

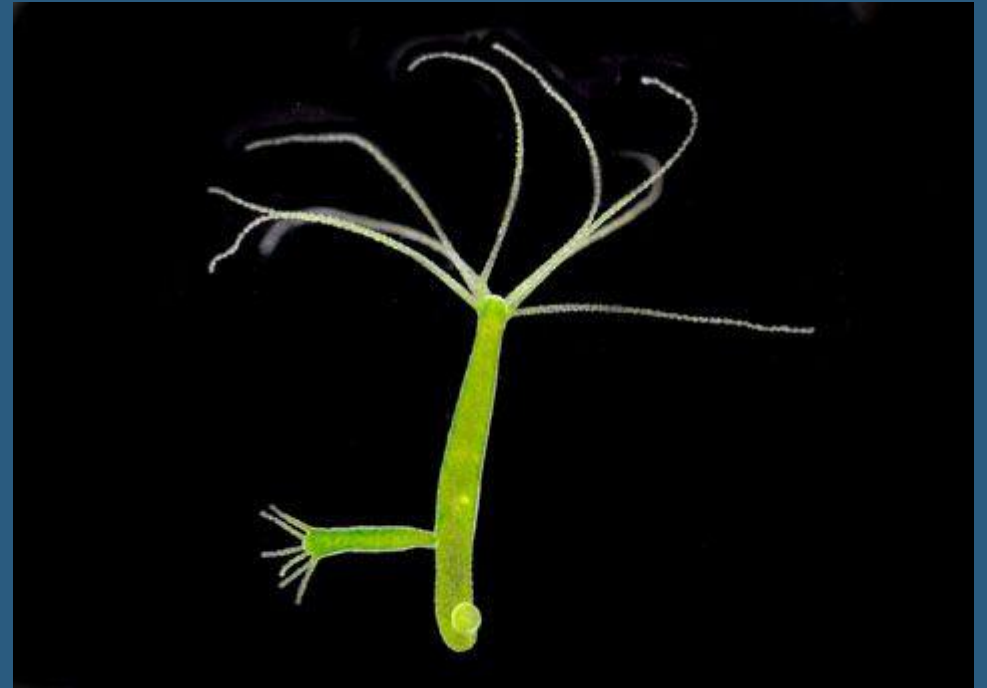
# MOVEMENT

- Varies within phyla
- Hydrostatic skeleton
  - Layer of circular muscles and longitudinal muscles
    - Work with water in GV cavity
  - Jet propulsion
    - Medusa forms only
    - Muscle contractions cause bell shaped body to close
      - Forces water out of the bell moving medusa forward
    - [Jellyfish](#)



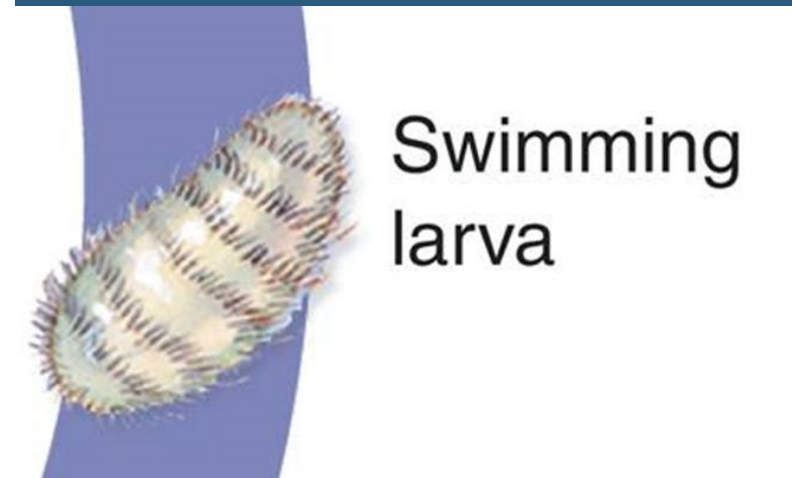
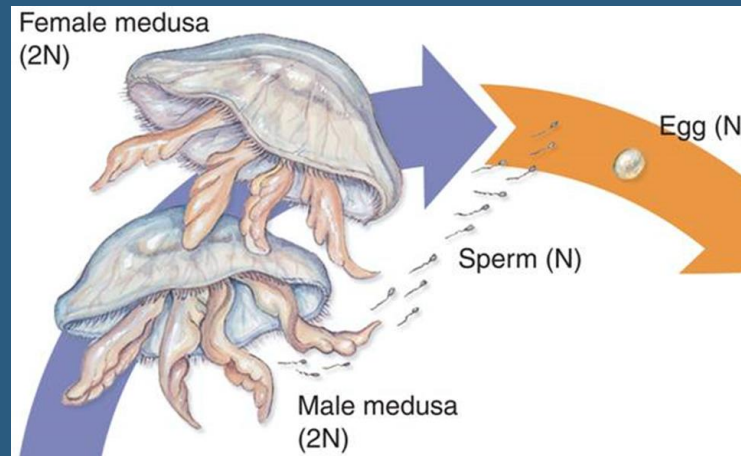
# REPRODUCTION

- Most cnidarians reproduce both sexually and asexually.
- Polyps can reproduce asexually by budding.
- Sexual reproduction takes place with external fertilization.
  - outside the female's body.

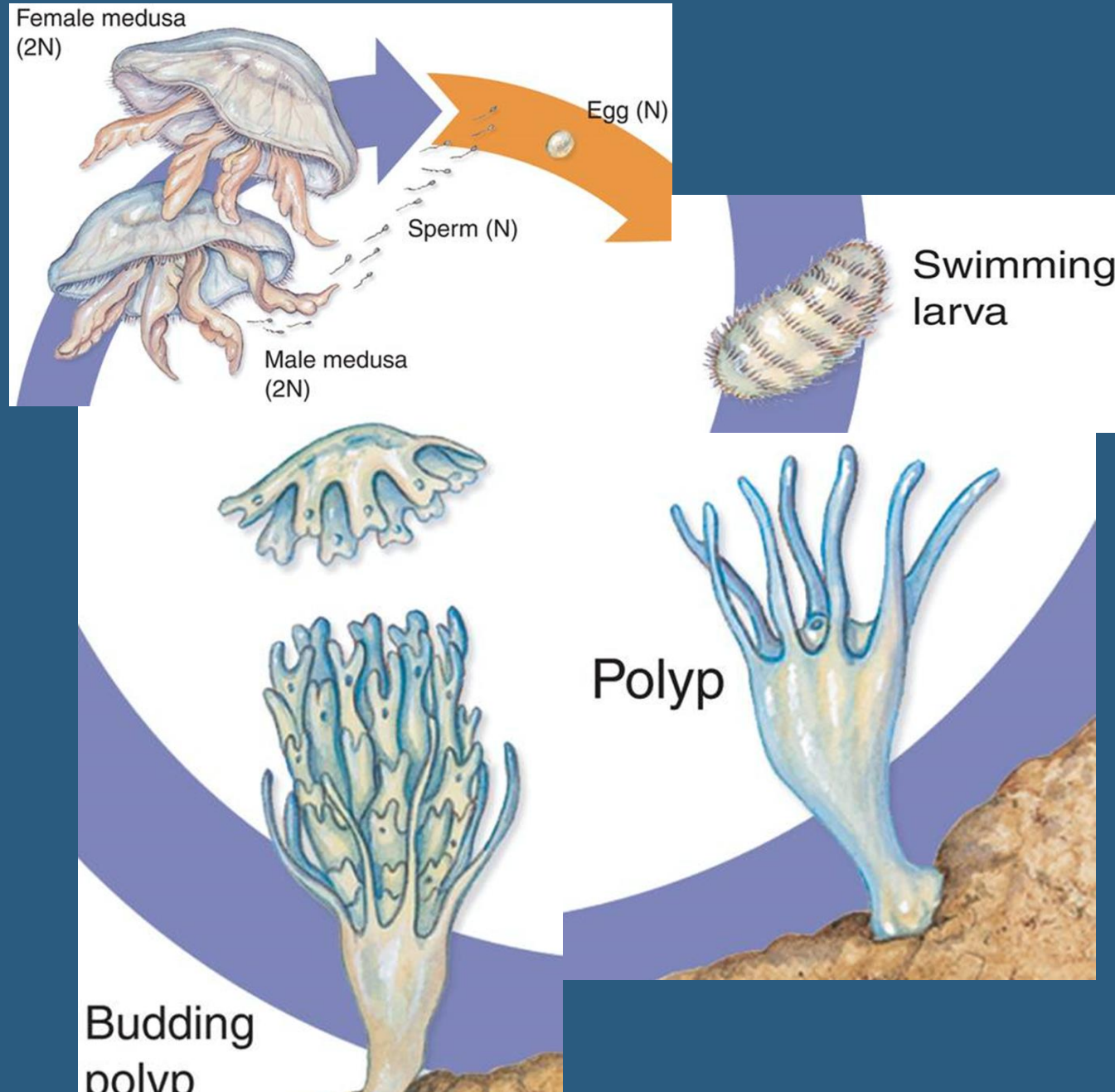


# LIFE CYCLE OF AURELIA, A COMMON JELLYFISH

- Female releases eggs into the water
- Male releases sperm
- Fertilization occurs in open water.
- Each zygote grows into a free-swimming larva.



- The larva eventually attaches to a hard surface and develops into a polyp
- The polyp eventually buds and releases young medusas that begin the cycle again.



# GROUPS OF CNIDARIANS

- Cnidarians include:
  - Jellyfishes
  - Hydras and their relatives
  - Sea anemones and corals
- Some live as individuals
- Some live in colonies (composed of many individuals)





# JELLYFISH

- The class Scyphozoa
- Jellyfishes live their lives primarily as medusas
- Largest jellyfish ever to be recorded
  - 4 m in diameter with 30m tentacles
- Most Dangerous jellyfish



# HYDRAS AND RELATIVES

- Class Hydrozoa
- Hydras differ from other cnidarians in this class because they lack a medusa stage.
- Live only as solitary polyps.
  - Typically in fresh water
- Relatives
  - Portuguese Man of War
    - Polyps grow in branching colonies
    - Polyps specialize to perform different functions

