

ANNELIDA ("segmented worms")



Earthworm: *Lumbricus terrestris*

Members of this phylum have bodies which are divided into repeating sections called segments, which give them flexibility and movement. They live in a variety of habitats, including oceans, freshwater, and soil. They can be free-living, such as earthworms and marine worms, or parasitic, like leeches.

Polychaeta ("many bristles")



Bristle worm: *Alitta virens*

Polychaetes are often called 'bristle worms' because of the tiny bristles on their bodies that help them move and burrow. They are found in different ocean environments, from shallow reefs to deep-sea beds.

Order

Sabellida ("sand-dwelling")



Fan worm: *Sabella pavonina*

Members of this order construct tube-like homes from sand, mud, or secreted calcium carbonate. Their feathery crowns are used for breathing and feeding. If danger comes, they quickly hide inside their tubes.

Family

Serpulidae ("little serpent")



Calcareous tubeworm: *Serpula vermicularis*

Members of this family are found on coral reefs and rocky substrates. They create calcareous tubes as homes, and use their colourful crowns to catch food and breathe. Their homes help protect them from predators.

Genus

Spirobranchus ("coil gills")



Blue tube worm : *Spirobranchus cariniferus*

This genus includes marine worms known for their coiled, colourful gills resembling tiny underwater decorations. They can withdraw into their tubes at lightning speed.

Species

S. giganteus
("Giant coil gills")



Christmas Tree Worm:
Spirobranchus giganteus