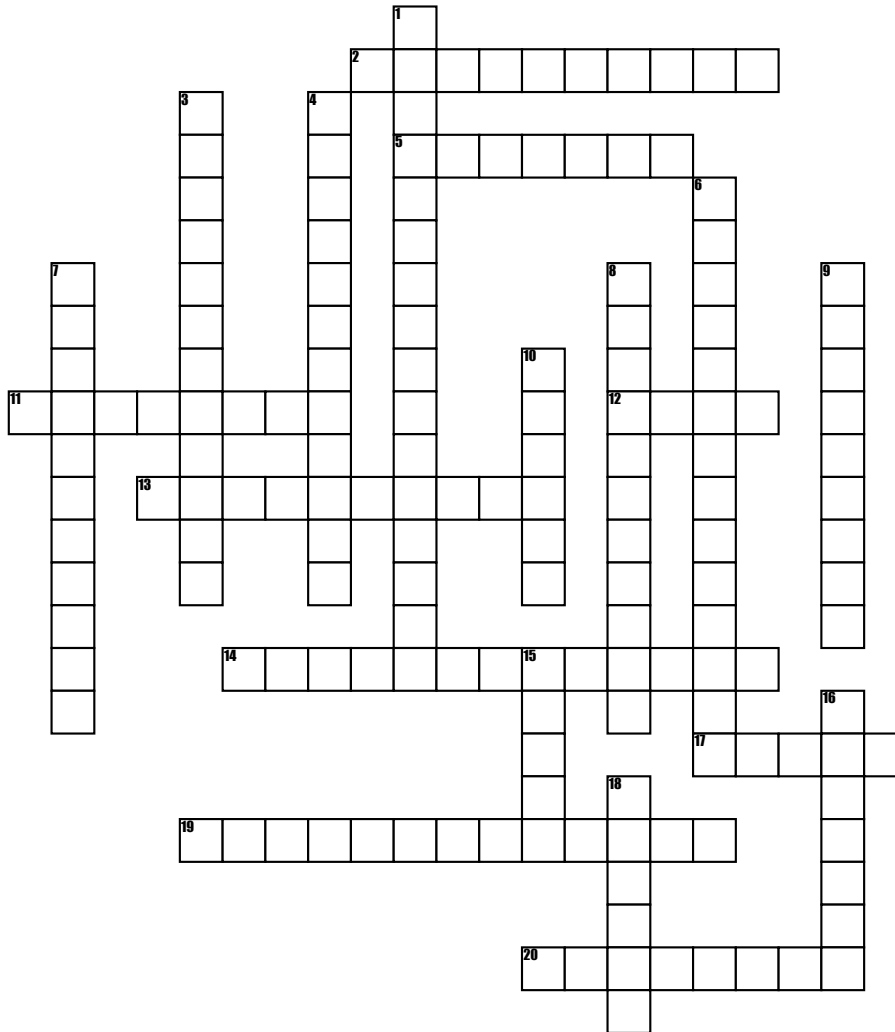


# Mollusks Review



## Across

2. As this animal grows, whorls of the shell increase in size around a central axis.

5. Scrapes algae and other organisms off the rocks with radulae for food.

11. Have shells divided into two jointed halves.

12. What doesn't a bivalve mollusc not have?

13. Move by using jet propulsion.

14. What type of feeders are siphons?

17. What do sperm whales massively consume?

19. What do carnivores use to locate their prey?

20. Have the most advanced complex nervous system among invertebrates.

## Down

1. What are the shells of phylum molusca made out of?

3. The name of the dorsal body region of a molluscan that contains the organ systems.

4. Space between the mantle and the body.

6. The special skin cells containing pigment granules which are concentrated or dispersed to change color.

7. What is a good source of calcium for some marine birds?

8. Named after the foot which is modified into a head-like structure.

9. Cord of tissue connecting the nautiloid to uninhabited chambers which removes seawater from each chamber as it forms.

10. A tough protein secreted by a foot gland, used to attach to the surface.

15. How many shells often cover a Chitin Mollusc?

16. Structures formed when the mantle is fused around inhalant and exhalant openings.

18. This is found in all accept bivalves.

## Word Bank

Eight

Radula

Byssus

Gastropoda

Chromatophores

Filter feeders

Squid

Chitons

Chemical trail

Siphons

Snail shells

Mantle Cavity

Visceral Mass

Siphuncle

head

Nautiloids

Coleoids

Cephalopoda

Calcium Carbonate

Bivalvia