

المحاضرة السابعة / لافقريات / مرحله ثانية / قسم البايونوجي /

الأستاذ الدكتور خيري عبدالله

دودة الأرض / Earth Worm

Phylum Annelida

1 – Earthworms are segmented body (little rings), some of them are aquatic (live in the sea) but most of them live in fresh water habitats and burrow in the sand and damp soil (Earthworm fertilized the soil).

2 – Earthworm , its life cycle , fertilized egg , developed encased by mucous cocoon until its ready to hatch to young earthworm (Juvenile) .

3 - They are 15000 species , range of length 1 mm - 3m (Giant earthworm in Australia)

4 – Body of earthworm is partitioned by septa , only digestive tract , blood vessels and nerve cords penetrate the septa .

5 - Digestive system have pharynx , esophagus , crop , gizzard and intestine .

6 – Circulatory system (network of blood vessels with hemoglobin carrying Oxygen) .

7 – Nervous system have pair of ganglia above and in front of the pharynx (instead of brain) plus dorsal nerve cord run posteriorly along with this nerve , ventral nerve cord also back word .

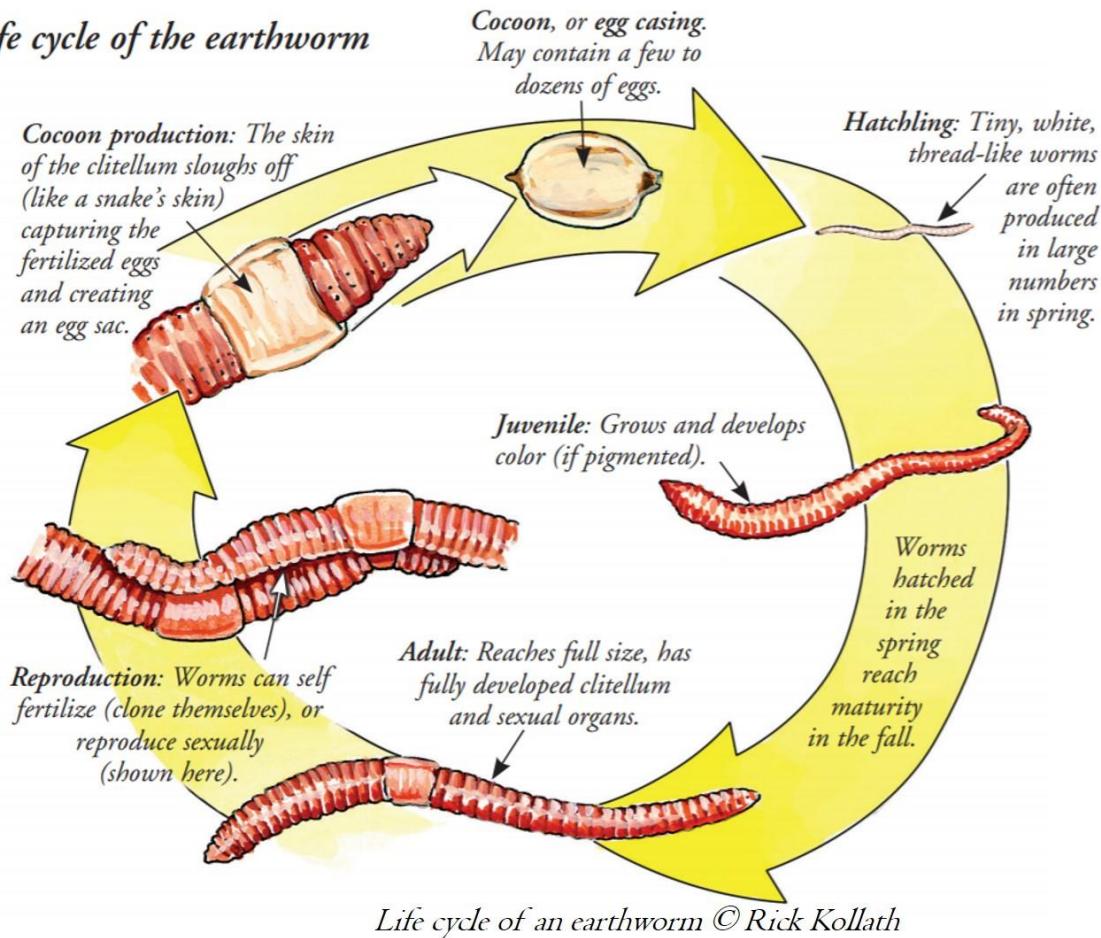
8 – In each segment of the worm is a pair of excretory tubes (metanephridia) to remove waste product from the blood .

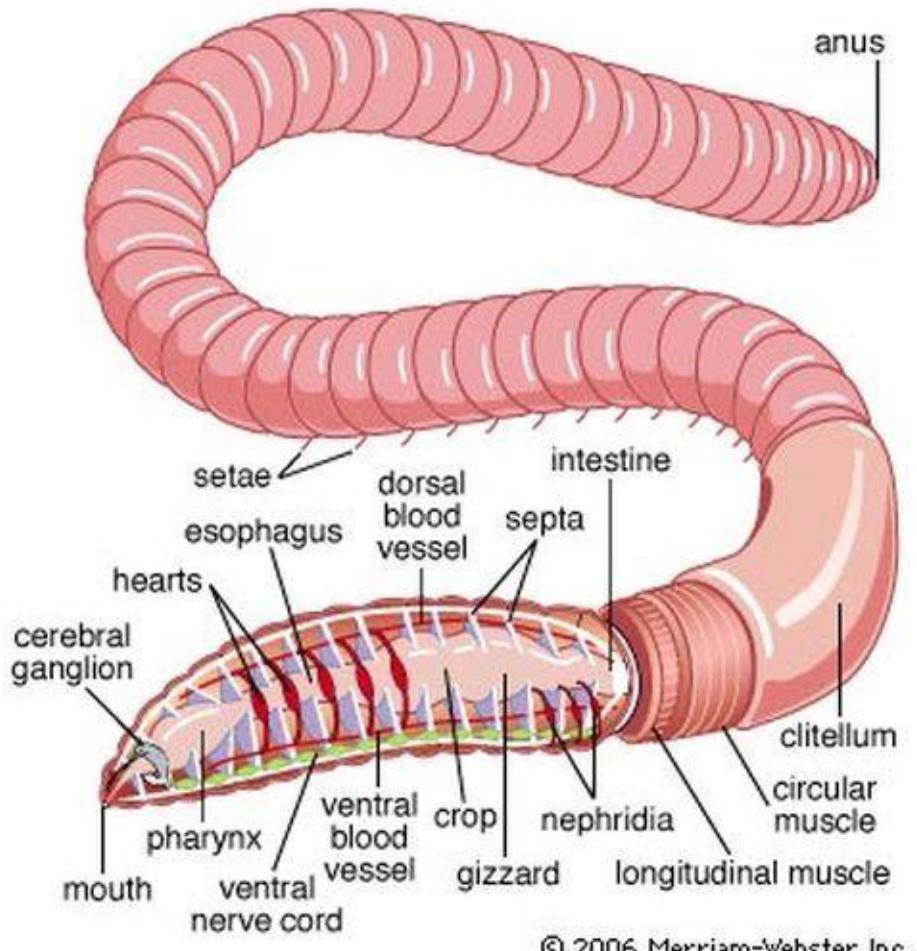
9 – Earthworms are hermaphrodites but cross fertilization occurs between two worms (mating) , exchange sperm .

10 - The clitellum secret mucous to produce conoon , the conoon slide along the body of worm picking up fertilized eggs .

11 – Earthworm can reproduce by regeneration of small fragments of the worm .

Life cycle of the earthworm





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Leeches : *Hirudis medicinalis*

- 1 - The most species of leeches inhabit fresh water but also land leeches that move through moist vegetation . Many leeches feed on other invertebrates and vertebrates
- 2 - Others are blood sucking parasites that feed by attaching temporarily to other animals Vertebrates , .

3 – Number of somites 34 superficially subdivided into annuli .

4 - Has two suckers (Muscularized organs), one at mouth (anterior) of the body , inside (oral or anterior sucker and another one the posterior sucker , both of them used for locomotion and attachment to the host . In general posterior sucker larger than anterior .

5 – Length of leeches 6 - 10 cm , can draw about 4 – 8 ml of blood .





