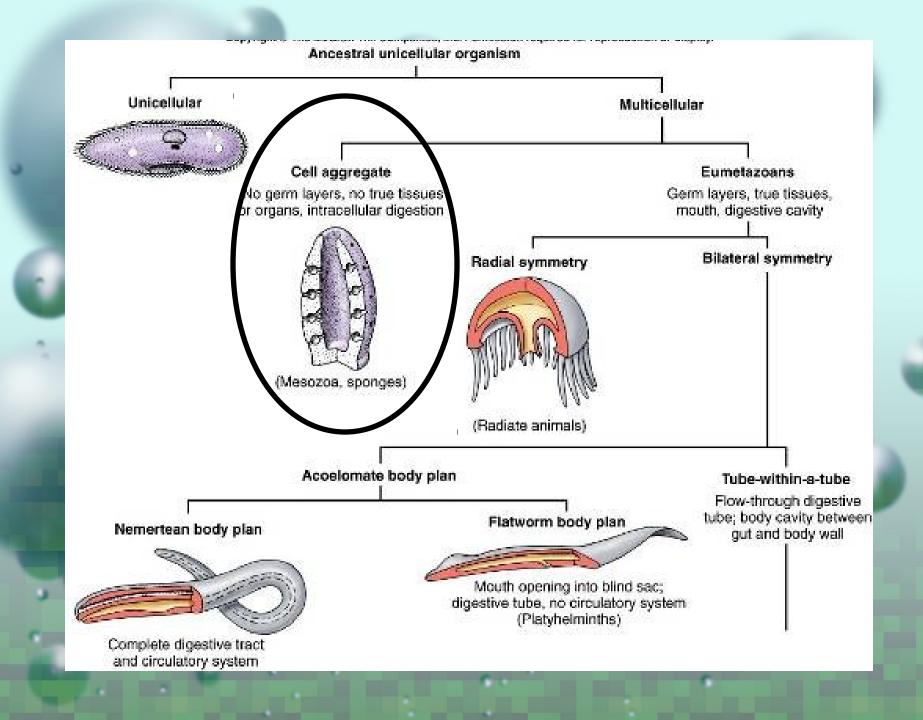
Phylum - Porifera The Sponges







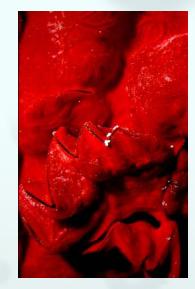
Taxonomy

Kingdom – Animalia
 Phylum – Porifera (pores)



Characteristics

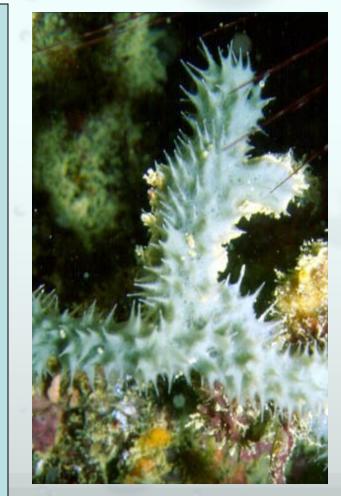
- o Simplest of all animals
- Contain specialized cells but
 no other organization level
- o Most are marine
- Saltwater sponges are
 brightly colored
- Freshwater sponges are small and dull green color
- o Size 2 cm to 2 m

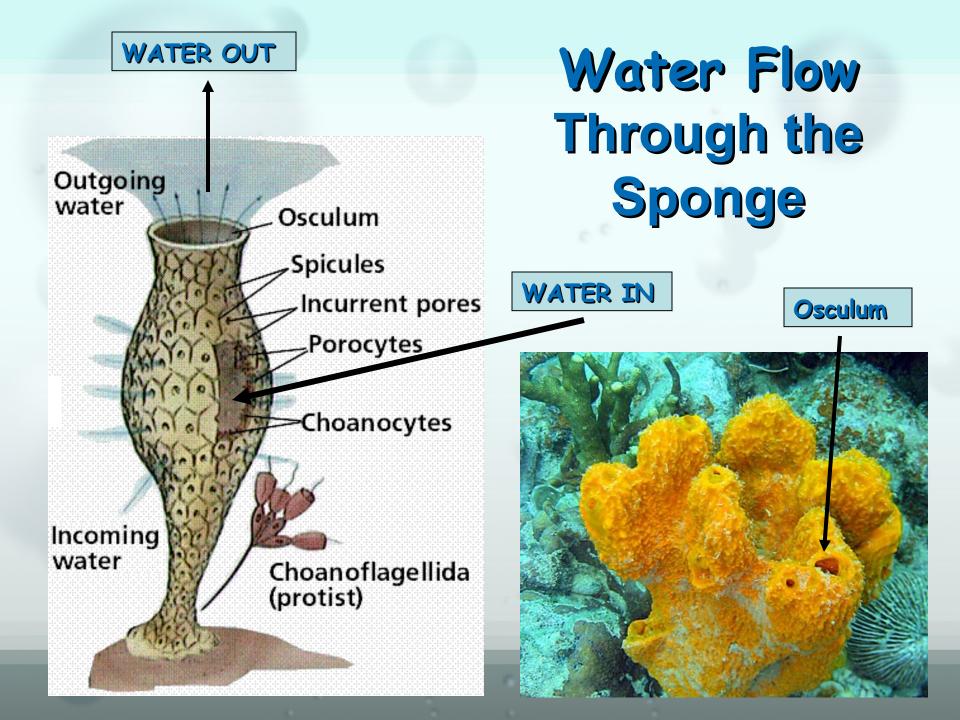




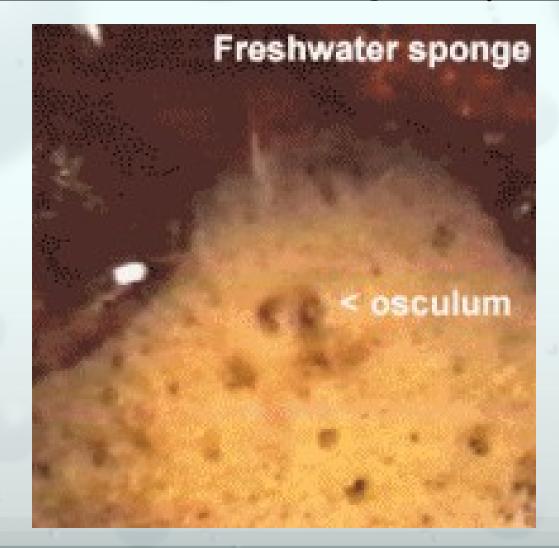
Characteristics

- o Porifera means porebearing
- Water enters through pores bringing in food and oxygen
- o Filter feeders on plankton
- Osculum large opening at the top where excess water leaves



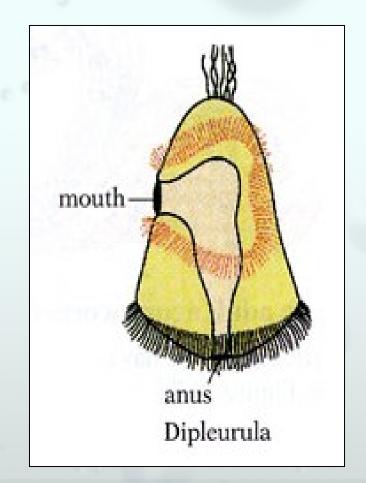


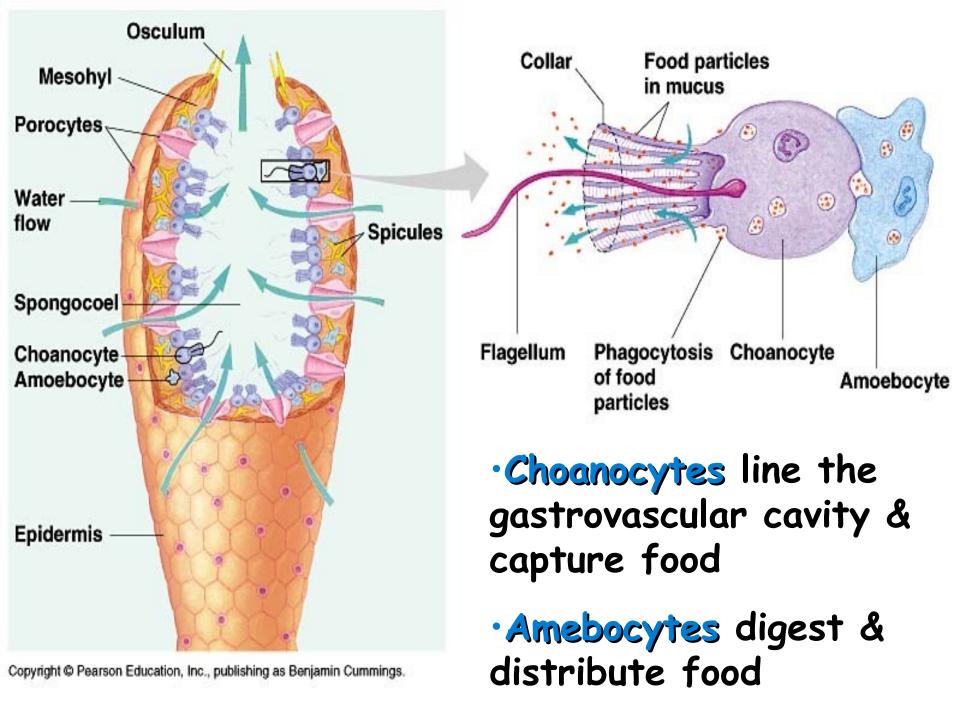
Water Flow Through Sponge



Characteristics

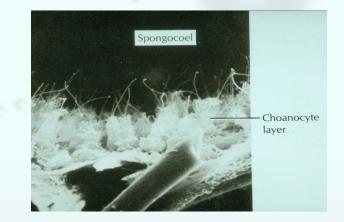
- Asymmetrical
 Sessile as adults (attach to rocks)
 Free-swimming larval stage
- Also reproduce by fragmentation (pieces break off & form a new sponge)

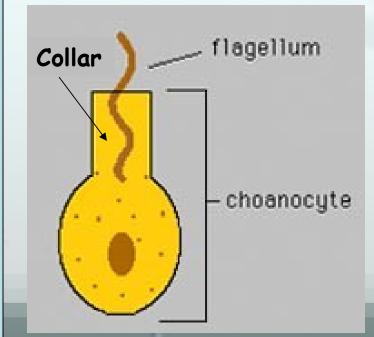


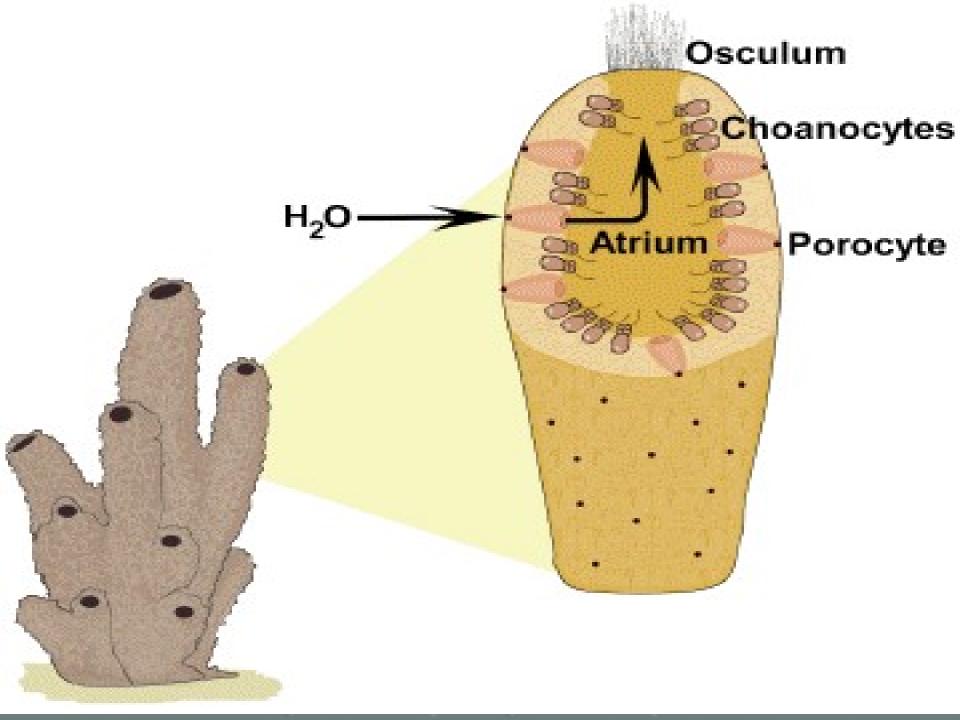


Specialized Cells

- Choanocytes (collar cells) line inside of body cavity
- Have flagella that spins to pull in water & food
- Collar traps plankton (food) from water



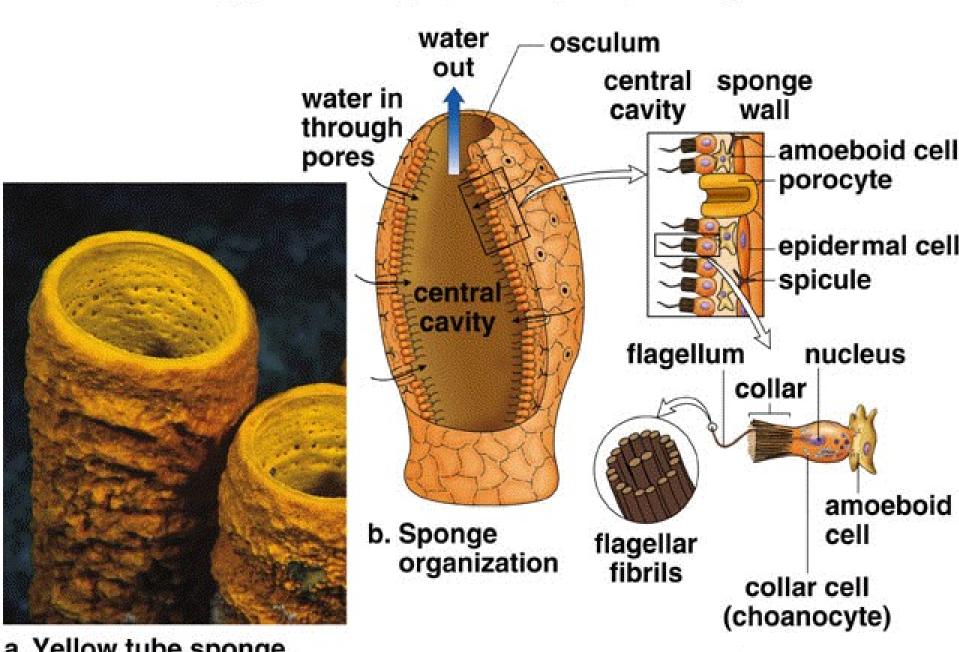




Other Specialized Cells

- o Amebocytes:
 - Pick up food from choanocytes
 - · Finish digestion
 - Move & take food to other cells





a. Yellow tube sponge, Aplysina fistularis

Skeletal Structure of the Sponge

Skeleton made of network of protein fibers and Spicules
Spicules made of CaCO₃ (limestone) or silica (glass)

Sponge Reproduction

o Sponges can regenerate (regrow) lost body parts through mitotic cell division (asexual) o Sponges also reproduce asexually by budding





Sponge Reproduction

o Sponges are hermaphrodites (produce both eggs & sperm) o Sponges reproduce Sexually by releasing eggs & sperm into the water from the Osculum

Sponge releasing eggs & sperm

Branching Tube Sponge



