

Term meanings

- Diploblastic → Animals with 2 germ layers. ectoderm (outer) and endoderm (inner).
- Germ layers → Primary cell layers formed in an embryo that later develop into all tissues and organs of the body.
- embryo → Embryo is the early stage of development of a multi-cellular organism after fertilization and before birth or hatching.
- Sessile animals → are the animals that stay fixed in one place.
- ectoderm → It is the outer germ layer of an embryo.
which forms hair, nails, scales.
- Endoderm → It is the inner germ layer of an embryo.
which forms internal organs.
- Radially Symmetry → If an organism can be divided equally about a central point, similar to pie cut into equal parts.

- water canal system → a network of canals that moves water in (osha) through body (canals) and out (osculum) for feeding, breathing and waste removal.
- Gastrovascular cavity → It is a central body cavity in some animals that digest food and circulate nutrients.
- Tissue → It is the group of similar cells that work together to perform specific function.
- Aquatic animals → are the animals that live in water (freshwater or salt water).
- marine animals → marine animals are animals that live in sea or ocean.
- hypostome → It is the mouthpart structure found in some animals like hydra. ~~and ticks~~
- colonies → Groups of similar organisms living together, often connected or working as unit.
- obelia → colonial marine animal
- solitary → means living alone.
- nematocysts → stinging cells found in coelenterata.
- budding → Budding is an asexual reproduction method where a new individual organism grows from body of parent.

- regeneration → means regrowing lost or damaged body parts.
- unsegmented → means body is in one continuous piece and not divided into repeated units.
- dorsoventrally flat → body is flattened from top to bottom (back to belly).
- Sucker → It is a cup like structure used by some animals to attach, hold or stick onto surfaces or hosts.
- Parenchyma → means soft, living packing tissue that fills spaces in the body of simple animals.
short → soft filling tissue
- ventral surface → lower or belly side.
- anterior part → front end of an animal's body
- circulatory system → It is the body system that transports blood, nutrients, gases and wastes throughout the body.
- hermaphrodite → A hermaphrodite is an organism that has both male and female reproductive organs in the same body.
- flame cell → A flame cell is a special excretory cell found in flatworms to remove waste and extra water from the body.

- Internal fertilization → Internal fertilization is when the male's sperm joins the female's egg inside her body to form a zygote.
- Fragmentation → It is the type of asexual reproduction where an organism breaks into two or more pieces and each piece grows into a new complete organism.
- Bilaterally symmetrical body → A body is bilaterally symmetrical when it can be divided into two equal halves along a single plane so that left and right sides are mirror images.
- Slender → thin or narrow.
- Cylindrical → It means shaped like a cylinder.
- Tapered → Gradually becoming thinner toward one end.
- Parasitic → It describes an organism that lives on or inside another organism (host) and takes its food or benefits from it, usually harming the host in the process.
- Digestive system → The digestive system is the group of organs in the body that work together to break down food, absorb nutrients, and remove waste.
- Protonephridia → excretory system of ^{some} simple animals that removes wastes using flame cells and tubules.

- Papillae → Small, finger-like or nipple like projections on the surface of an organ.
- ~~Thin~~ cuticle → A cuticle is a thin, protective layer found on the surface of plants, nails or some animals.
- moist skin → skin that is slightly wet
- nephridia → excretory organs that removes metabolic waste like urea and excess water from the body.
- nerve cell → Specialized cell that carries messages between brain and other parts of the body.
- appendages → body parts that extend from main body and help in movement, sensing or other functions.
- thorax → middle part of body.
- Abdomen → the body region containing digestive, excretory, and reproductive organs.
- antennae → Paired sensory organs on the head that detect touch, smell or vibrations.
- chitin → hard, flexible and protective substance.
- exoskeleton → hard outer covering.

- muscular system → all the muscles in the body that help in movement, posture and heat production.
- muscles → body tissue that contract to produce movement.
- nervous system → body's network of nerves that transmits messages and controls activities.
- gills → respiratory organs that take in oxygen from water and release carbon dioxide.
- Trachea → the tube that carries air to and from the lungs.
- compound eyes → eyes that is made of many small units that provide a wide field of vision and detect movement.
(small units? → tiny individual eye called ommatidia)
- Terrestrial → living or growing on land.
- feelers → sensory organs on the head that help animal sense their environments.
- visceral mass → the body region with most internal organs.
- muscular foot → soft, strong ~~per~~ leg.
- mantle → protective tissue layer that covers internal organs.

- Pulmonary sac \rightarrow an air filled sac that functions like lungs for breathing.
- blood vascular system \rightarrow the system of heart and blood vessels that transports blood, nutrients and gases in the body.
- notochord \rightarrow flexible rod like structure that provide support to the body.
- pharyngeal \rightarrow It means related to neck region.
- gill clefts \rightarrow slits in the throat region that let water pass over gills for breathing or feeding.
- Dorsal tubular nerve \rightarrow hold nerve cord on the back.
- nerve cord \rightarrow a cord of nerve fibers.
- closed type blood circulatory system \rightarrow A closed blood circulatory system is a system in which blood flows entirely inside blood vessels.
- oviparous \rightarrow animals that lays egg with embryos developing outside the mother.
- viviparous \rightarrow animals in which embryos develop inside the mother.

air-sacs \rightarrow gas filled sacs that help control buoyancy. ~~and sometimes~~

- hindlimb → the back pair of limbs in an animal used for movement and support.
- limbs → body ^{part} appendages used for movement and other functions.
- forelimbs → the front pair of limbs
- hibernation → It is the state of inactivity for energy conservation in animals during cold or harsh seasons.
- bony scales → hard, protective scales.
- scales → small plates on the body