**Cnidaria**

1. a. Describe a cnidocyte. b. How are myxozoans examples of nematocysts used as true synapomorphies.?
2. a. Why are most cnidarians considered diplobastic? b. Describe life stage polymorphism in cnidarians.
3. a. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the life cycle of Scyphozoans? Which stage, for example, dominates? b. Describe unique characteristics of this group such as the extensive gastric cavity and rhopalium.
4. What makes the Cubozoa unique among the Scyphozoa?
5. Compare Anthozoans with respect to life cycle and morphology to Scyphozoans.
6. Why should we be concerned about coral bleaching?
7. Compare hydrozoans in life cycle to Anthozoans and Scyphozoans.
8. a. What is an siphonophore? b. What types of polymorphisms do their zooids (polyps) exhibit? c. What are some of the more unusual ways they capture prey?
9. What is the oldest group of cnidarians? Considering what you have learned so far about cnidarians, have the cnidarians become more complex in life cycle and morphology (be careful) with time?

**Ctenophores**

1. List some distinguishing characteristics of Ctenophora.

2, How do Ctenophores feed and locomote?

3. Compare the basic anatomy of ctenophores to Cnidarians.

4. Compare the life cycle of ctenophores to Cnidarians.

5. Compare feeding and locomotion in Cnidarians and Ctenophores.