal segmentation and mesenteries are
-**Absent**
Locomotory organs are Anterior and posterior suckers
Ocellin in Hirudinea - **Present**
Setate and parapodia-**absent**
Clitellum in Hirudinea is - **conspicuous only during breeding season**
Coelom is filled with an excretory tissue called - **Botryoidal tissue**

Gonads - **Confined to few genital segments**

1. Sexuality - Copulatin The word Annelida is introduced by J.B.Lamarck (1809).
2. Annelida is the first Eucoelomale and Schizocoelomate phylum.
3. Number of species in Annelida 8670.
4. Phylum Annelida consists of three classes Polychaeta, Oligochaeta and Hirudinea.
   Bristle worms belong to Polychaeta
   Earthworms belong to Oligochaeta
   Leeches belong to Hirudenia
5. Class Archiannelida which was included under the phylum, is treated as a separate phylum at present.
6. Number of species of earthworms reported in India 40.
7. Smallest earthworm is Chaetogaster annandalei.
8. Largest earthworm is Megascolides australis.
9. The longest earthworm of our country is Drawida grandis of South India.