INVERTEBRATES (no backbone, 97% of all animal species on Earth, six groups...)

			
1. <u>Arthropods</u>		2. Molluscs (slugs, snails, octopus)	3. Annelids (earthworms, leeches)
• Characteristics:		• <u>Characteristics:</u>	• Characteristics:
- The largest group of invertebrates.		- Soft body	- More than 17,000 species
- Exoskeleton, segmented body and legs.		- Second largest group of invertebrates	- Some are parasites
Types:		- Some live on land, other in water.	- On land
1.1.Insects (butterflies, ants,	1.3. Crustaceans (crabs,	- Most of them have shell.	 Long and soft body with rings.
bees)	lobsters)	Types:	
(3 sections: head, thorax,		2.1. Gastropods (large muscular foot + shells	
abdomen)	- (2 sections: cephalothorax y	sometimes. Ex. Snail)	
6 legs	abdomen)	2.2.Cephalopods (internal shell, big head,	
2 antennae	- 10 legs (claws sometimes)	tentacles. Ex. Octopus, squid)	
Some wings	- Two pairs of antennae.	2.3. Bivalves (shell divided into two, soft body	,
		inside. Ex. Oysters).	
1.2. Arachnids (scorpions, 1.4. Myriapods (centipedes,		(alient)	
spiders)	millipedes)		
(2 sections: cephalothorax and	- Head and segmented body		
abdomen)	- Each segment one/two pair of		
8 legs	legs		
8 eyes	- More than 10 legs		
No antennae or wings	- One pair of antennae		
4. Echinoderms (starfish, urchins, sea cucumbers)		5. <u>Cnidarians (</u> jellyfish, coral, hydras)	6. <u>Poriferans (sponges)</u>
• <u>Characteristics:</u>		• Characteristics:	• Characteristics:
-Prickly structure outside.		-No head or brain.	-At the bottom of the ocean.
-Internal skeleton.		-They have a mouth.	- They attach themselves to rocks and
-Tube feet to move and attach to things.		-Mouth with tentacles	don't move around
	R	and venom to catch their prey.	- They have pores