Name			

Invertebrate Chordates (p. 700 – 702)

I. The Chordate Skeleton

1. I)efine	the	term	chord	lates.
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Chordates - deuterostome posessing a notochard, hollow dorsal nerve card, pharyngeal ponches, + a post and tell at some point in their life

2. The chordate endoskeleton is completely internal.

Circle One:

True

False

3. List the four key characteristics of a chordate. (These are anatomical features.)



1. Notochord

Hollow, Dorsal Nerve Cord

Phoryageal Pouches

4. Match each chordate anatomical term with the correct definitions.

1. K __ Notochord

A. Paired structures in the throat region.

2. _____ Dorsal Nerve Cord B. Long supporting rod located below nerve cord.

A - Pharyngeal Pouches C. Contains bone and muscle.

4. Postanal Tail

D. Hollow; Connects nerves to organs & muscles.

5. What do pharyngeal pouches develop into for the following chordates?

Aquatic Chordates: Wall of phorynx / Gill Structures
Terrestrial Chordates: Parathyroid Gland / Inner Ear

6. What chordate structure becomes the spinal cord in vertebrates?

Hollow Nerve Cord

7. All chordates have a notochord, nerve cord, pharyngeal pouches, and a tail at some time in their life.

Circle One:

True

False

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II. Invertebrate Chordates

- 1. Identify the three subphyla of the phylum Chordata.
 - 1. (Crochardata tunicates
 - 2. <u>Cephilo chiralota</u> lancelets
 - 3. Vertebrata fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals
- 2. Define the term invertebrate chordates.

Invertebrate Chordates - two subphyla of chordates that

III. Tunicates



1. Identify differences between larval and adult tunicates.

Larvae (Circle all that apply.)

Locomotion:

Free-swimming

Sessile

Chordate Parts:

Notochord

Dorsal Nerve Cord

Pharyngeal Pouches Postanal Tail

Adult (Circle all that apply.)

Locomotion:

Free-swimming

Sessile

Chordate Parts:

Notochord

Dorsal Nerve Cord

Pharyngeal Pouches Postanal Tail

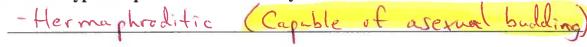
2. Both larval and adult tunicates are filter feeders. (Not in the book.)

Circle One:

True

False

3. Describe the type of reproduction exhibited by tunicates.



IV. Lancelets



1. Lancelets are a primitive form of fish.

Circle One:

True

False

- 2. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false concerning lancelets.
 - a. Lancelets are scaleless chordates only a few centimeters long.
 - b. Muscles of lancelets are segmented, repeated V-shaped bundles.
 - c. Lancelets live in deep ocean water.
 - d. Lancelets bury most of their bodies in sediment as they filter protists out of water.