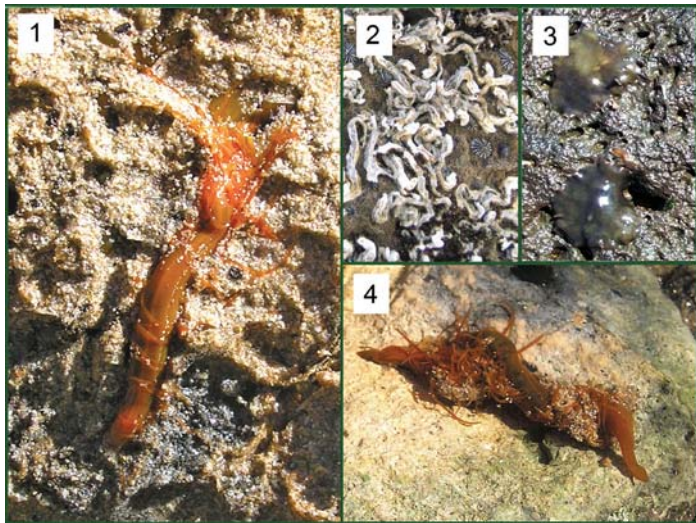


Worms



Worm like animals are common in the sea and come from a number of different groups or phyla. They are an important and diverse group that include a range of carnivores, scavengers and important recyclers, and in turn are a food source for many species including fish and birds. They live in sand, rubble, or even in crevices in rocks.

Marine worms in this group have soft segmented bodies and range from microscopic to giant sandworms over a metre. They are found in most marine habitats and play important roles in intertidal food webs.

	Names	Description
1 4	Terrellid Worms (Class: <i>Polychaeta</i>)	With large segmented bodies, normally buried in sediment hidden in cracks, the long sticky tentacles of these worms capture particles of food, which is then passed along narrow mucous filled grooves to the mouth.
2	<i>Galeolaria caespitosa</i> Tube Worms (Class: <i>Polychaeta</i>)	At high tide feathery mouthparts used to strain plankton from the water emerge from the white calcified tubes made by these worms.
3	<i>Notoplana australis</i> Flatworm (Phylum: <i>Platyhelminthes</i>)	Intertidal flatworms are often found on the underside of rocks where they slide across the surface seeking out small encrusting animals.