

ANNELIDA

Definition, classification and General organization of class → "ARCHIANNELIDA"

Definition: →

The term Archiannelida denotes archi = Primitive annelida = Segmented worm. It includes small marine annelids with primitive characteristics and a trochophore Larva believed to have been derived from the Polychaeta by the process of simplification i.e. due to loss of parapodia and Setae. Some author e.g. Ray Lankester prefers to use the term Haptodirilla as the name of the class which does not prejudge whether or not worms are primitive.

Distinctive character and classification:

Simple marine annelid worm with or without the trace of external segmentation. Head distinct bearing tentacle in prostomial region and distinct peristomium following prostomium, mouth is located ventrally at peristomial region, with or without locomotory appendages e.g. Parapodia and Setae. Ventral ciliation subserve gliding movement in ^{some} case appendages wanting digestive excretory and vascular ~~system~~ ^{system} distinctly annelidian, Nervous System simple ventral nerve widely separated some time presenting ladder like arrangement usually not ganglionated, Sexes separate or united with characteristic trochophor

Classification: →

Class Archiannelida comprises following families.

Family (1) Polygordiidae

Genus → Polygordius

Species → P. villoli
P. appendiculatus
P. neaplitanus.

Family (2) Protodrillidae

Genus — Protodrillus

Species → P. chactifer
P. flavocapitalis
P. Purpureus Schneider

Family (3) → Saccocirridae

Genus — Saccocirrus

Species → S. papillocerus Broctky
S. Major Pionan tom.

Family 4 → Dinophilidae

Genus — Dinophilus

Species → D. Digas
D. Caeritus
D. gryocilatus.

Family (5) → Nerillidae

Genus — Nerilla

Species → ~~Nerilla~~ mediterranea
N. gracile Remal.

Histriodrillus is also recognised to fall into Archiannelidian family by Adam Sedgwick.

General organisation of Archiannelid

Archiannelida is a class of abbarrent Simple Segment worm there is no homogeneity of structural plan but - basic characteristics remains to be same.

Form and Size: →

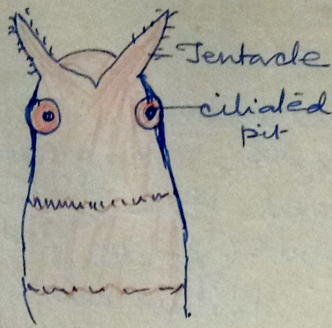
The general form of the body is cylindrical worm like. In most of them body is long in comparison with breadth. The body follows considerable degree of dorsoventral compression.

Most of the member is 20 units

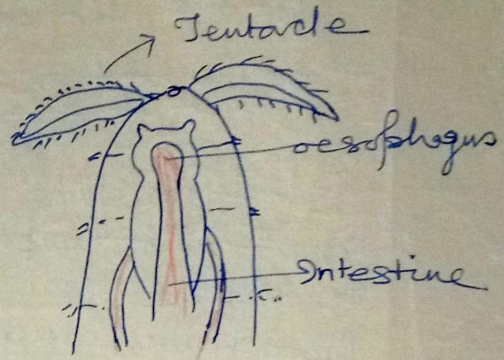
30 mm in length. Some of them of *Nerilla* is minute, So also *Histriodrillus*.

Segmentation: →

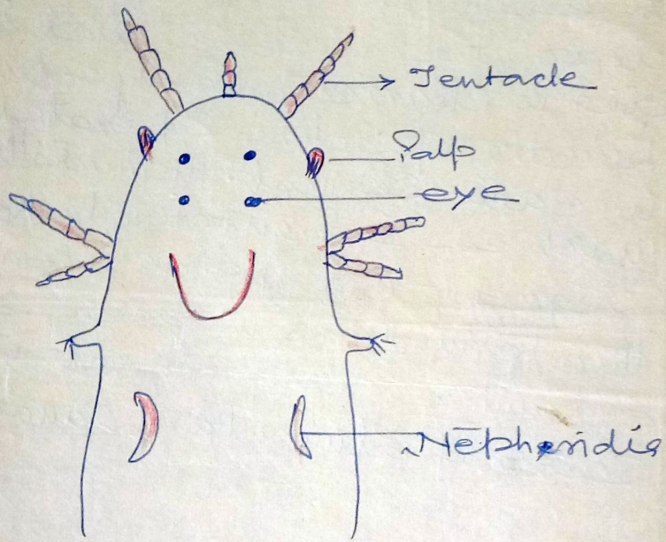
Segmentation is variable in case of polygordius external Segmentation marked by faint impressed line such Segmentation termed homonomous (Adam Sedgwick) In *Protodrillus* and *Dinophilus* marked externally by ciliated rings. The Segmentation becomes much more marked as we pass through genera *Nerilla*, *Histriodrillus* and *Saccocirrus*. In *Saccocirrus* all but first Segment carries dorsolateral setae and in *Nerilla* parapodia is characteristically developed and two bundle of setae separated by single cirrus in each Segment. *Histriodrillus* has although marked Segmentation, lacks chaetal. The Segment corresponds internal Segmentation thus termed as metamere each containing a chamber or compartment of body cavity and section of alimentary canal and other organs.



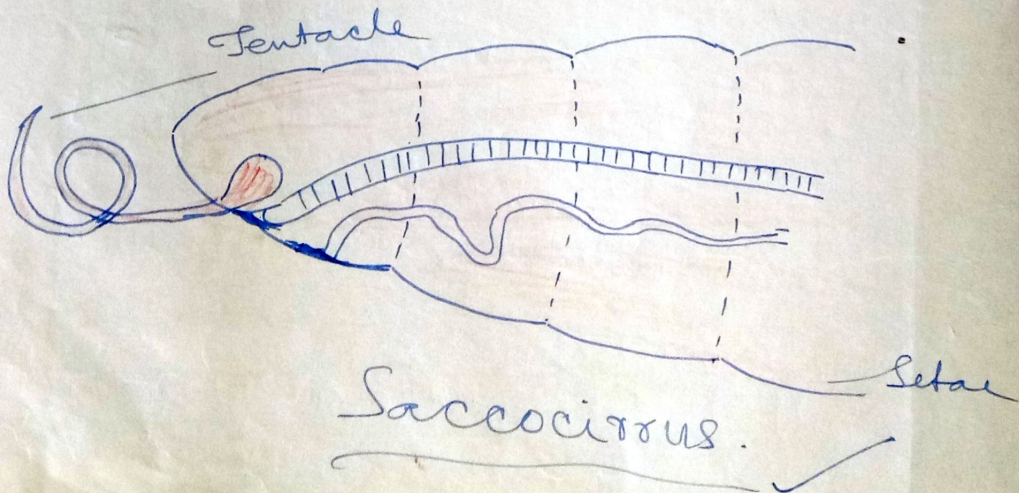
Polygordius.



Prostodrilus.



NEREIS.



Saccocirrus.