

PHYLUM MOLLUSCA

"MOLLUSKS"





(Click here for a video of different types of mollusks.)



KEY POINTS:

- soft body, usually with a hard shell
- mostly **aquatic** (a few terrestrial)
- so most use **gills** to get oxygen (terrestrial ones use modified lungs)
- all have a **muscular foot** (but for different purposes)
- complex critters with specialized systems, organs
 - ex. nerves "**ganglia**"
 - eyes for vision
 - the "**siphon**"
 - the "**mantle**"
- **important food resource for people!**

A VERY **SUCCESSFUL** PHYLUM

(How? Why? In what ways?)

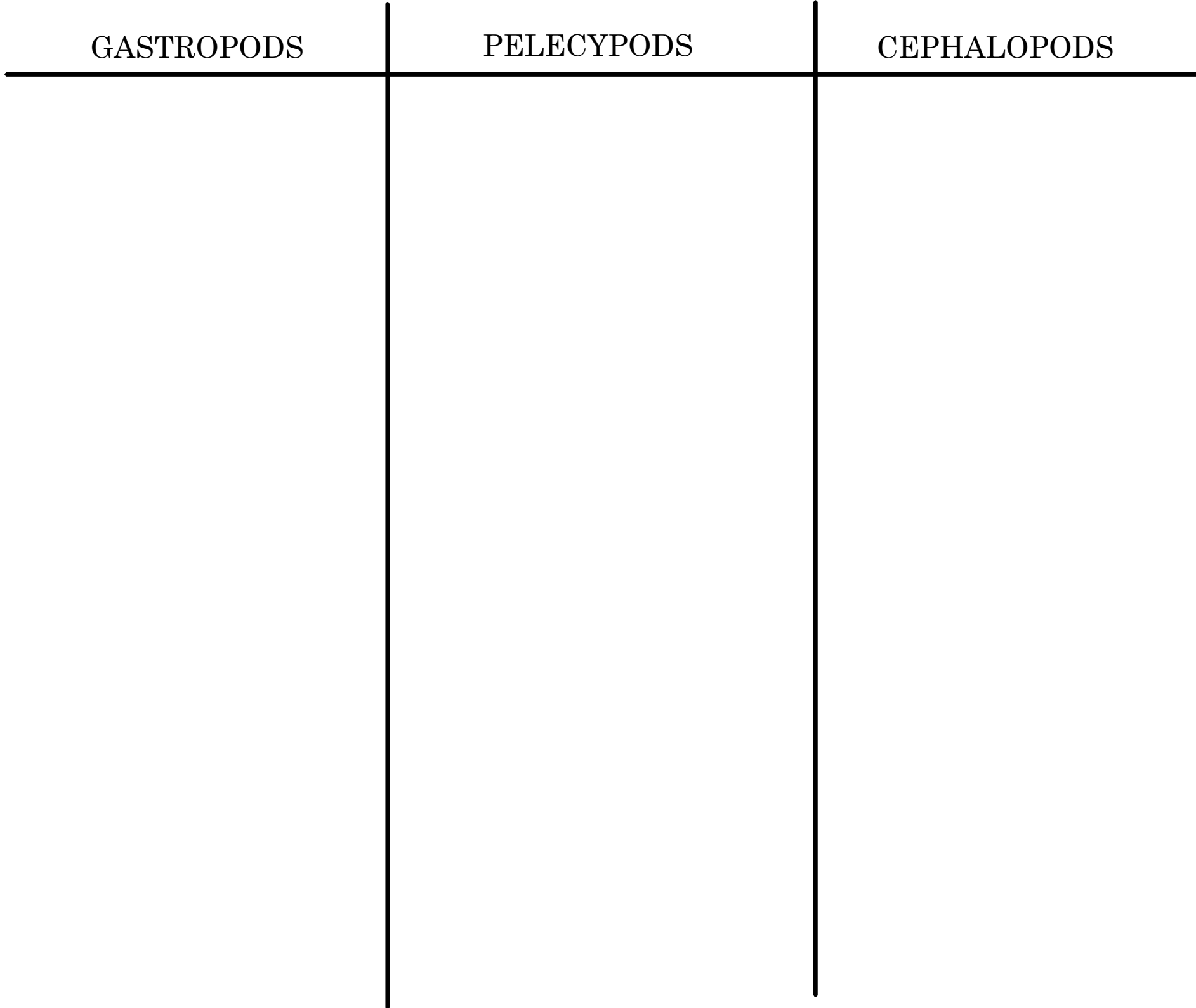
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(The three main groups of Mollusks.)

GASTROPODS

PELECYPODS

CEPHALOPODS





conch



squid



scallop



mussels



oyster drill



clam

snail
→



periwinkle



octopus

SHELL-FISH

What are they?

Examples:

SHELL-FISH

What are they?

shell, aquatic, edible

Examples:

• snails

• shrimps

• blue mussels

• quahog
(hard-shell clams)

- little necks
- cherry stones
- chowders

• scallops

- bay
- sea

• oysters

• sweet meats

• conch

• steamers
(soft-shell clams)

• crawfish

• lobsters

• blue claw crab

• king crabs

• snow crabs

MOLLUSKS

CRUSTACEANS
(PHYLUM ARTHROPODA)

MOLLUSKS

- foot
- mantle
↳ makes shell get bigger!

CRUSTACEANS
(PHYLUM ARTHROPODA)

- bendy legs (can move better) — claws?
- shells in segments
- eyes
- antennae
- "molting" — — —
— — —
— — —



Quahogging!





Digging for Steamers!





Scalloping!





Scalloping - Commercial Style

HARD WORK!





Lobstering

(REALLY hard work.)





The Clam

A complex invertebrate

