

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 • hair, nails, scales
- **Endoderm** → It is the inner germ layer of an embryo.
which forms internal organs.
→
- **Radially Symmetry** → If a 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 (osmotic) 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 saltwater).
- Marine animals → marine animals are animals that lives in sea or ocean.
- hypostome → It is the mouthpart structure found in some animals like hydra, ~~and others~~
- 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 coelentera + a
- 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 slide 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 cylinder.
- Tapered → Gradually becoming thinner towards 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 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.
- ~~cuticle~~ 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 → an air filled sac that functions like lungs for breathing.
- blood vascular system → the system of heart and blood vessels that transports blood, nutrients and gases in the body.
- notochord → flexible rod like structure that provide support to the body.
- pharyngeal → It means related to neck region.
- gill clefts → slits in the throat region that let water pass over gills for breathing or feeding.
- Dorsal tubular nerve → bold nerve cord on the back.
- nerve cord → a cord of nerve fibers.
- closed type blood circulatory system → A closed blood circulatory system is a system in which blood flows entirely inside blood vessels.
- oviparous → animals that lays egg with embryo developing outside the mother.
- viviparous → animals in which embryos develop inside the mother.

air-sacs → 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 ^{parts} 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.
- horny scales → hard, protective scales.
 - scales → small plates on the body