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## invertebrates



## Across

2. Annelida /long tube-like body with many
3. Bivalves /mollusks that have two shells held together by hinges or strong
4. Arachnids /Member pf the arthropod group which includes spiders, scorpions, ticks, and mites; all have eight walking
5. Segmented Worms /segmented bodies, breathe through skin, lives in moist
6. Spicule /a type of cell or
7. Free Living /a bug that lives
8. Pore /holes on the outside of a sponge's body that filters
9. Worms /long, skinny animals with no legs or
10. Antennae /feelers that respond to touch, taste, and
11. Porifera / Exoskeleton /a skeleton on the outside of an
12. Flatworms /can regenerate, some are parasites, and has flat
13. Bilateral Symmetry /body plan in which only a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal
14. Echinoderm /have a water-vascular
15. Round Worms /round bodies, simple systems, many are
16. Invertebrates /animals that do NOT have a

## Down

1. Endoskeleton /an internal skeleton inside the
2. Radial Symmetry /body plan in which body parts repeat around a center of the 4. filter
3. Porifera /another name for
4. Arthropod /has a hard, outer covering called an
5. Herbicide /a plat
6. Insects /Arthropods with three body sections, six legs, a pair of antenna, and usually 10. Cephalothorax /an arachnid segments that combines the head and the
7. Mollusk/soft bodied invertebrate with a thick muscular foot for movement most protected by a
8. Coral /a structure of calcite skeletons built up by coral animals in warm, shallow ocean 18. Crustacean /Arthropods with two pairs of antennae, more that four pairs of legs, and compound eyes; ie:
9. Cephalopod /class of mollusks which have modified their muscular foot into
10. Gastropods /shell-less or single shelled mollusks that move by using a muscular foot located on the ventral
11. Parasite /an organism that lives on another organism and causes it
12. Mantle /a
