



ACROSS

- 6 _____ are invertebrate organs which function similarly to kidneys in many different invertebrate lines.
- 10 _____s are a major group of arthropods and the most diverse group of animals on the Earth, with over a million described species-more than all other animal groups combined.
- 12 In most birds and reptiles, a _____ is the zygote, resulting from fertilization of the ovum.
- 13 _____s are warm-blooded, vertebrate animals characterized by the presence of sweat glands, including those that produce milk and by the presence of hair.
- 15 _____ is a biological process by which an animal physically develops after birth or hatching, involving a conspicuous and relatively abrupt change in the animal's form or structure.
- 16 The _____ is the upper side of animals that typically run, fly or swim in a horizontal position, and the back side of animals like humans that walk upright.
- 17 A _____ is an internal support structure of an animal.

- 18 _____ is a large phylum of animals, comprising the segmented worms, with about 15,000 modern species including the well-known earthworms and leeches.
- 21 _____s are mammals in which the female typically has a pouch in which it rears its young through early infancy.
- 24 The two superphyla of animals are distinguished in embryonic development. With _____s, the first opening, the blastopore, becomes the anus, while in protostomes it becomes the mouth.
- 25 _____s are a taxon of animals that include all living tetrapods that do not have amniotic eggs, are ectothermic, and generally spend part of their time on land.
- 26 A _____ is a thin-walled expanded portion of the alimentary tract used for the storage of food prior to digestion that is found in many animals, including gastropods, earthworms, leeches, insects, and birds.
- 28 The very large and diverse phylum _____ includes a wide variety of animals such as clams and snails, squid and octopus.
- 31 The _____ (sometimes called prosoma) is an

- anatomical term used in arachnids and malacostracan crustaceans for the anterior major body section.
- 32 _____s are bipedal, warm-blooded, egg-laying vertebrate animals characterised by feathers, a beak with no teeth, a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a lightweight but strong skeleton.
- 33 _____s, which includes the vertebrates and some closely related invertebrates, are animals which have, at some time in their life cycle, a notochord, a hollow dorsal nerve cord, pharyngeal slits, an endostyle, and a post-anal tail.
- 34 _____s are the largest phylum of animals and include the insects, arachnids, crustaceans, and others.
- 36 The _____ or cartilaginous fishes are jawed fish with paired fins, paired nostrils, scales, two-chambered hearts, and skeletons made of cartilage rather than bone.
- 37 The _____s are a large group of arthropods, comprising approximately 52,000 described species including various familiar animals, such as lobsters,

- crabs, shrimp, crayfish and barnacles.
- 38 _____ing signifies the manner in which an animal routinely casts off a part of its body, often but not always an outer layer or covering, either at specific times of the year, or at specific points in its life-cycle.

DOWN

- 1 The _____s are animals of the phylum Porifera, primitive, sessile, mostly marine, water dwelling, filter feeders that pump water through their bodies to filter out particles of food matter.
- 2 A _____ is a chemical that triggers a natural behavioral response in another member of the same species.
- 3 A _____ is a juvenile form of animal with indirect development, in other words, which undergoes metamorphosis.
- 4 In _____ development, the first opening in development, the blastopore, becomes the animal's mouth, unlike deuterostomes in which the blastopore becomes the animal's anus.
- 5 A _____ is any member of the biological order that

- contains all the species commonly related to the lemurs, monkeys, and apes, with the last category including humans.
- 7 _____s are tetrapods, amniotes and members of the class Sauropsida. There are approximately 8000 species within this taxon which includes crocodiles, turtles, lizards and snakes.
- 8 _____s are extinct arthropods that form the class Trilobita that appeared in the 2nd Epoch of the Cambrian period and flourished throughout the lower Paleozoic era before beginning a drawn-out decline to extinction.
- 9 _____ in biology refers to the division of some metazoan bodies and plant body plans into a series of semi-repetitive segments.
- 11 A _____ is an external anatomical feature that supports and protects an animal's body, in contrast to the internal endoskeleton.
- 14 A _____ eye is a visual organ found in arthropods such as insects and crustaceans consisting of one to thousands of ommatidia which are tiny independent photoreception units.
- 19 _____s are a major group of multicellular organisms whose body plan becomes fixed as they develop, usually early in development, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their life. Most members of this group are motile.
- 20 In the life cycle of an insect the _____ stage follows the larval stage and precedes adulthood.
- 22 _____s are a class of joint-legged invertebrate animals in the subphylum Chelicerata comprising some 65,000 to 73,000 named species including spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, ticks, and mites.
- 23 _____ is a taxonomic superclass of fish, also called bony fish that includes the ray-finned fish and the lobe finned fish.
- 27 The _____ is a division of an animal's body that lies between the head and the abdomen.
- 29 _____s are mammals that lay eggs.
- 30 A _____ is a specialized stomach with a thick, muscular wall used for grinding up food. It is found in birds, reptiles, earthworms, some fish, insects, mollusks, and other creatures.
- 35 A _____ is a respiration organ that functions for the extraction of oxygen from water and the excretion of carbon dioxide.