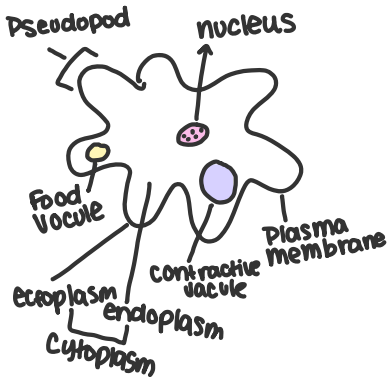
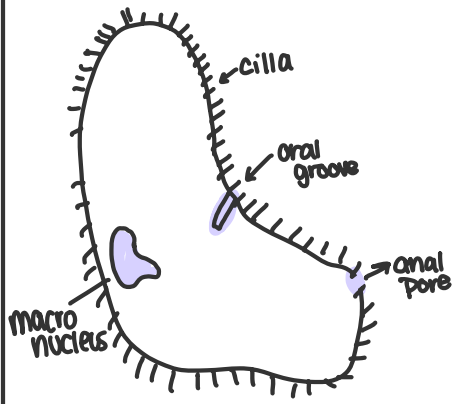


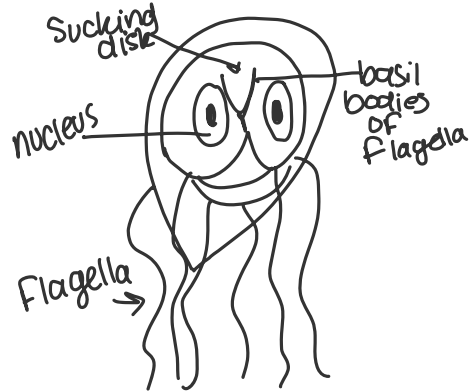
amoeba proteus



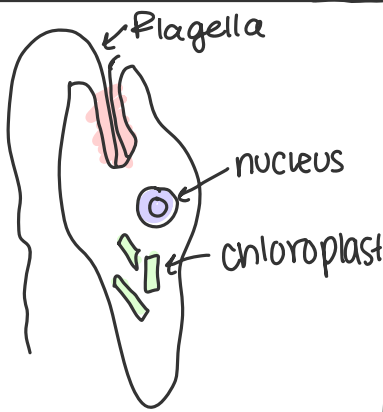
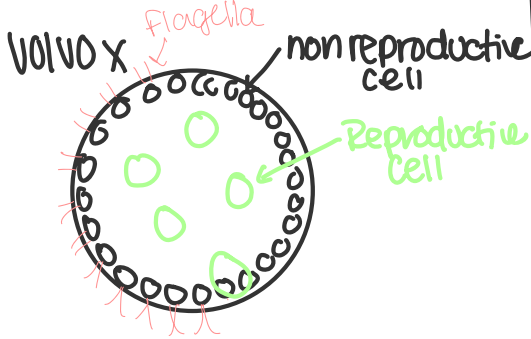
Ciliates



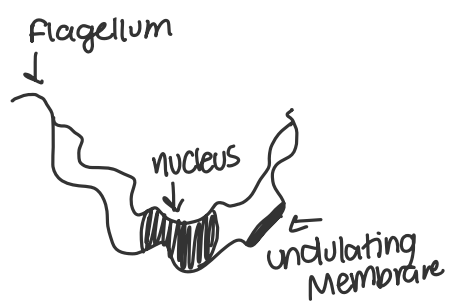
giardia lamblia



Flagellates:

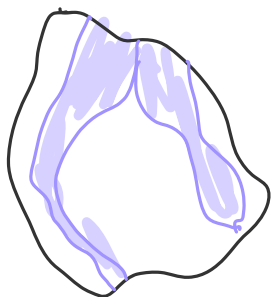


trypanosoma

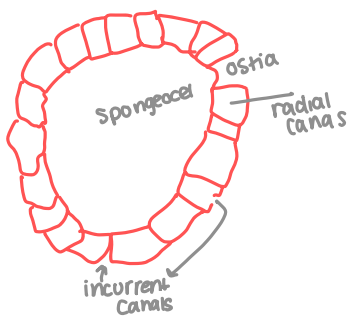


Sponges

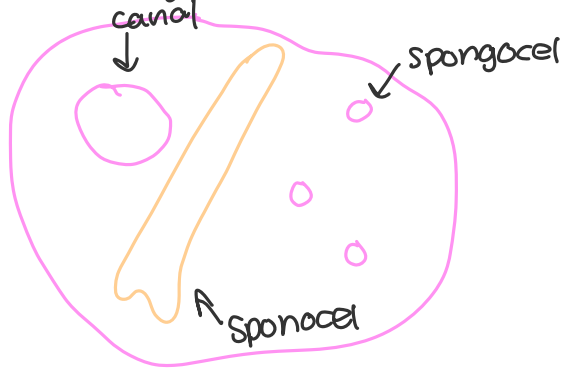
Leucosolenia Section



Scypha

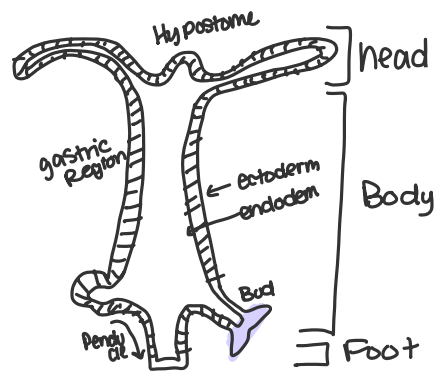
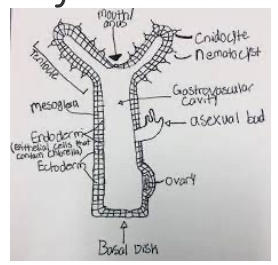


euspongia Section

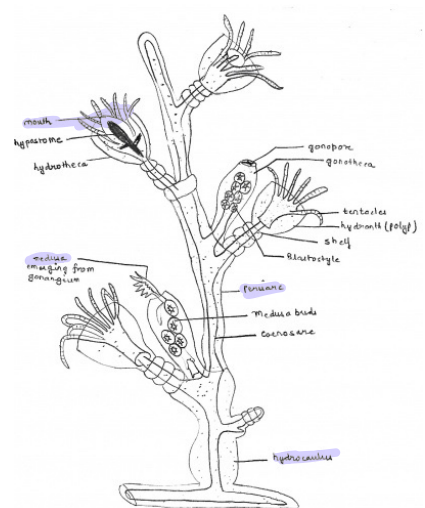


Cnidaria

Hydra

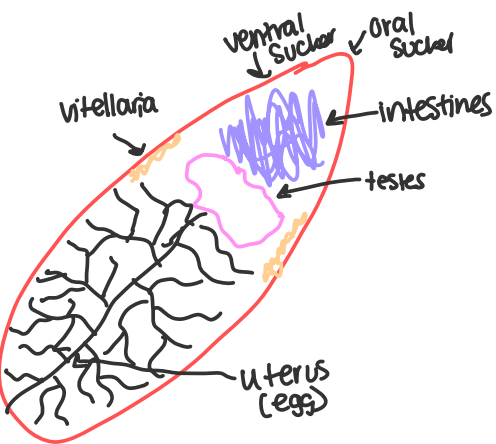


Obelia

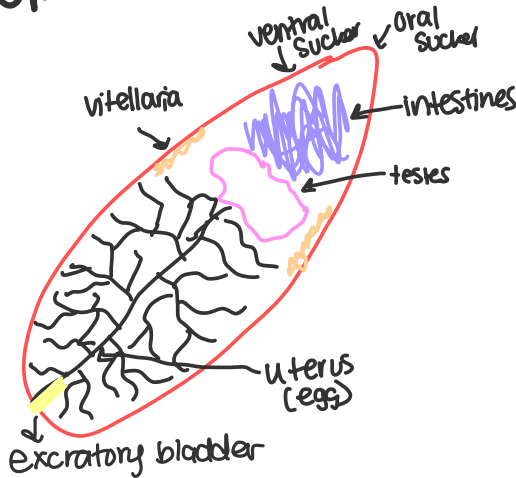


Digena (Flukes)

Dicrocoelium dendriticum



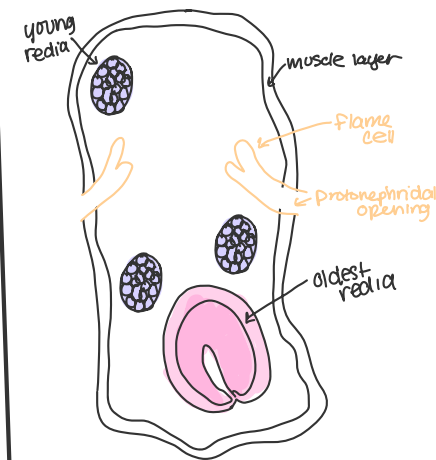
Opisthorchis



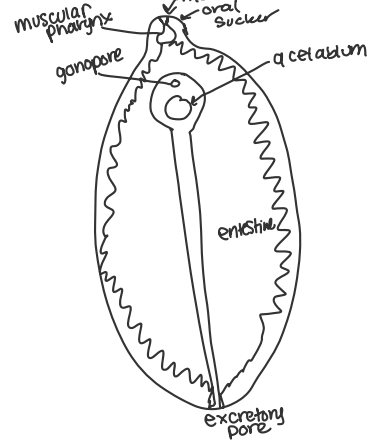
Fasciola hepatica miracidium



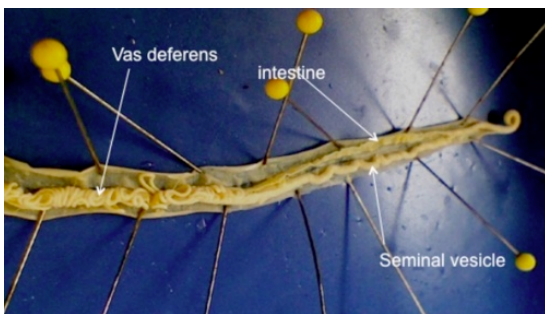
radiae



adult worm

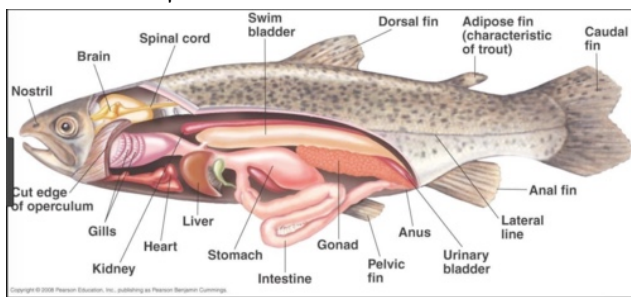


Ascaris dissection:



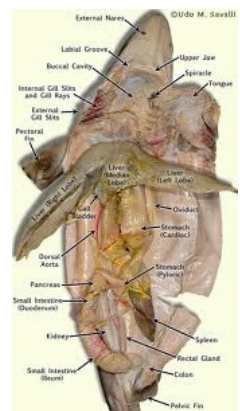
roundworm

northern pike dissection:

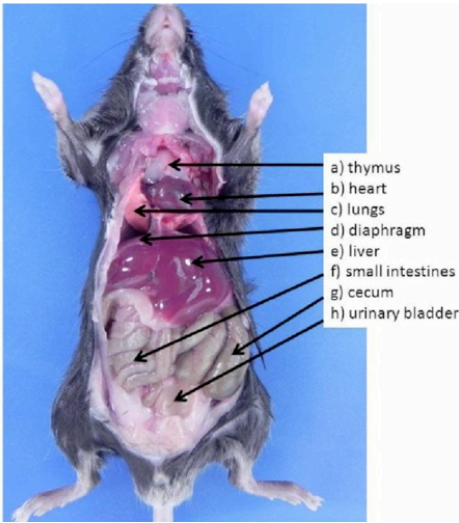


phylum chordate

shark dissection:



mouse internal anatomy:



class: mammalia
phylum chordata

Lamprey: (agnatha);



phylum chordate

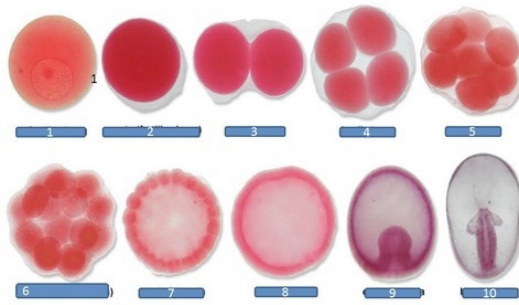
Hagfish (phylum chordata):



synapsid: single opening in bone behind eye socket (humans)

anapsid: no holes in the skull (turtles)

Diapsid: pair of holes on each side of skull, includes the lepidosaurs and archosaurs.



Prong horn:
development:

starfish

paramecium fission



paramecium conjugation : group ciliate



Granita: phylum porifera

cephalopoda (class) : mollusca, Chambered nautilus, squid, octopi

Predators

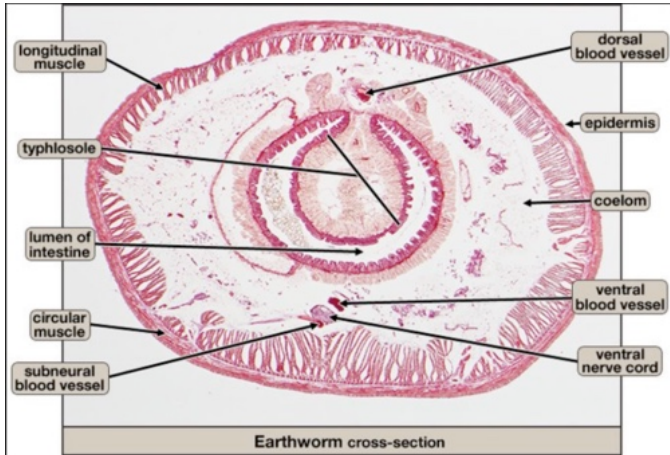
closed circulatory system

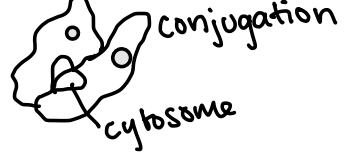
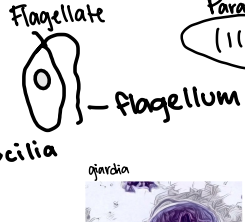
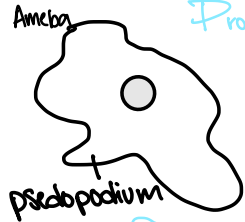
Chromatophores - pigmented cells

African lungfish, phylum chordata

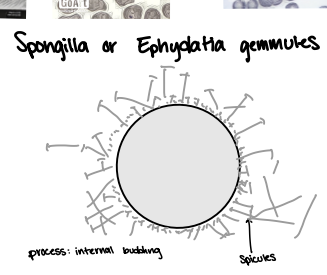
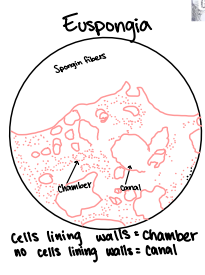
sharks have placoid scales

Lumbriscus Cross section

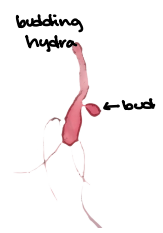




Sponges



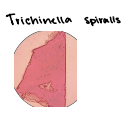
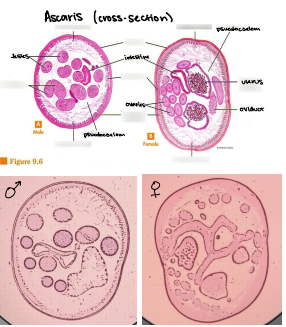
Cnidaria



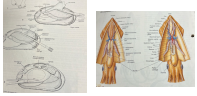
Platyhelminth



Nematoda



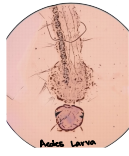
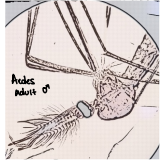
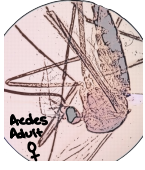
Molluska



Arthropoda

crayfish

Insecta

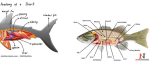


Echinoderms

SEA STAR



Fish



Amphibian

