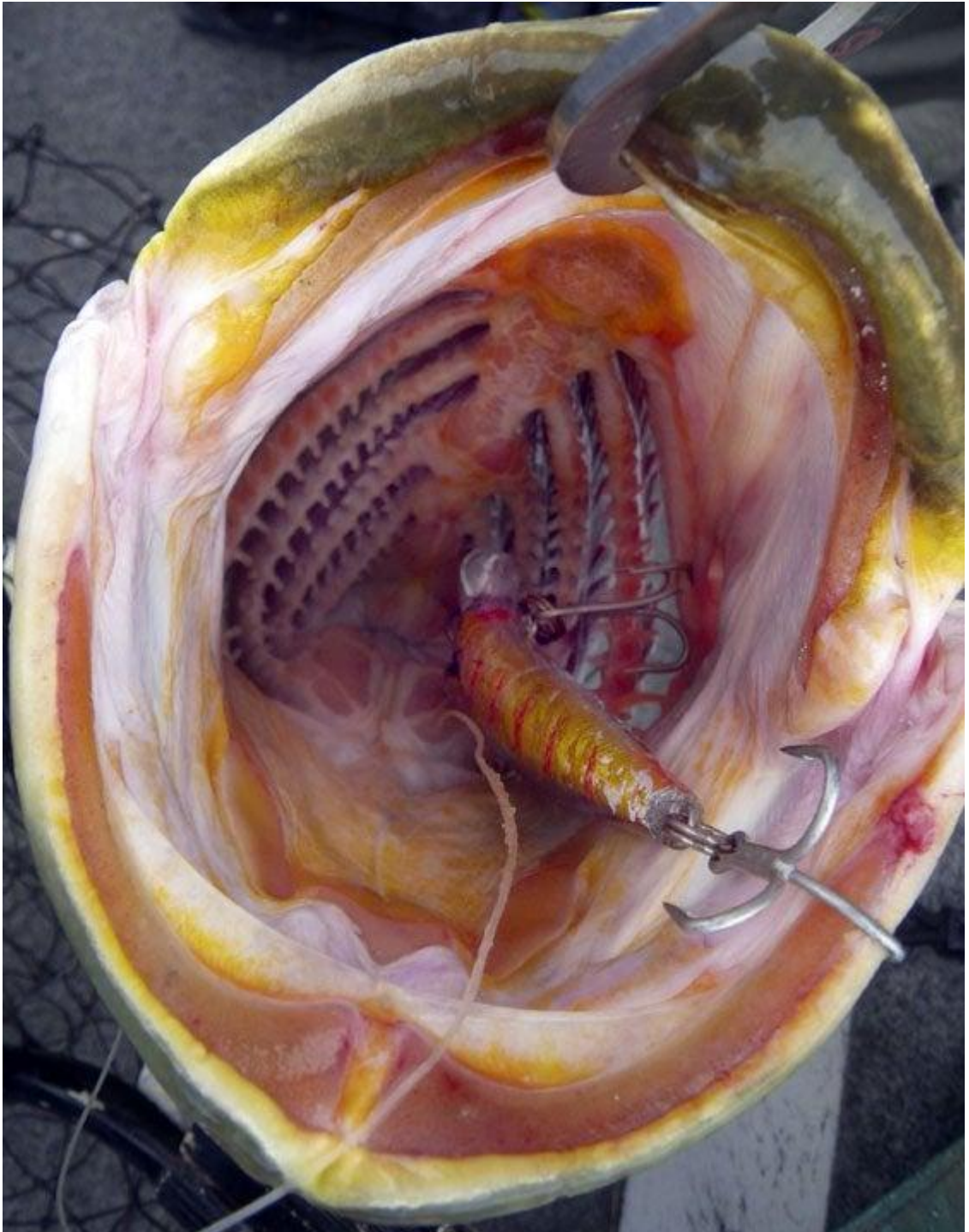


# BARRAMUNDI

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Lates calcarifer*  
FAMILY : Latidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Perciformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

snout and jaws pointed; mouth large, upper jaw extends behind the eye



# APPLE SNAIL

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Ampullariidae
FAMILY	: Ampullariidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Architaenioglossa
PHYLUM	: Mollusca

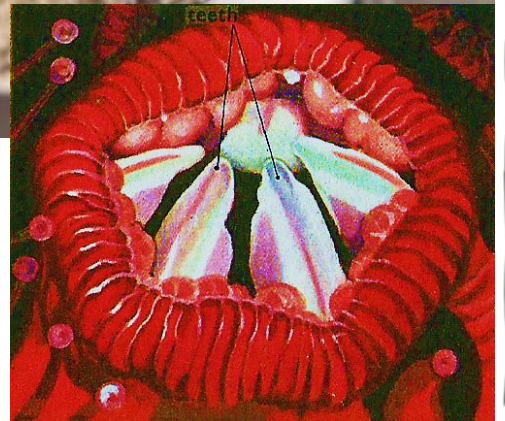
The radula is an anatomical structure used by molluscs for feeding, sometimes compared to a tongue . It is a minutely toothed, chitinous ribbon, which is typically used for scraping or cutting food before the food enters the esophagus. The teeth point inward so as to give the snail a firm grasp on its food; with about 33 teeth per row and maybe 80 or so rows, on the whole containing 14,000 to 20,000 teeth



# SEA URCHIN

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Echinoidea  
FAMILY : Echinidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Echinoida  
PHYLUM : Echinodermata

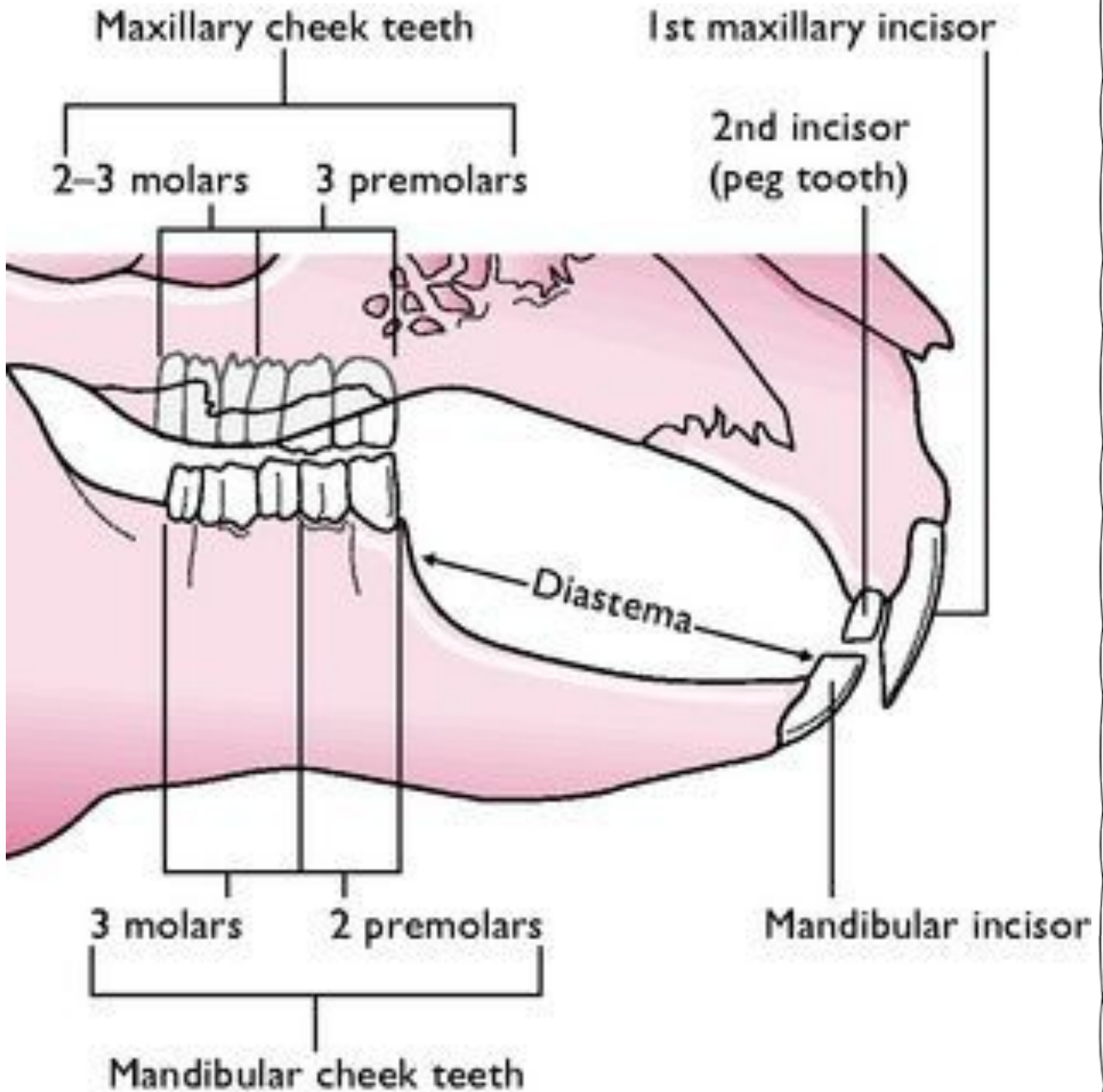
Five toothlike plates, called "Aristotle's lantern," surrounds an urchin's mouth. An urchin uses its teeth and spines to dig holes in stones, which become the sea urchin's hideaway.



# RABBIT

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Oryctolagus Cuniculus*  
FAMILY : Leporidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Lagomorpha  
PHYLUM : Chordata

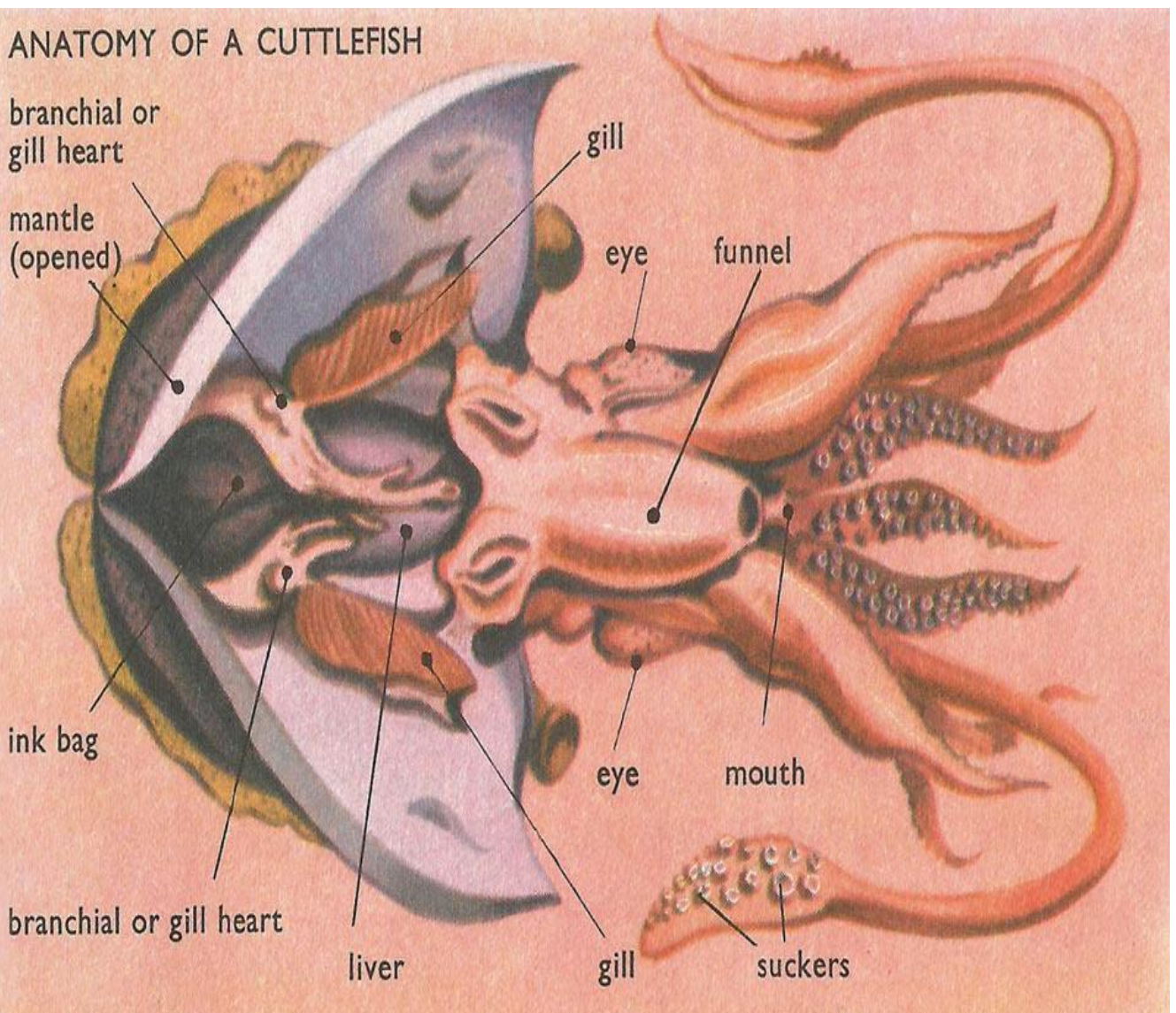
Rabbits have a diphydont dentition. They have 16 deciduous teeth and 28 permanent teeth.



# CUTTLE FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Sepiia officinalis*  
FAMILY : Leporidae  
KINGDOM : Sepiidae  
ORDER : Sepiida  
PHYLUM : Mollusca

The cuttlefish mouth bears a strong beak-like structure that can bite and tear the prey, and cuttlefish salivary glands can secrete an immobilizing poison with the saliva. The mouth is surrounded by eight arms and two longer tentacles, all equipped with suckers.



# SPANNER CRAB

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Ranina ranina*  
FAMILY : Raninidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Decapoda  
PHYLUM : Arthropoda

The maxilla of spanner crab are both small and thin. Buccal cavity elongate completely closed by third maxillipeds.



# LESSER ELECTRIC RAY

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Narcine bancroftii*  
FAMILY : Narcinidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Torpediniformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

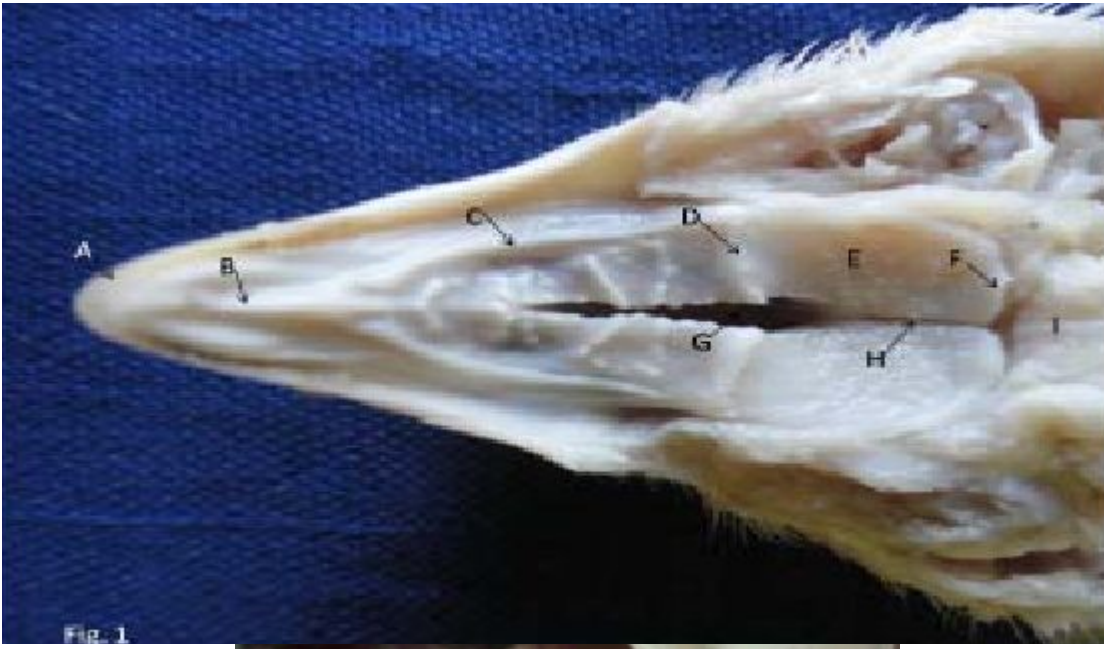
The mouth, nostrils, and five pairs of gill slits are underneath the disc. There are 25–28 upper tooth rows and 19–26 lower tooth rows; each tooth is tiny and smooth, with a single sharp cusp.



# QUAIL

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Coturnix coturnix*  
FAMILY : Phasianidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Galliformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

The mouth and pharynx of quail lack definite line of demarcation and so it constituted a common oropharyngeal cavity. The roof of the oropharyngeal cavity was formed by the hard palate and was less concave with cream colored tongue at the base.





# SOLE FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Solea solea
FAMILY	: Soleidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Pleuronectiformes
PHYLUM	: Chordata

The buccal cavity roof is formed from upper jaw, velum and the palate. The upper jaw has several wing like processes with teeth arranged in several rows which may help in cutting and pushing the food to the entrance of the digestive canal while the floor is formed from the lower jaw and the tongue.



# SCALD FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Arnoglossus laterna*  
FAMILY : Bothidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Pleuronectiformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

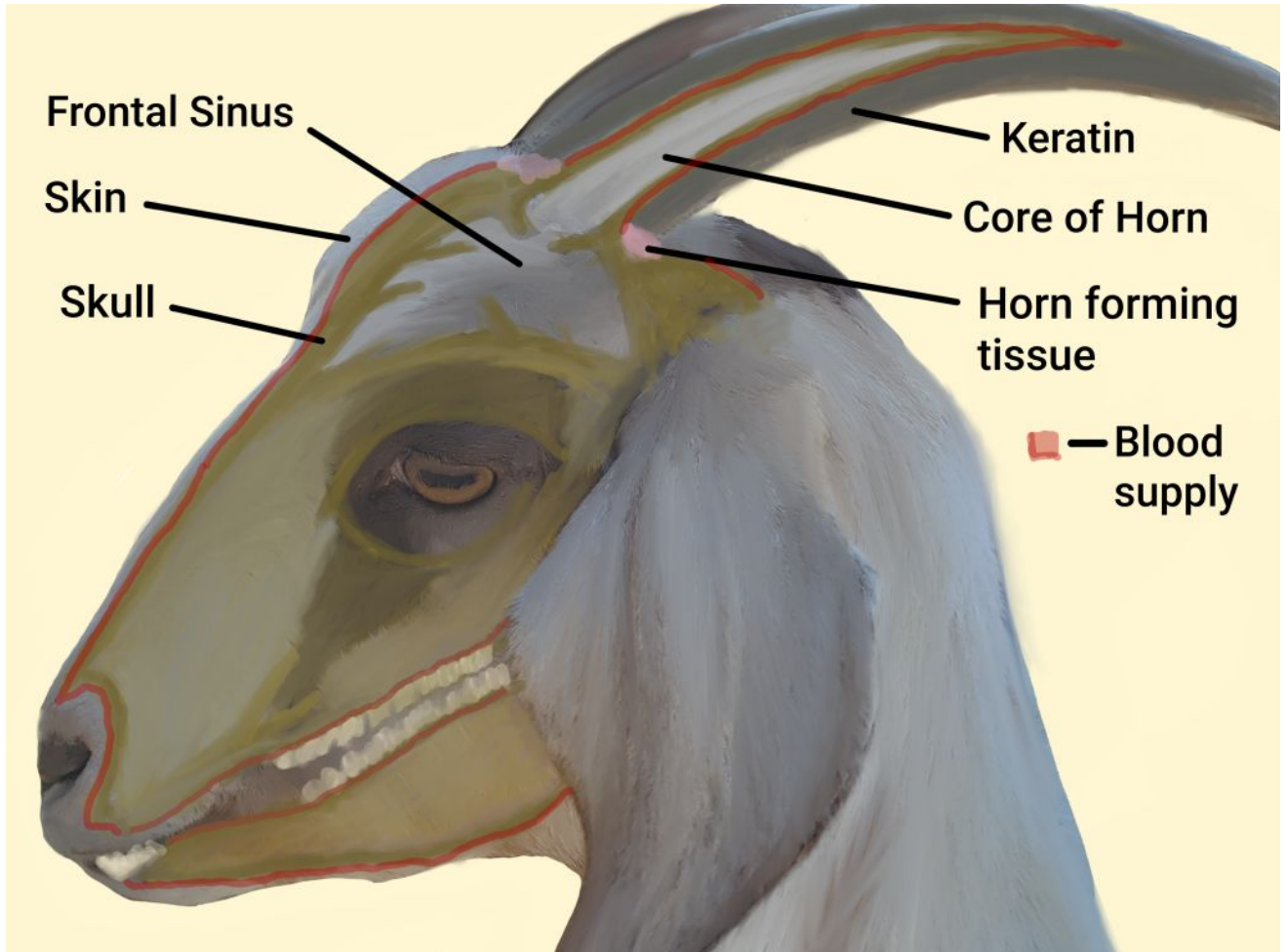
The scaldfish is a flatfish with an oval body shape. It is very thin, almost transparent. The mouth is to the left of the eyes and rather curved.



# GOAT

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Capra aegagrus hircus*  
FAMILY : Bovidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Artiodactyla  
PHYLUM : Chordata

Goats, as with other ruminant animals, lack upper incisors. Instead, a hard dental pad on the frontal part of the upper jaw serves in place of teeth.



# CROW

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Corvus
FAMILY	: Corvidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Passeriformes
PHYLUM	: Chordata

The oral and pharyngeal cavities in the crow lack demarcation, and so constitute a common cavity known as the oropharynx. The roof of the oropharyngeal cavity is formed by a cartilaginous hard palate. The tongue lies on the floor of the oropharyngeal cavity



# FRUIT BAT

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Chiroptera  
FAMILY : Pteropodidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Chiroptera  
PHYLUM : Chordata

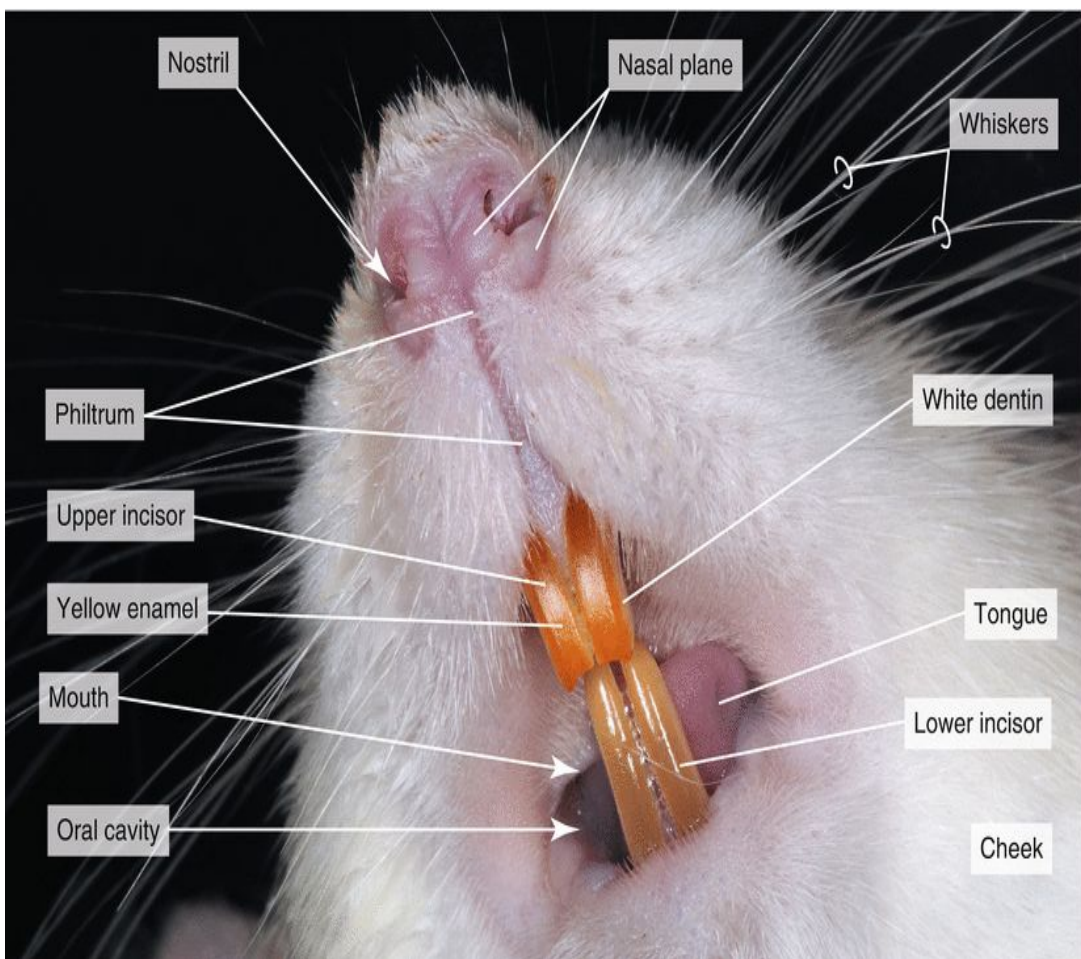
Bat is heterodont and diphyodont, with the deciduous dentition comprising two incisors, one canine and three premolars in each jaw quadrant. The adult dentition exhibits an additional two molars on the upper jaw and three molars on the lower jaw



# WHITE WISTAR RAT

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Rattus norvegicus*  
FAMILY : Muridae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Rodentia  
PHYLUM : Chordata

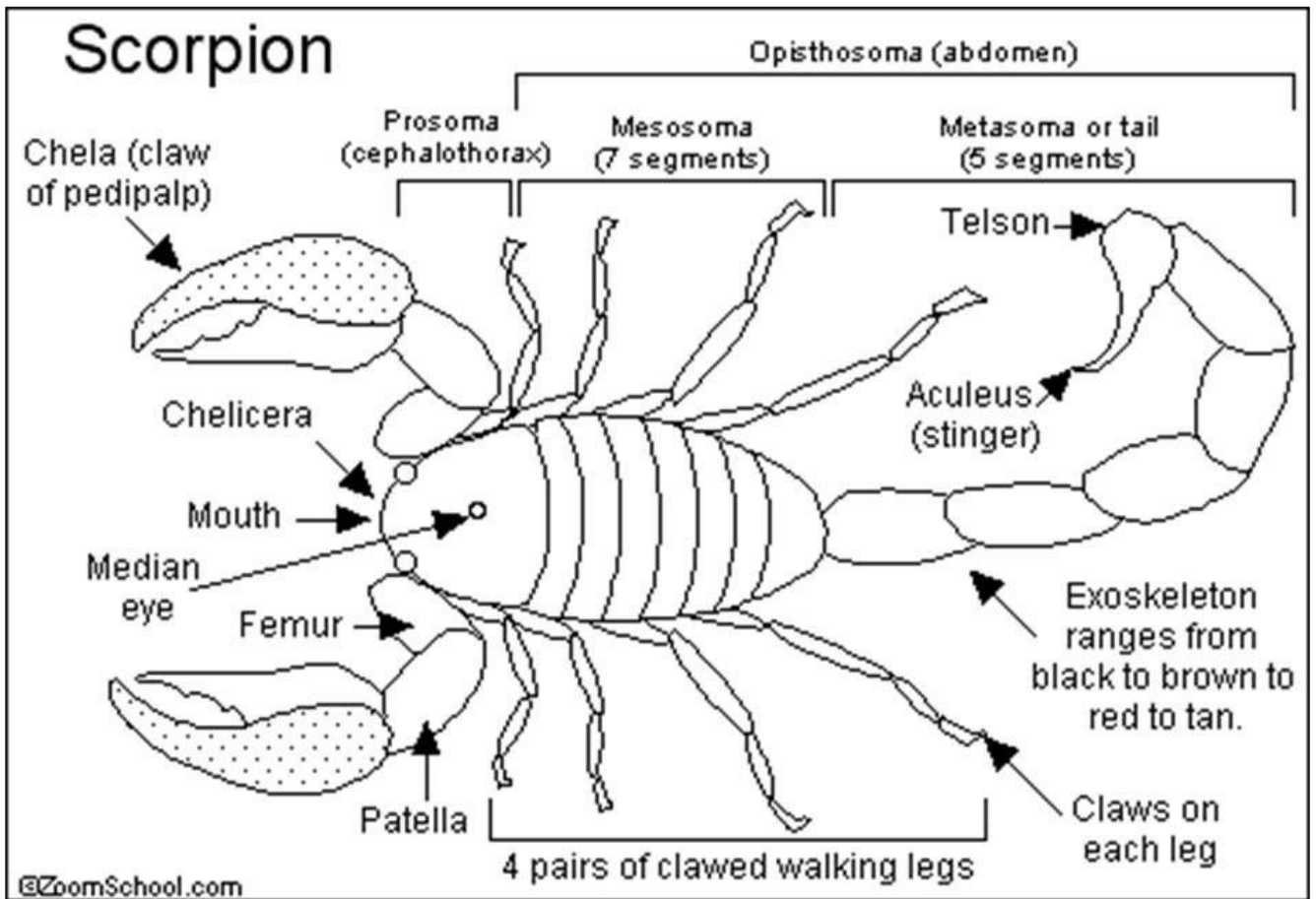
Rats have a total of 16 teeth; four incisors, and 12 molars. Unlike other animals, rats do not have a canine tooth. Instead, they have a gap called a diastema



# SCORPION

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Arachnid  
FAMILY : Bothriuridae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Scorpiones  
PHYLUM : Arthropoda

The pedipalps (pinchers) and chelicerae (jaws) are used to capture prey. They are covered with various types of sensory hairs.



# STING RAY

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Myliobatoidei  
FAMILY : Dasyatidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Myliobatiformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

The mouth of the stingray is located on the ventral side of the vertebrate. Stingrays exhibit hyostylic jaw suspension, which means that the mandibular arch is only suspended by an articulation with the hyomandibula. This type of suspensions allows for the upper jaw to have high mobility and protrude outward..





# CENTIPEDE

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Scutigera  
FAMILY : Scutigera  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Scutigera  
PHYLUM : Arthropoda

Centipedes, in addition to their mouthparts, possess a pair of "poison claws", or forcipules.



# MILLIPEDE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Diplopoda
FAMILY	: Spirobollidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Spirobollida
PHYLUM	: Arthropoda

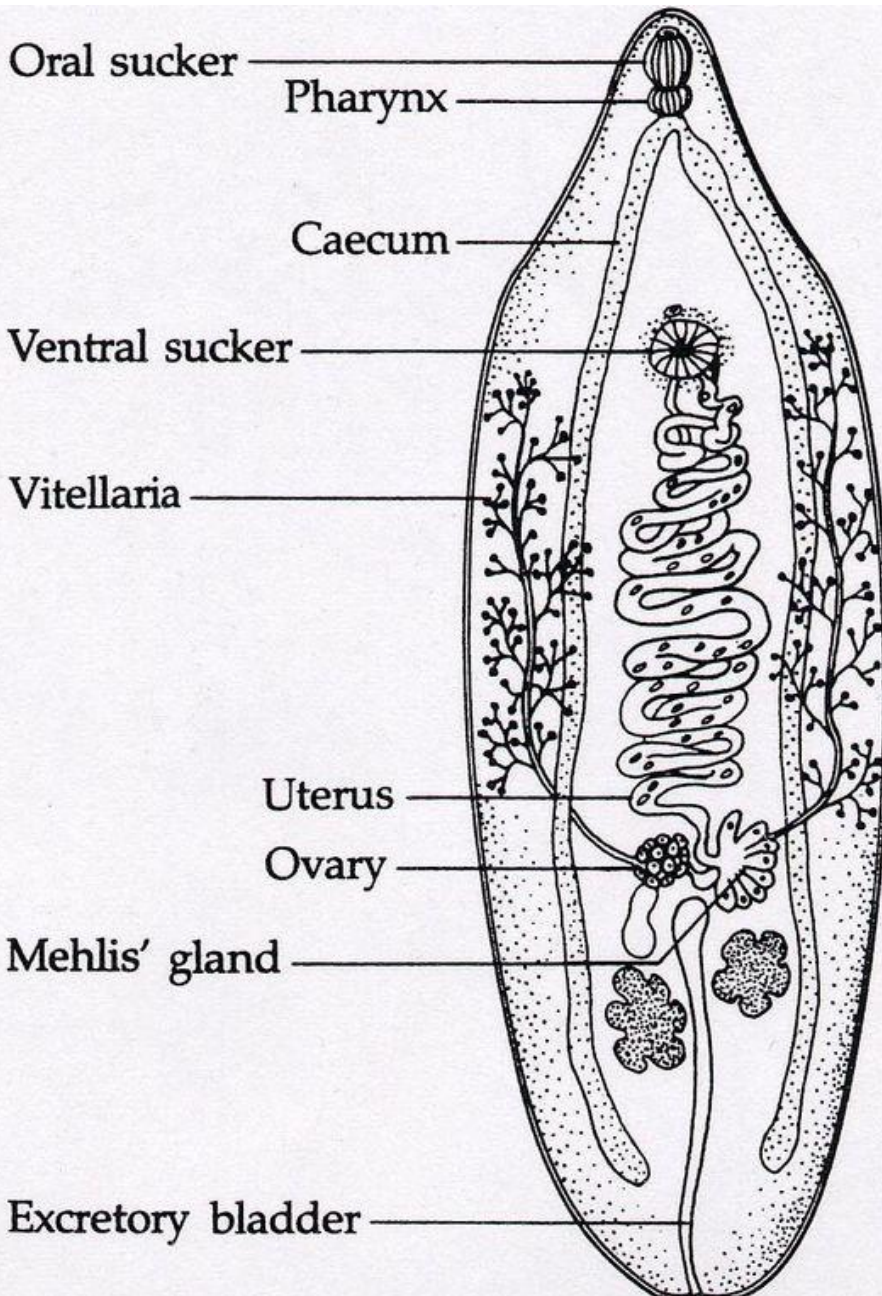
The head of a millipede is typically rounded above and flattened below and bears a pair of large mandibles in front of a plate-like structure called a gnathochilarium ("jaw lip").



# LIVER FLUKE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Fasciola hepatica
FAMILY	: Fasciolidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Plagiorchiida
PHYLUM	: Platyhelminthes

They have simple digestive systems and primarily feed on blood. The anterior end is the oral sucker opening into the mouth. Inside, mouth lead to a small pharynx which is followed by an extended intestine that runs through the entire length of the body.



# CALOTES

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Calotes
FAMILY	: Agamidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Squamata
PHYLUM	: Chordata

Mouth is a transverse terminal aperture provided with jaws. The jaws are provided with teeth. The teeth are sharp, small, pointed and recurved backwards. They are actually simple cones (haplodont) having an enamel cap and an interior ortho-dentine.



# CHITON

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Polyplacophora  
FAMILY : Chitonidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Chitonida  
PHYLUM : Mollusca

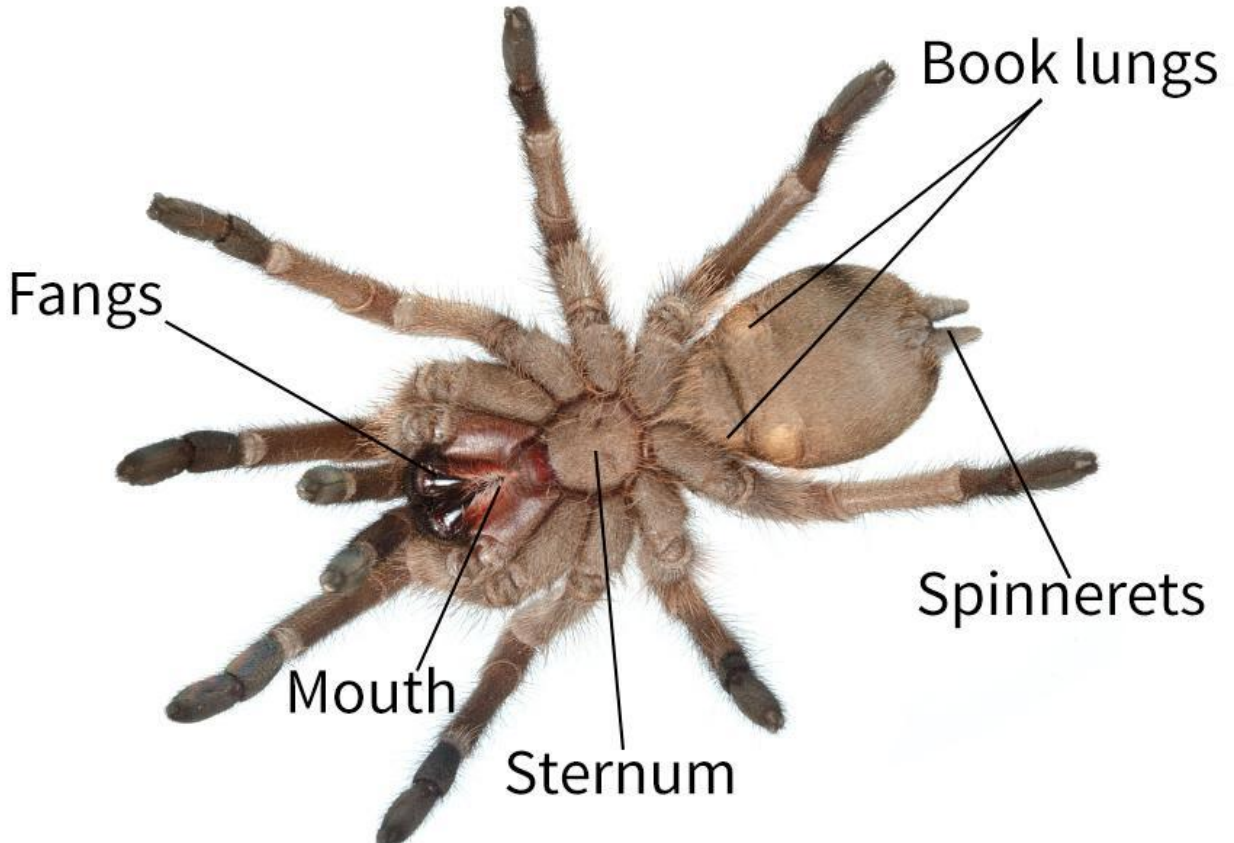
The mouth is located on the underside of the animal, and contains a tongue-like structure called a radula, which has numerous rows of 17 teeth each. The teeth are coated with magnetite, a hard ferric/ferrous oxide mineral.



# SPIDER

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Araneae
FAMILY	: Araneidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Araneae
PHYLUM	: Arthropoda

The chelicerae are a spider's jaws. They are located on the very front of a spider's cephalothorax. Located behind the chelicerae are other small mouthparts, including the labium and labrum.



# NEREIS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Nereis
FAMILY	: Nereididae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Phyllodocida
PHYLUM	: Annelida

Peristomium is a large ring-like structure carrying ventrally the transverse mouth.



# HETERONEREIS

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Nereis  
FAMILY : Nereididae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Phyllodocida  
PHYLUM : Annelida

Heteronereis" is a dimorphic sexual form of Nereis.





# LIZARD

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Lacertillia  
FAMILY : Lacertidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Squamata  
PHYLUM : Chordata

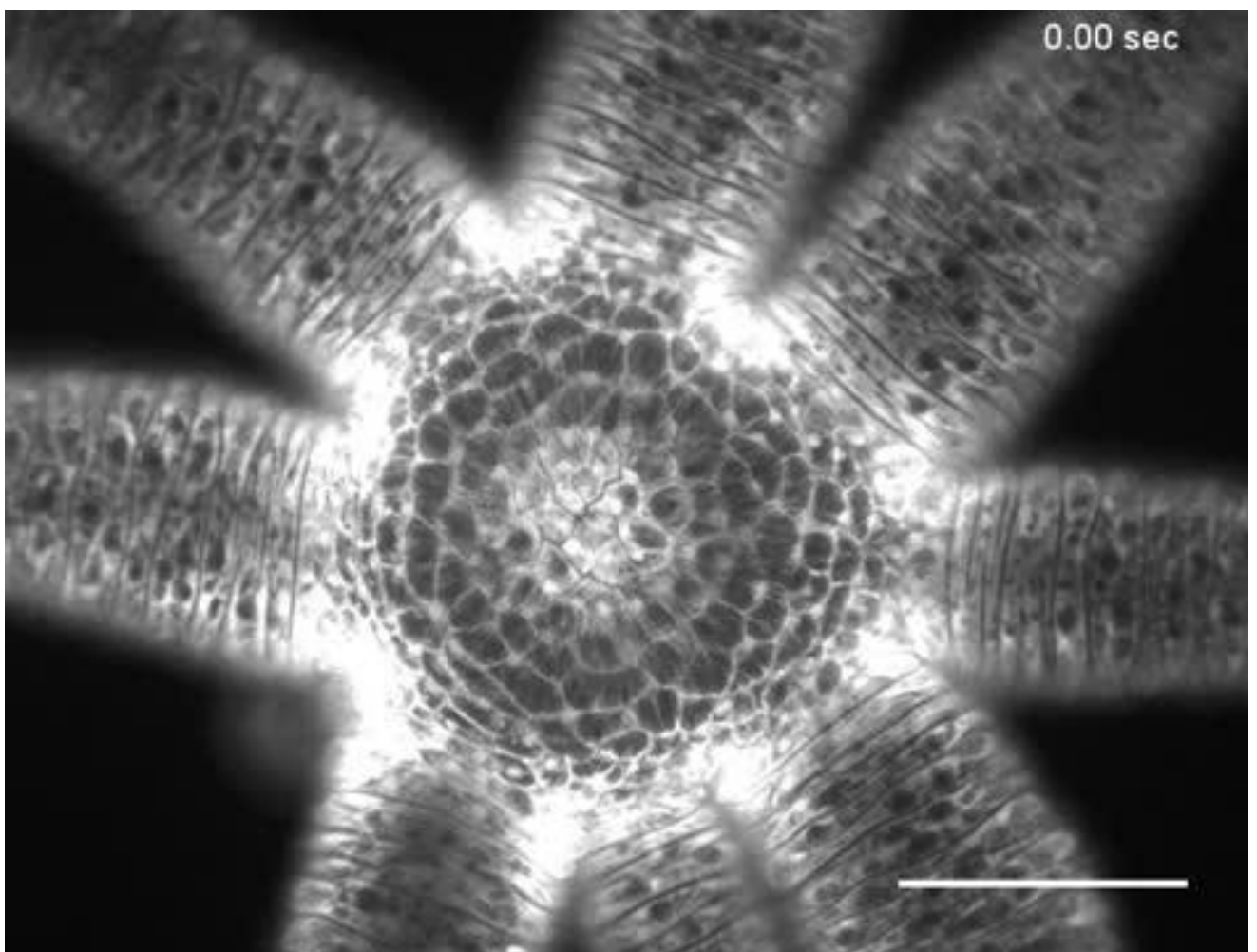
Teeth are present along the jaw margin (on the maxilla, premaxilla, and dentary bones).



# HYDRA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Hydra
FAMILY	: Hydridae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Anthoathecata
PHYLUM	: Cnidaria

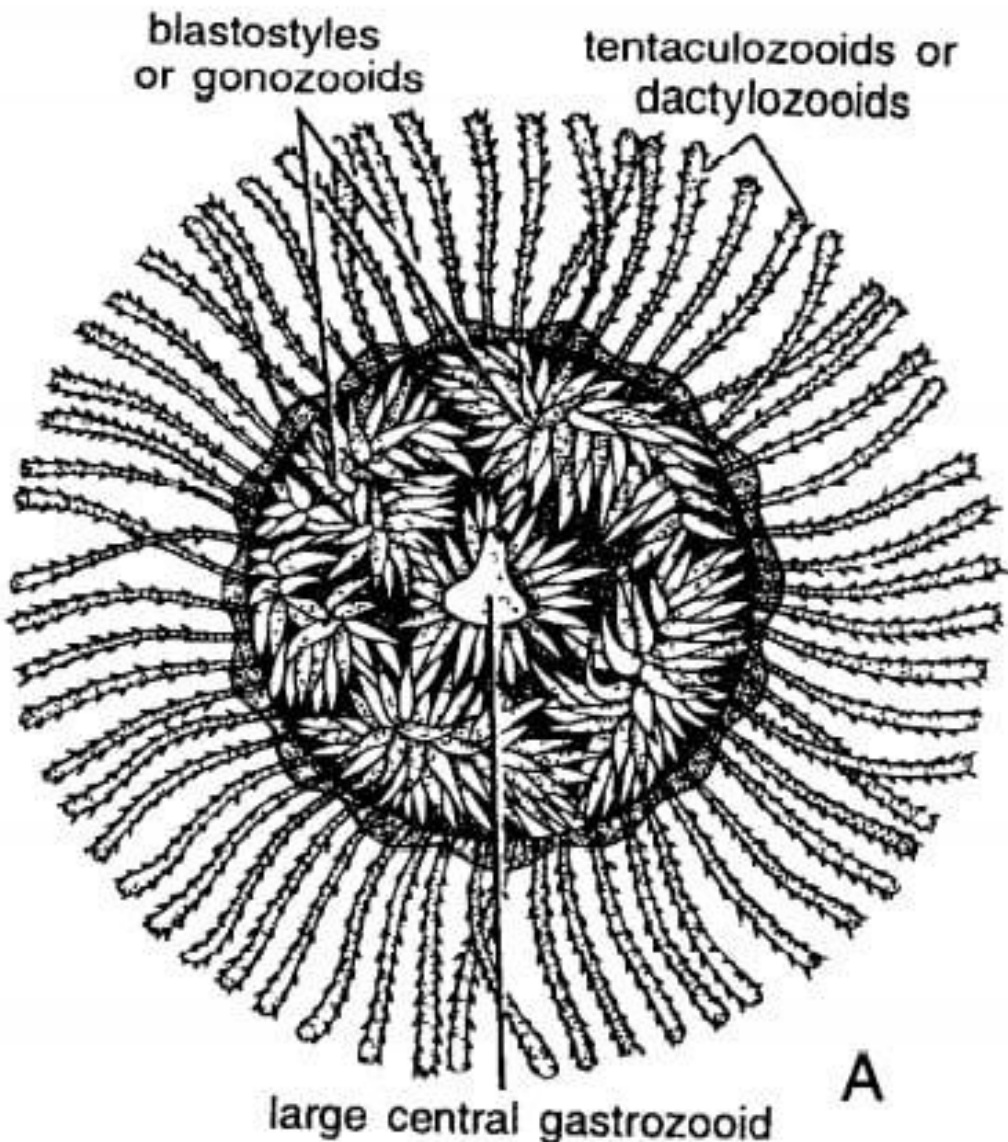
The mouth of Hydra is a remarkable structure. Unlike in most animals, it is not a permanent opening. Instead, when closed, the Hydra mouth is a continuous epithelial sheet, sealed with septate junctions



# PORPITA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Porpita
FAMILY	: Chondrophorae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Siphonophora
PHYLUM	: Coelentrata

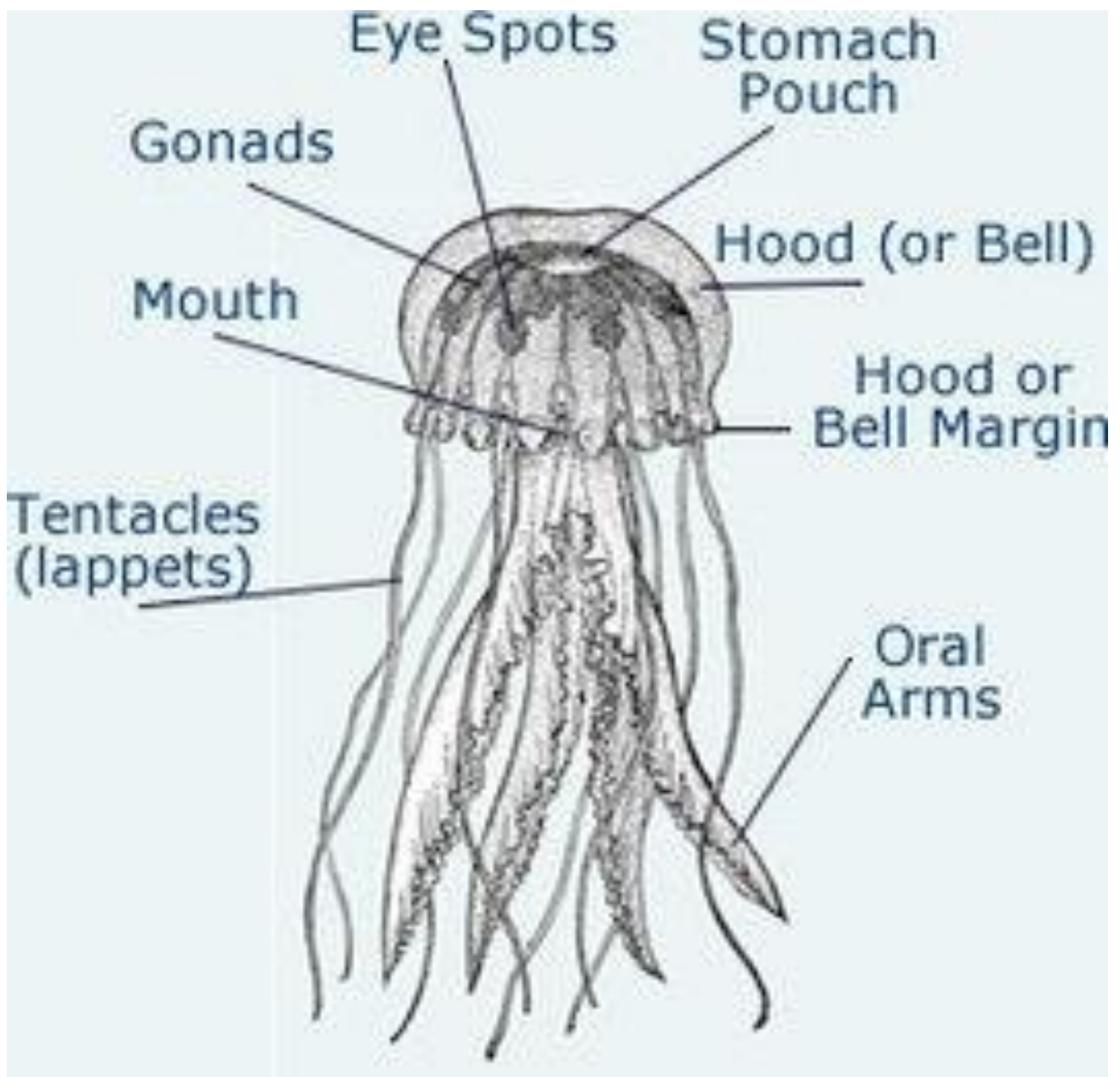
A large gastrozoid, having central mouth is encircled by several blastostyles. Margin of disk contains numerous dactylozooids or tentacles armed with nematocysts.



# PHYSALIA

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Physalia Physalis  
FAMILY : Physalidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Siphonophora  
PHYLUM : Cnidaria

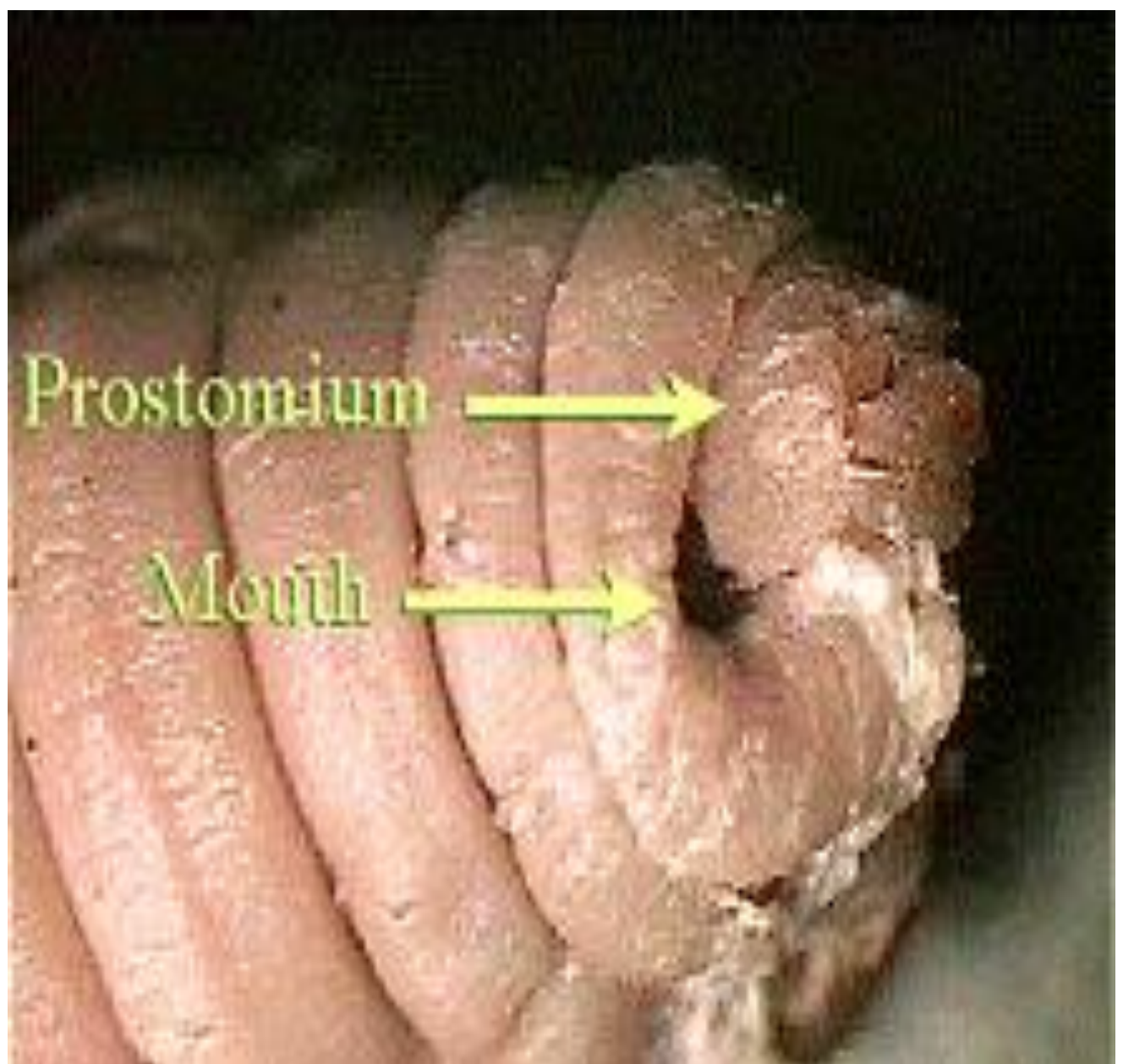
Sensory cells are numerous and are located in the epidermis of the tentacles and the region around the mouths. Generally, the sensory cells are receptors for touch and temperature.



# EARTHWORM

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Lumbricina
FAMILY	: Lumbricidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Opisthophora
PHYLUM	: Annelida

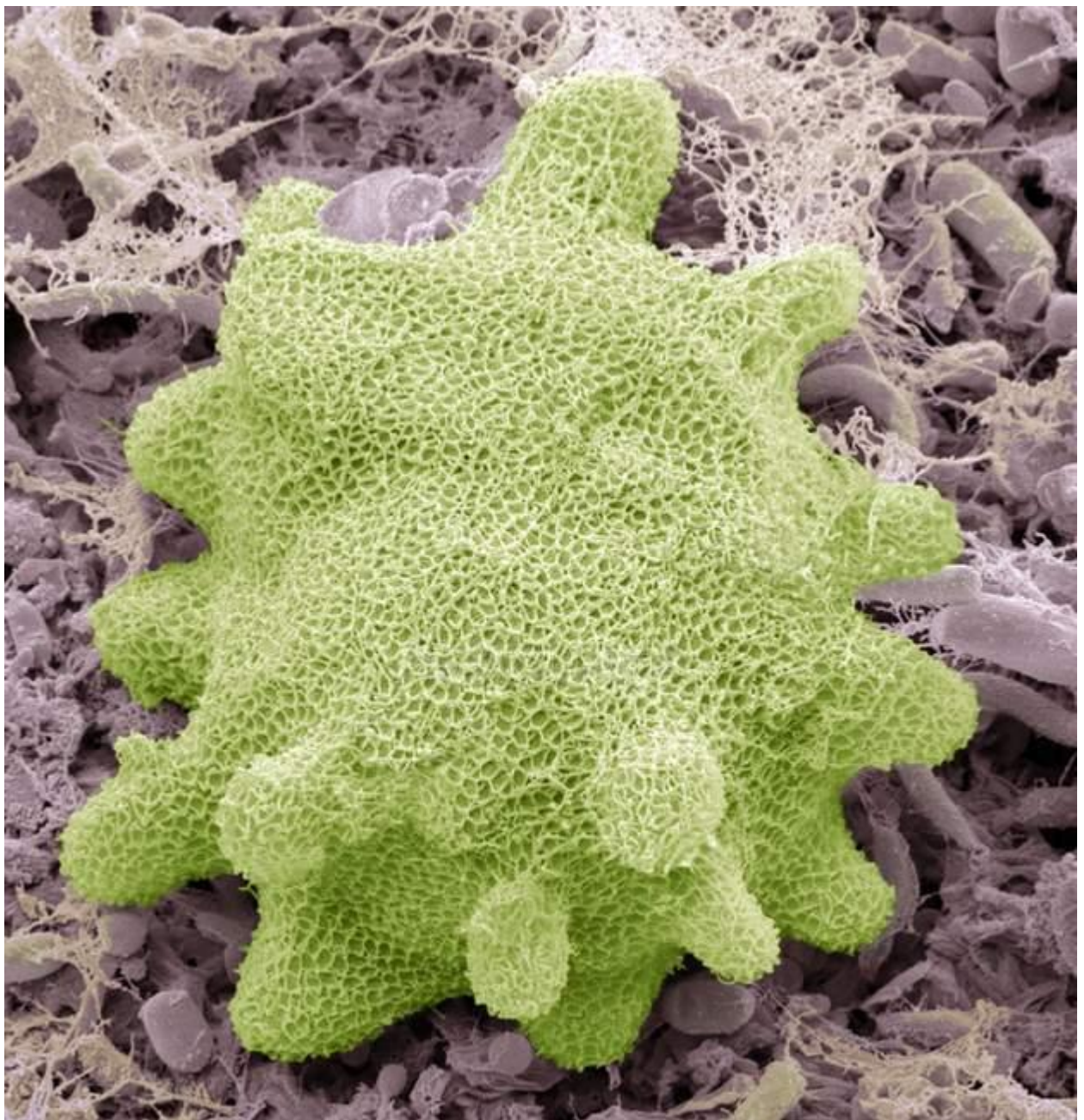
The first segment of the earthworm, the peristomium, contains the mouth. There is a small tongue-like lobe just above the mouth called the prostomium. Earthworms use the prostomium to see their environment, as earthworms have no eyes, ears, nose or hands.



# SPONGILLA

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Spongilla lacustris*  
FAMILY : Spongillidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Spongillida  
PHYLUM : Porifera

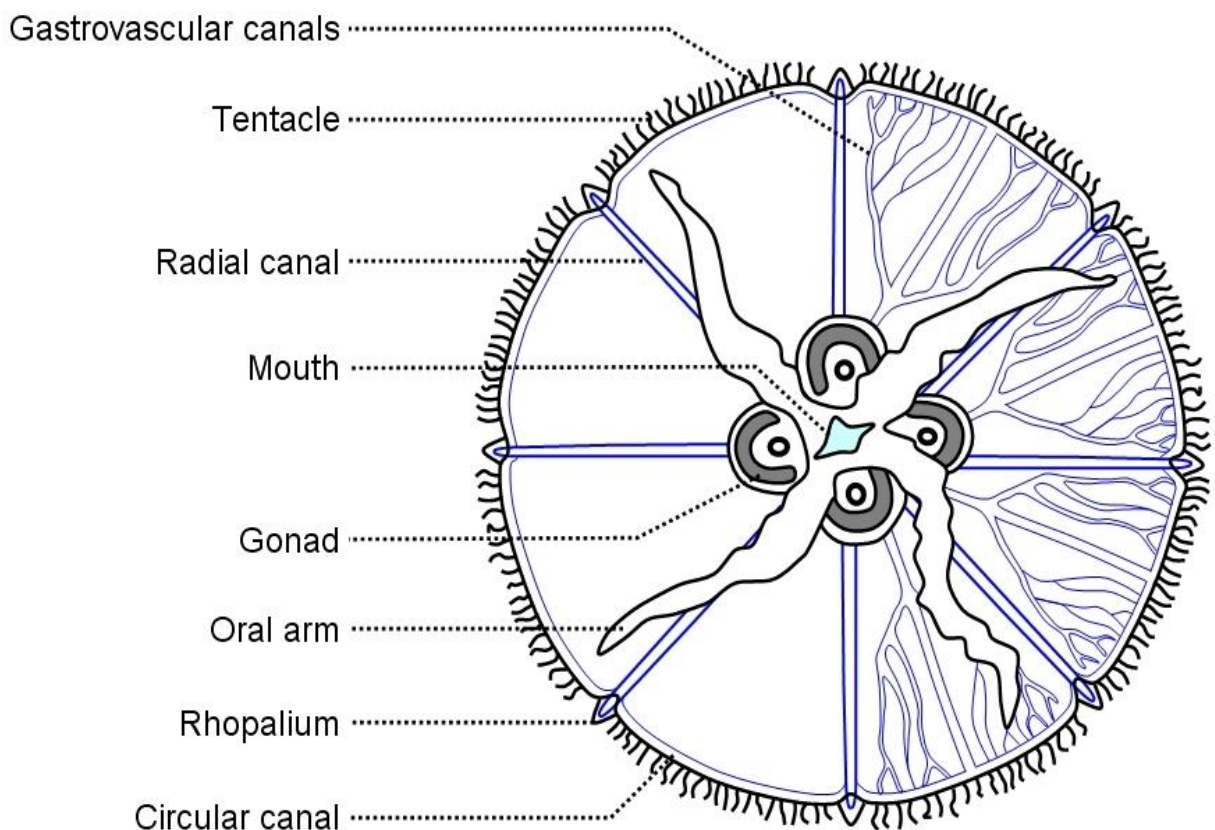
*Spongilla lacustris* is a species of freshwater sponge from the family Spongillidae. It inhabits freshwater rivers and lakes, often growing under logs or rocks.



# JELLY FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Aurelia aurita  
FAMILY : Ulmaridae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Semaestomeae  
PHYLUM : Cnidaria

A very short and inconspicuous manubrium is present in the center of the subumbrellar surface. At its free distal end is a square mouth, from each corner of which hangs down a long, tapering much-frilled and delicate process, the oral arm. Each of the four oral arms has a ventral ciliated groove leading into the mouth and its edges are armed with nematocysts.



*Aurelia medusa* – subumbrella view

# STAR FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Asteroidea
FAMILY	: Asteroiidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Forcipulatida
PHYLUM	: Echinodermata

The sea star's mouth is located in the center of its body, underneath. Part of the sea star's stomach connects to its mouth, and when there's food available, the sea star's stomach emerges from its mouth to eat.

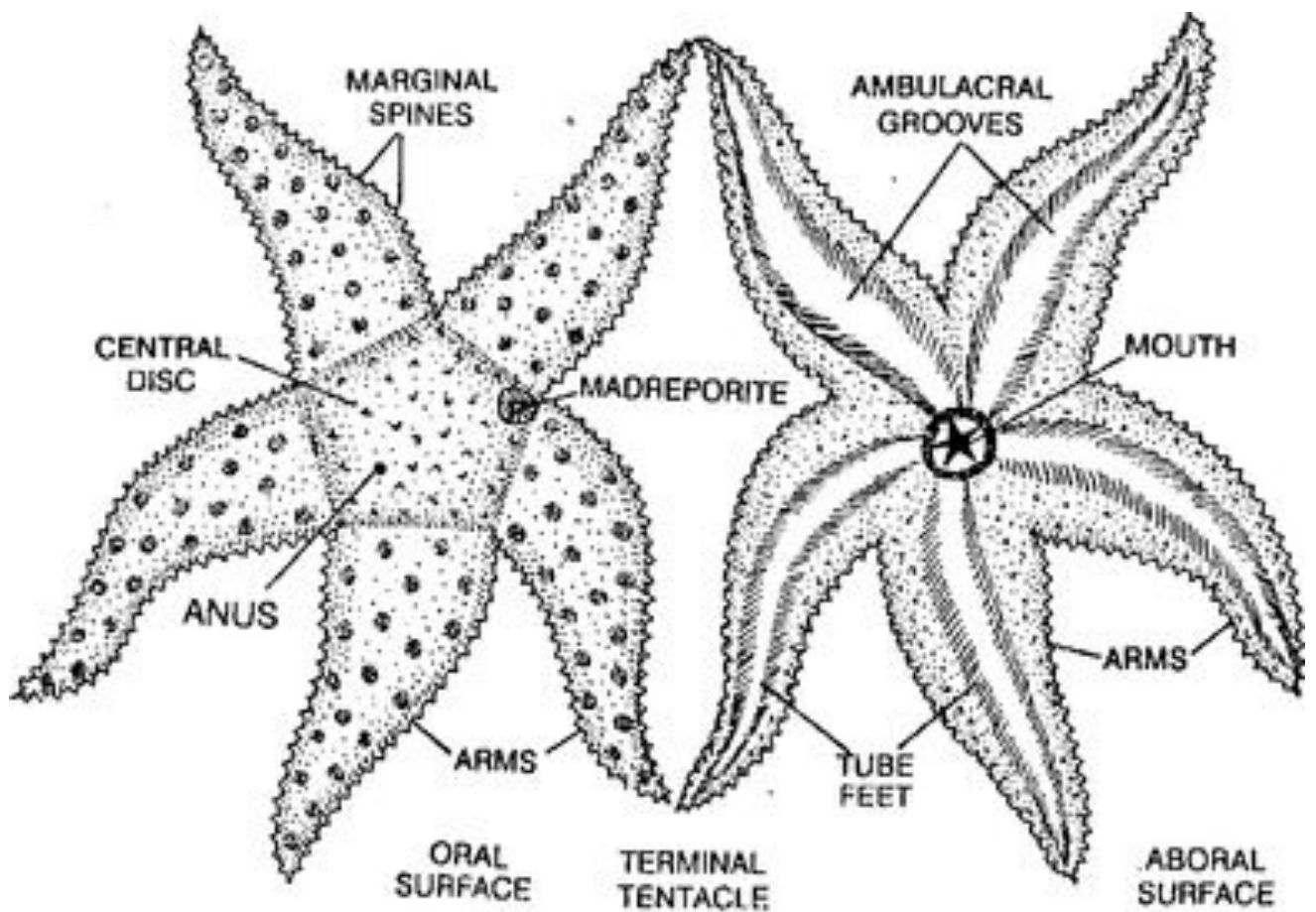


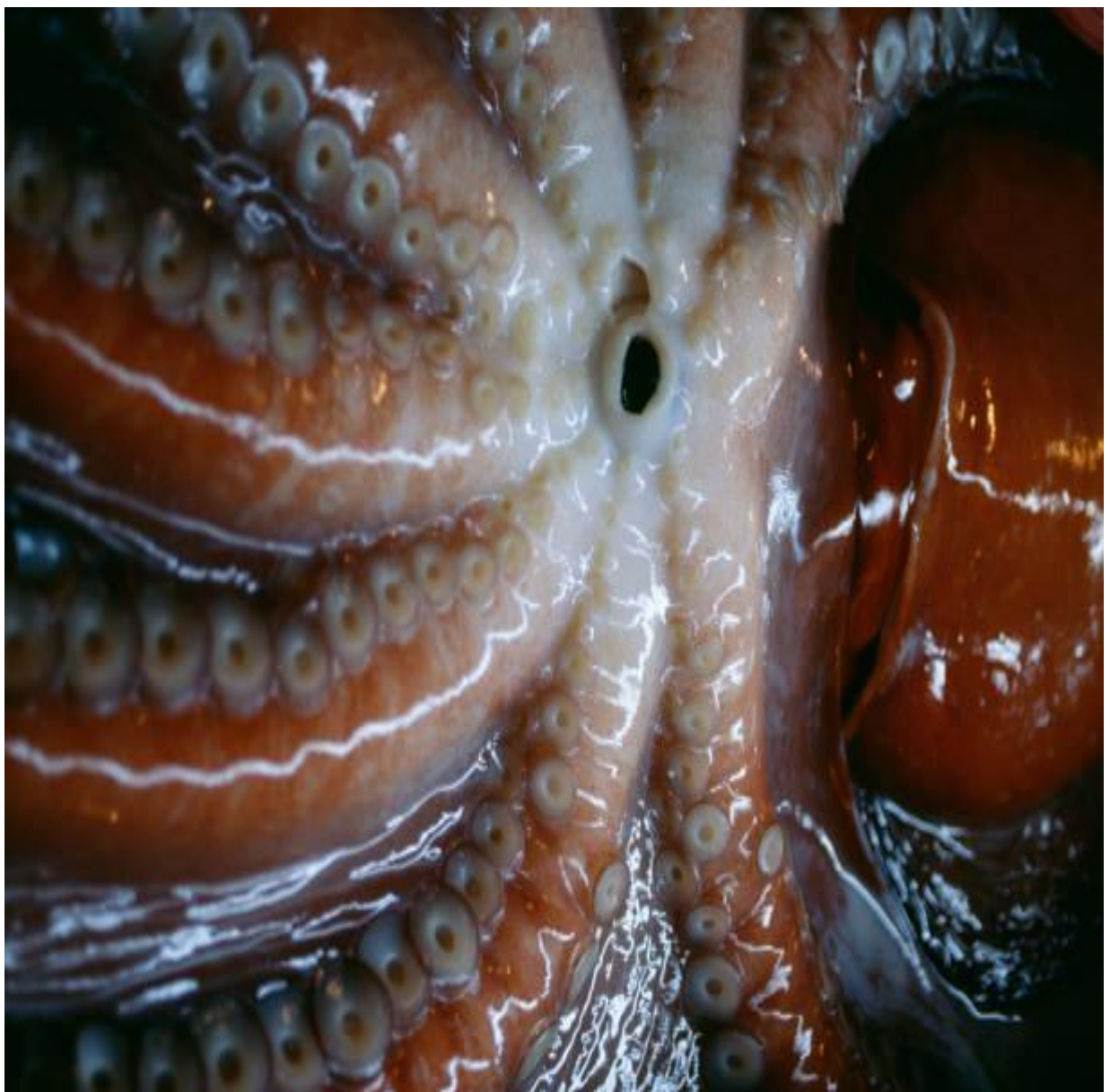
Fig. 1 : Starfish



# OCTOPUS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Octopoda
FAMILY	: Octopodidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Octopoda
PHYLUM	: Mollusca

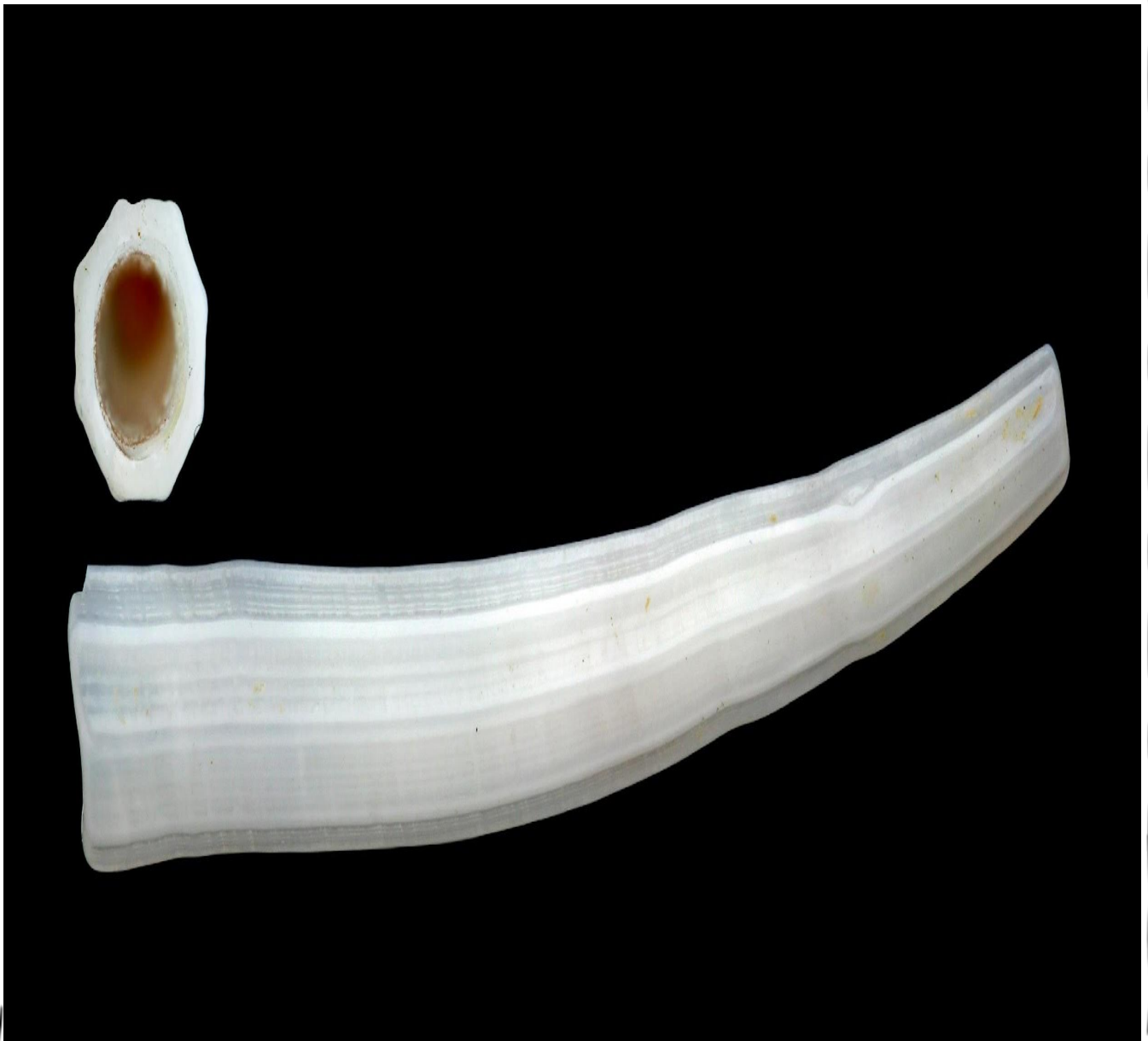
The mouth of an octopus, located underneath the arms, has a sharp hard beak. The octopus's mouth is on its underside, where the eight arms meet. Its beak, made of keratin.



# DENTALIUM SHELL

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Dentalium  
FAMILY :Dentaliidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER :Dentaliida  
PHYLUM :Mollusca

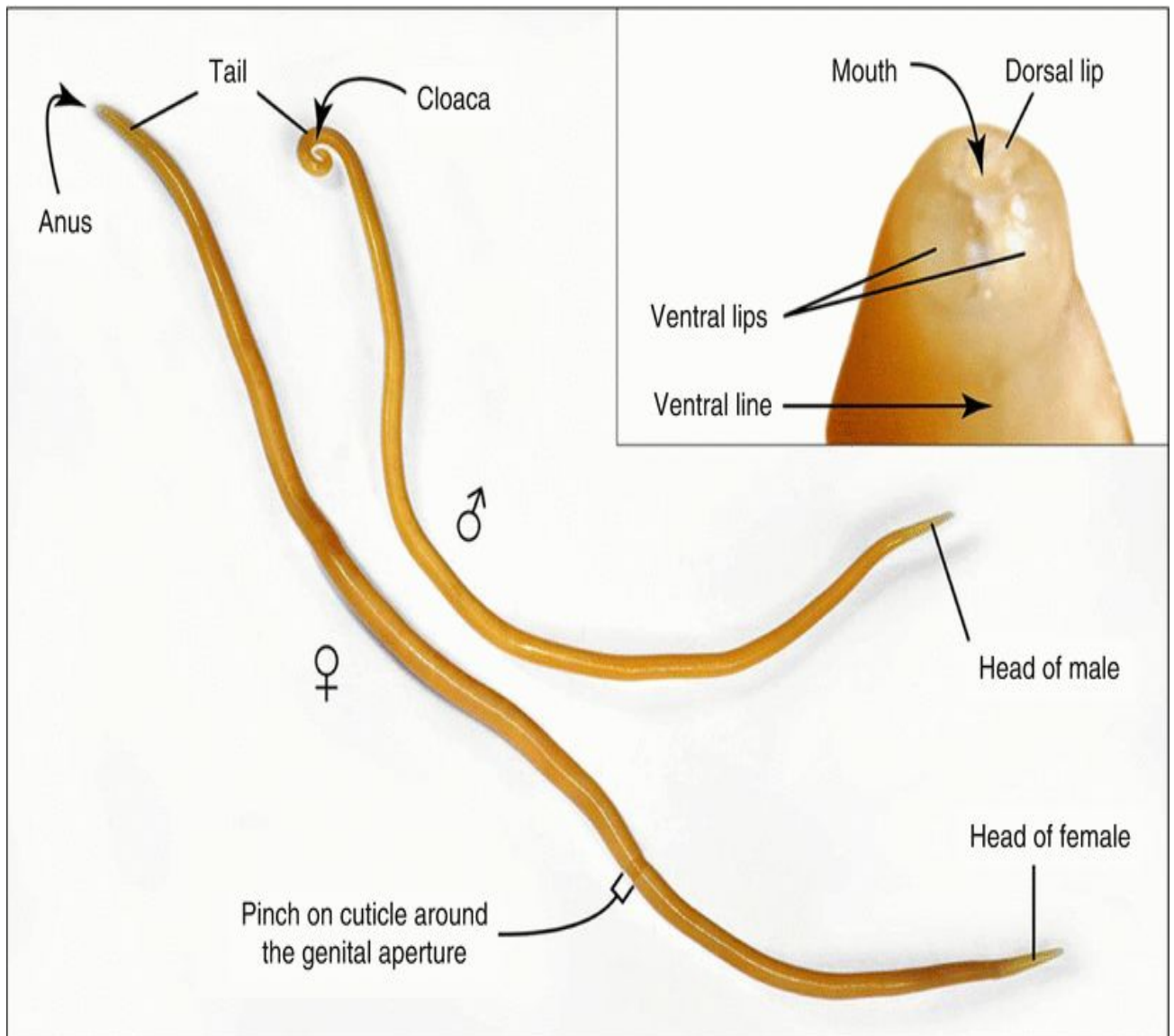
The word dentalium, as commonly used by Native American artists and anthropologists, refers to tooth shells or tusk shells used in indigenous jewelry, adornment, and commerce in western Canada and the United States. These tusk shells are a kind of seashell, specifically the shells of scaphopod mollusks.



# ASCARIS

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Ascaeris lumbricoides*  
FAMILY : Ascarididae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Ascaridida  
PHYLUM : Nematoda

Males are 2–4 mm (0.08–0.2 in) in diameter and 15–31 cm (5.9–12 in) long. The male's posterior end is curved ventrally and has a bluntly pointed tail. Females are 3–6 mm (0.1–0.2 in) wide and 20–49 cm (7.9–19 in) long.



# SEA ANEMONE ON HERMIT CRAB

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Dardanus pedunculatus*  
FAMILY : Diogenidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Decapoda  
PHYLUM : Arthropoda

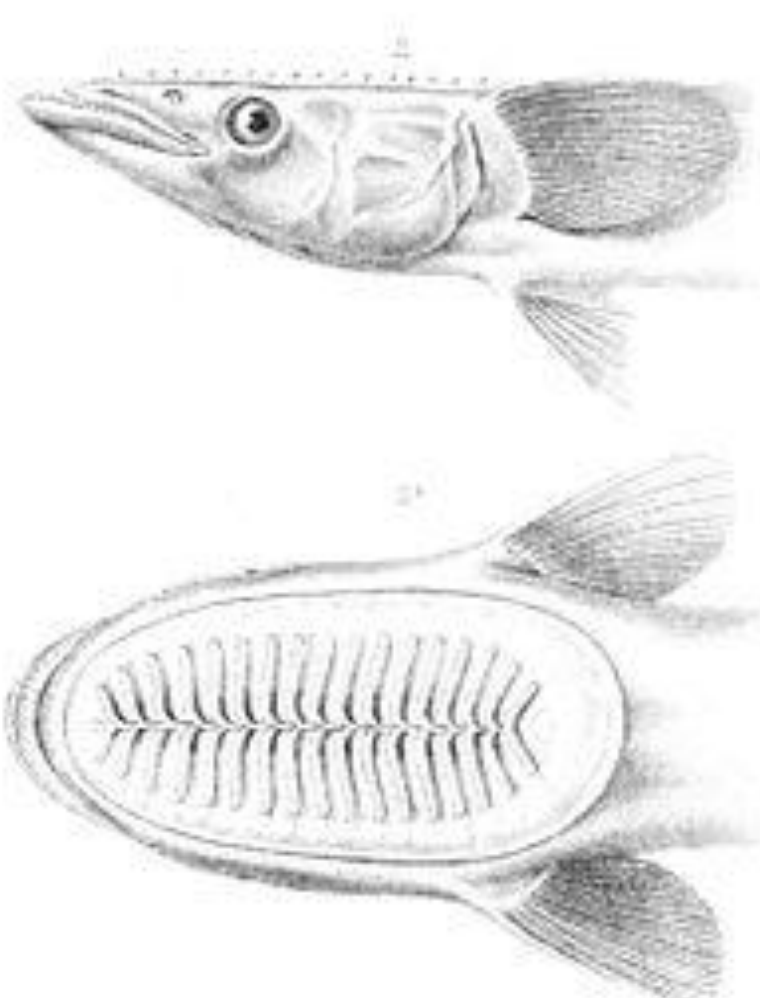
Hermit crabs and sea anemones have a symbiotic relationship. The sea anemone eats scraps of food that the hermit crab releases



# SUCKER FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Echeneis naucrates*  
FAMILY : Echeneidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Carangiformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

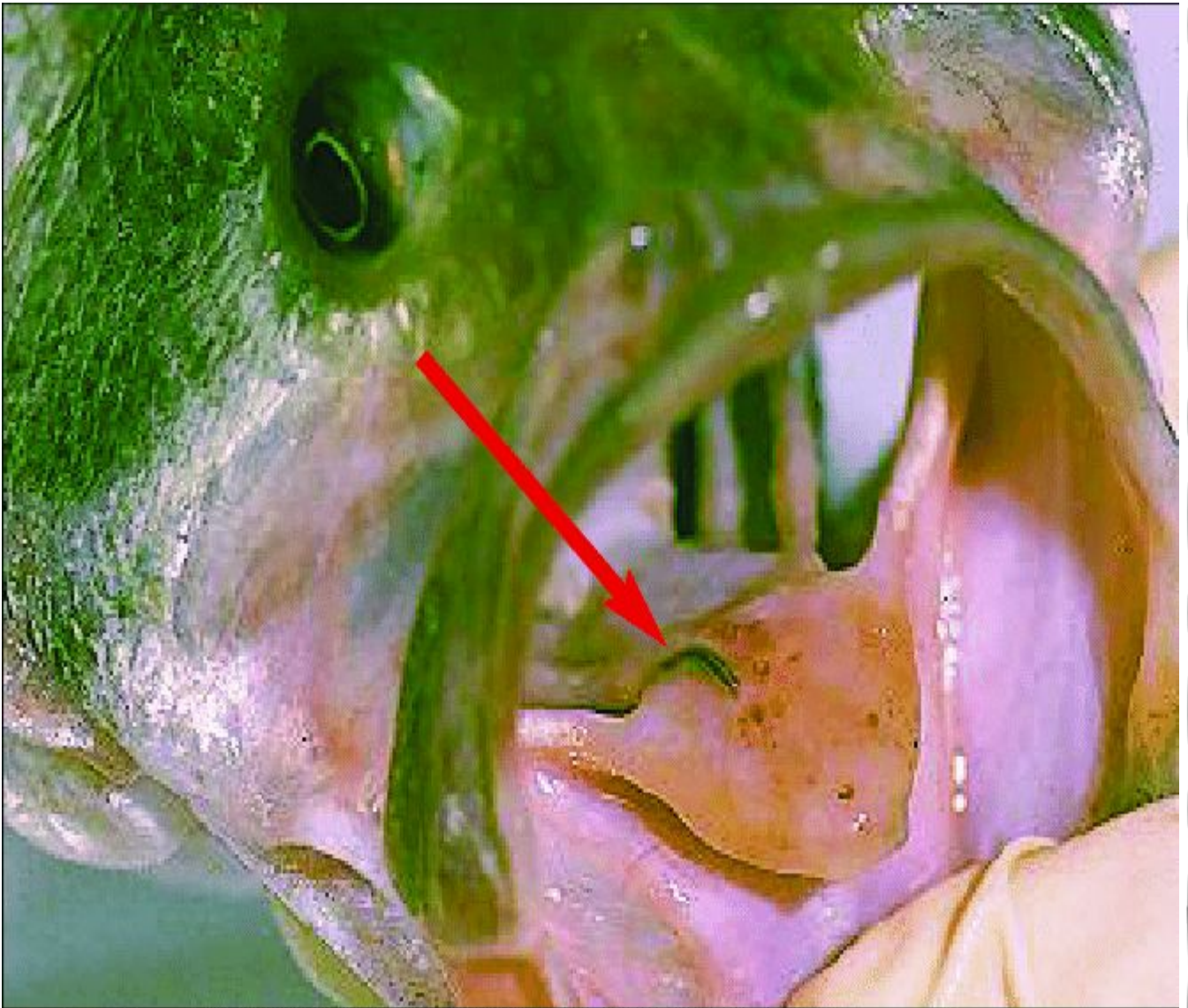
There are bands of small sharp teeth in both jaws, and further bands of teeth on the vomer and palate, as well as granular teeth on the tongue. On the top of the head is a large oval sucker, formed from the modified front dorsal fin, by which the fish attaches to a host fish.



# ANABAS

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Anabas testudineus*  
FAMILY : Anabantidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Anabantiformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

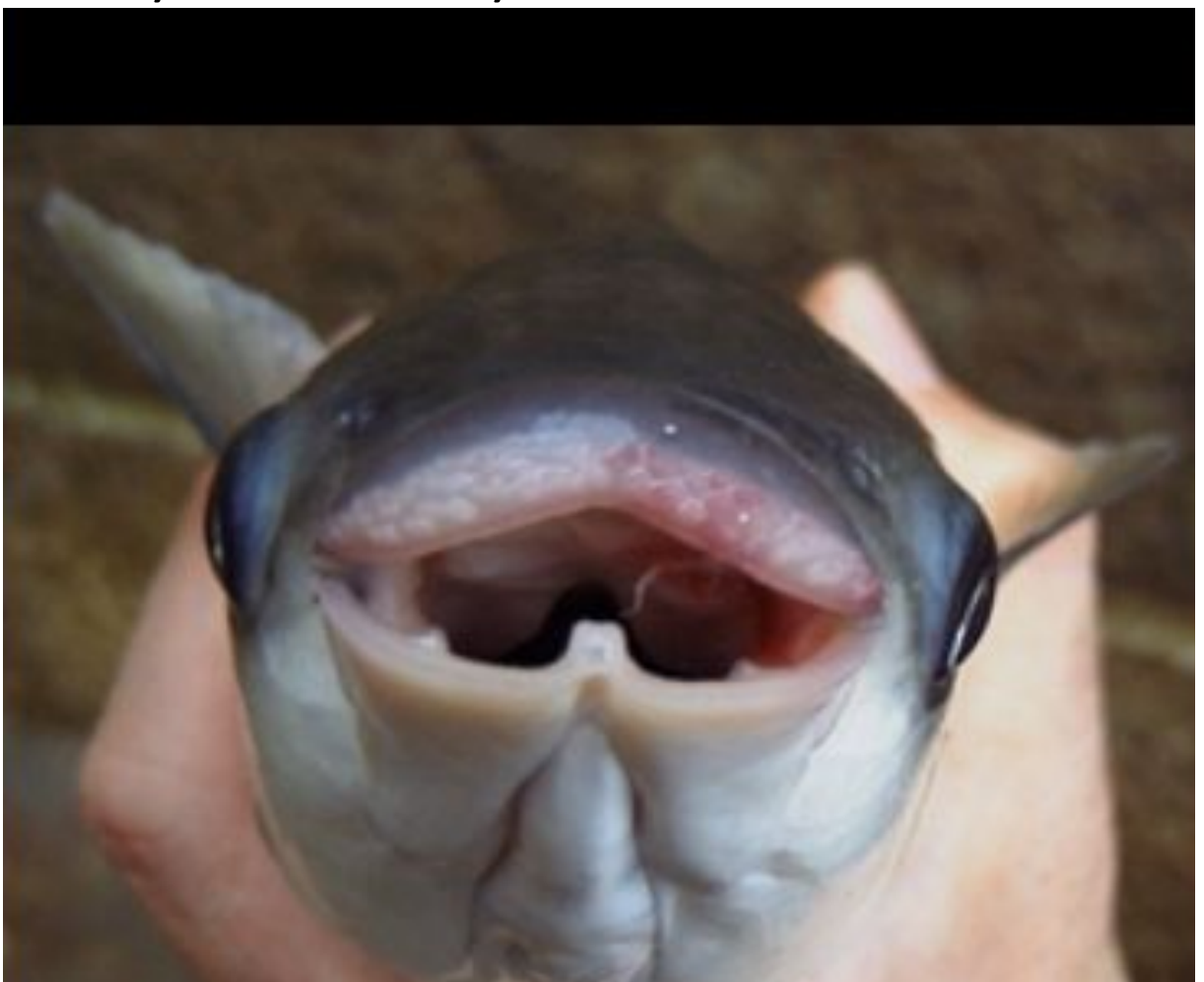
Body laterally compressed. Mouth is anterior and lower jaw slightly longer. Villiform teeth are present on jaw.



## **MUGI (MULET)**

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Mugilidae
FAMILY	: Mugilidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Mugiliformes
PHYLUM	: Chordata

The mouth is small. The gill arches of many species are specialized, forming a characteristic pharyngobranchial organ that has an expanded, denticulate pad used for filtration of ingested material. In many (but not all) species of mullets, the teeth are positioned on the lips; this is unlike most species of fishes, in which teeth, if present, are attached directly to the jawbones. In most species of mullets, the teeth are very small or may even be absent.



# DIODON

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Diodon  
FAMILY : Diodontidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Tetraodontiformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

Mouth large, wide, and terminal, teeth fused to form a strong, beak-like crushing structure without a median suture dividing upper and lower jaws into left and right halves. They inflate when disturbed and present a potential predator with a large, very spiny ball.

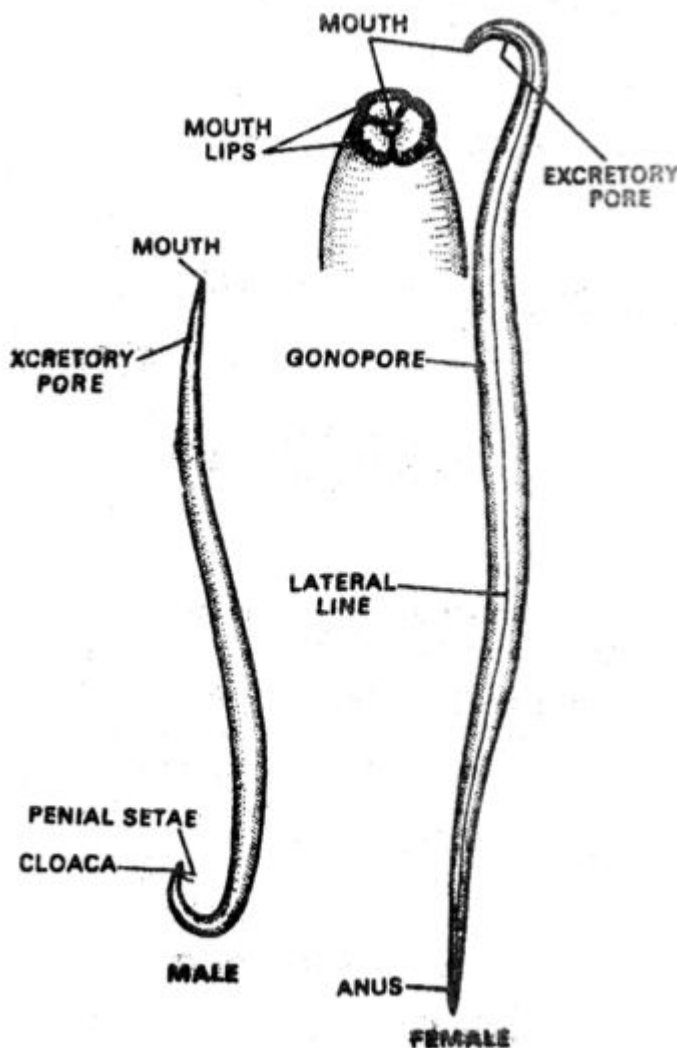




# ASCARIS MALE AND FEMALE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>
FAMILY	: Ascarididae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Ascaridida
PHYLUM	: Nematoda

*Ascaris lumbricoides* are large roundworms. Females measure 20–35 cm long with straight tails; males are smaller at 15–31 cm and tend to have curved tails. Adults of both sexes possess three “lips” at the anterior end of the body.



*Ascaris lumbricoides* (lateral view)

# SCORPION FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Scorpaenidae
FAMILY	: Scorpaenidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Scorpaeniformes
PHYLUM	: Chordata

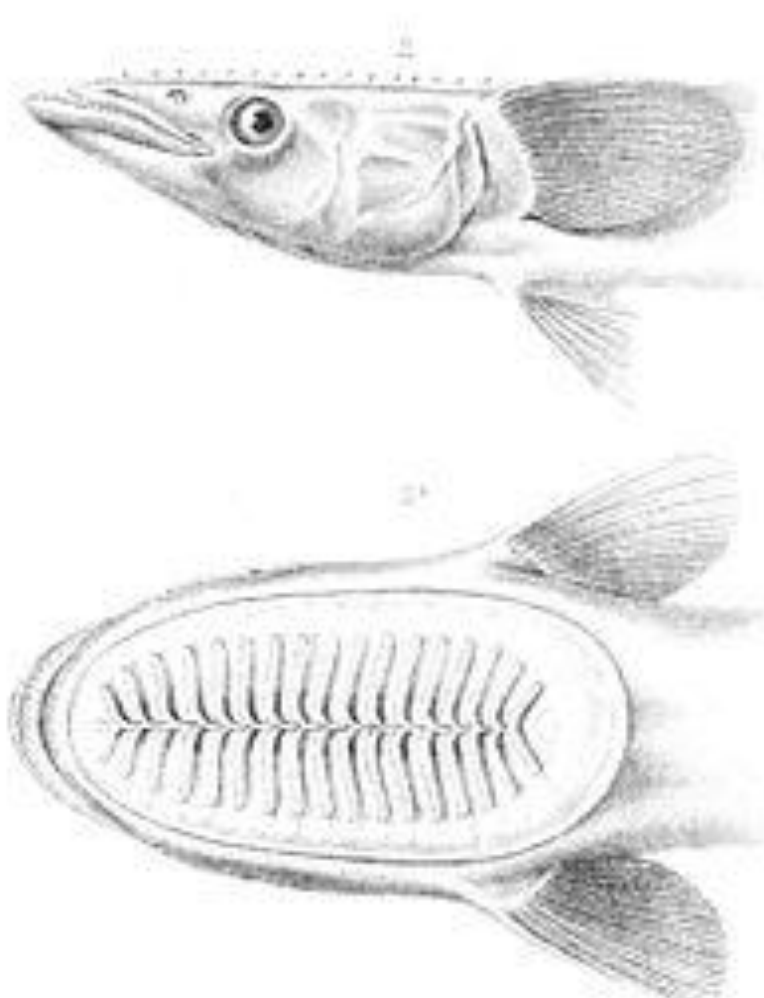
A scorpionfish's mouth is wide in size, which allows the fish to quickly suck and swallow prey whole in one bite. Numerous small conical teeth present on upper and lower jaws, with those on vomer and palatine present or absent. Scorpionfish can also use their venom to stun prey before eating them.



# SHARK WITH ECHENEIS

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Echeneis naucrates*  
FAMILY : Echeneidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Carangiformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

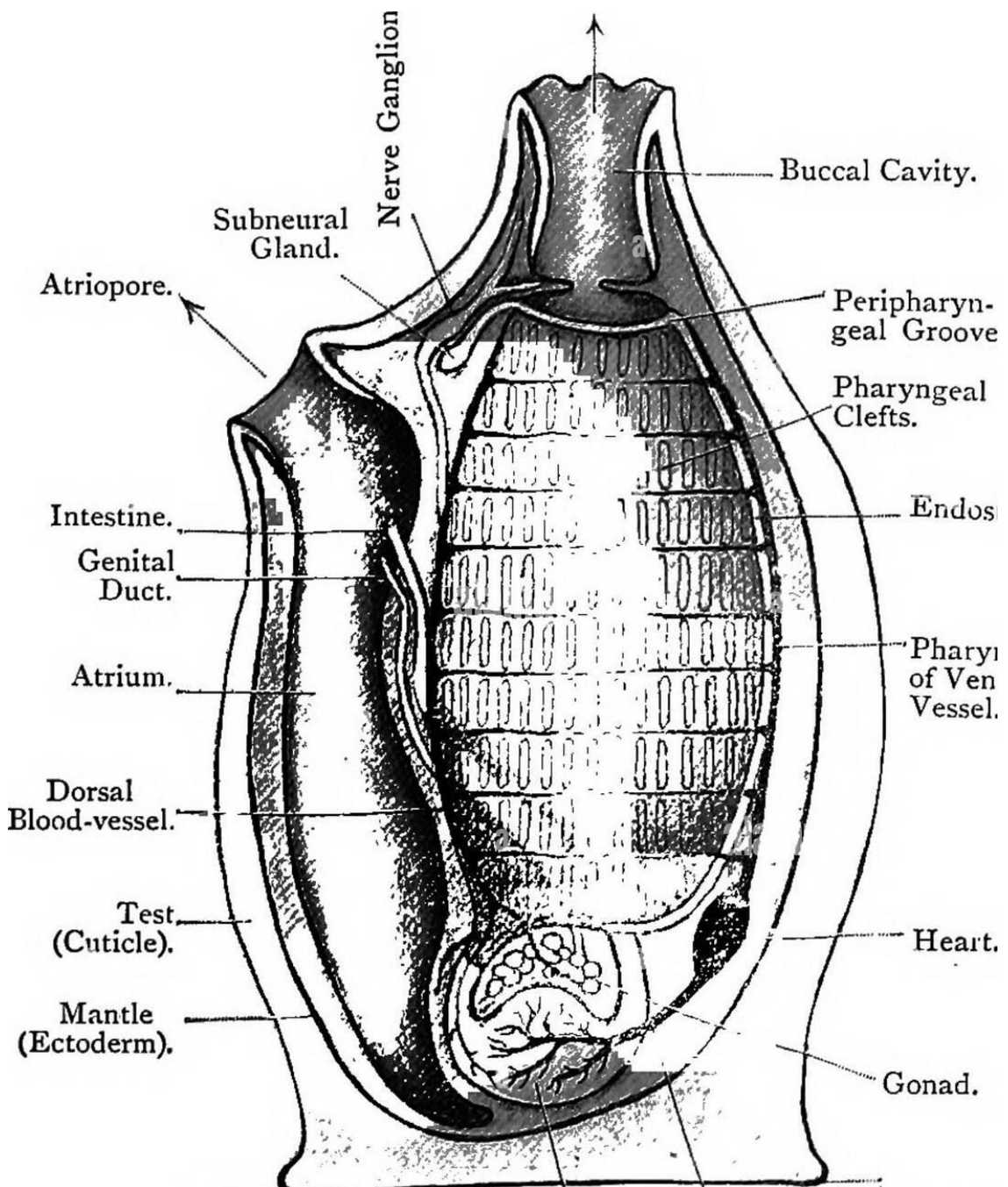
There are bands of small sharp teeth in both jaws, and further bands of teeth on the vomer and palate, as well as granular teeth on the tongue. On the top of the head is a large oval sucker, formed from the modified front dorsal fin, by which the fish attaches to a host fish.



# ASCIDIA

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Ascidiacea  
FAMILY : Ascidiidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Enterogona  
PHYLUM : Chordata

The large buccal siphon opens into the pharynx, acting like a mouth. The pharynx itself is ciliated and contains numerous perforations, or stigmata, arranged in a grid-like pattern around its circumference.

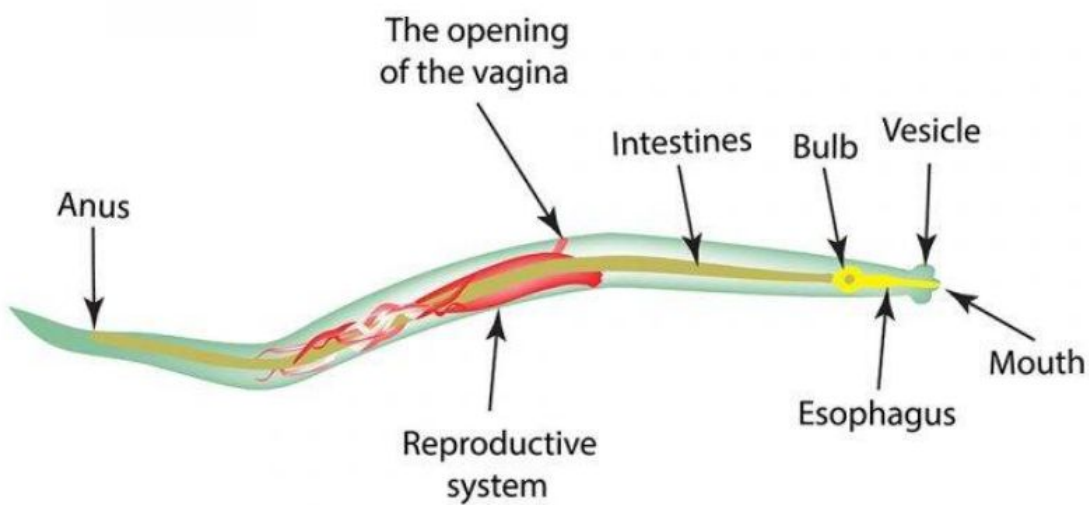


# PINWORM

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Enterobius  
FAMILY : Oxyuridae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Rhabditida  
PHYLUM : Nematoda

Pinworms are thin and white, measuring about 1/4 to 1/2 inch (about 6 to 13 millimeters) in length. While the infected person sleeps, female pinworms lay thousands of eggs in the folds of skin surrounding the anus.

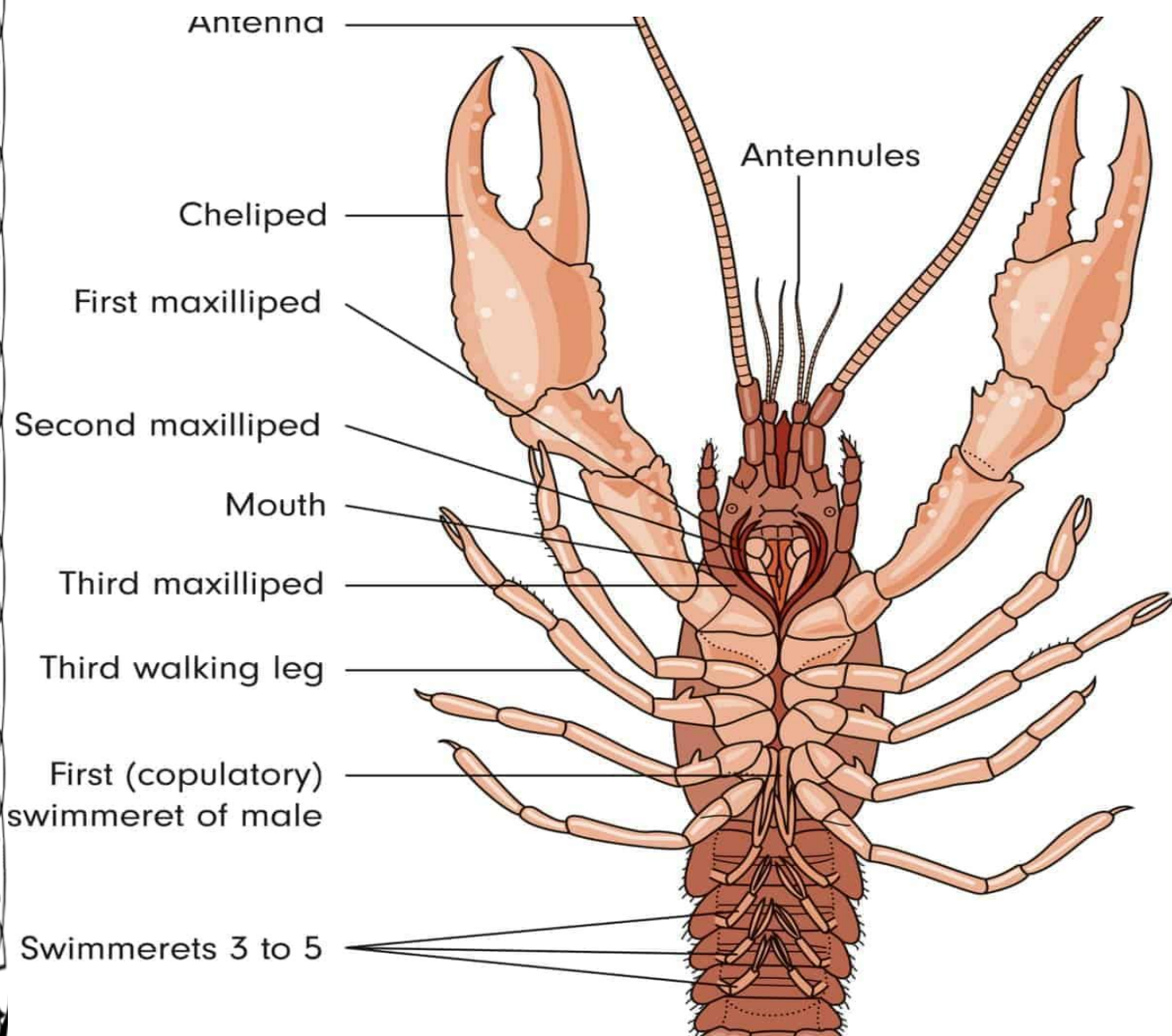
## Pinworm



# SLIPPER LOBSTER

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Scyllaridae  
FAMILY : Scyllaridae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Decapoda  
PHYLUM : Arthropoda

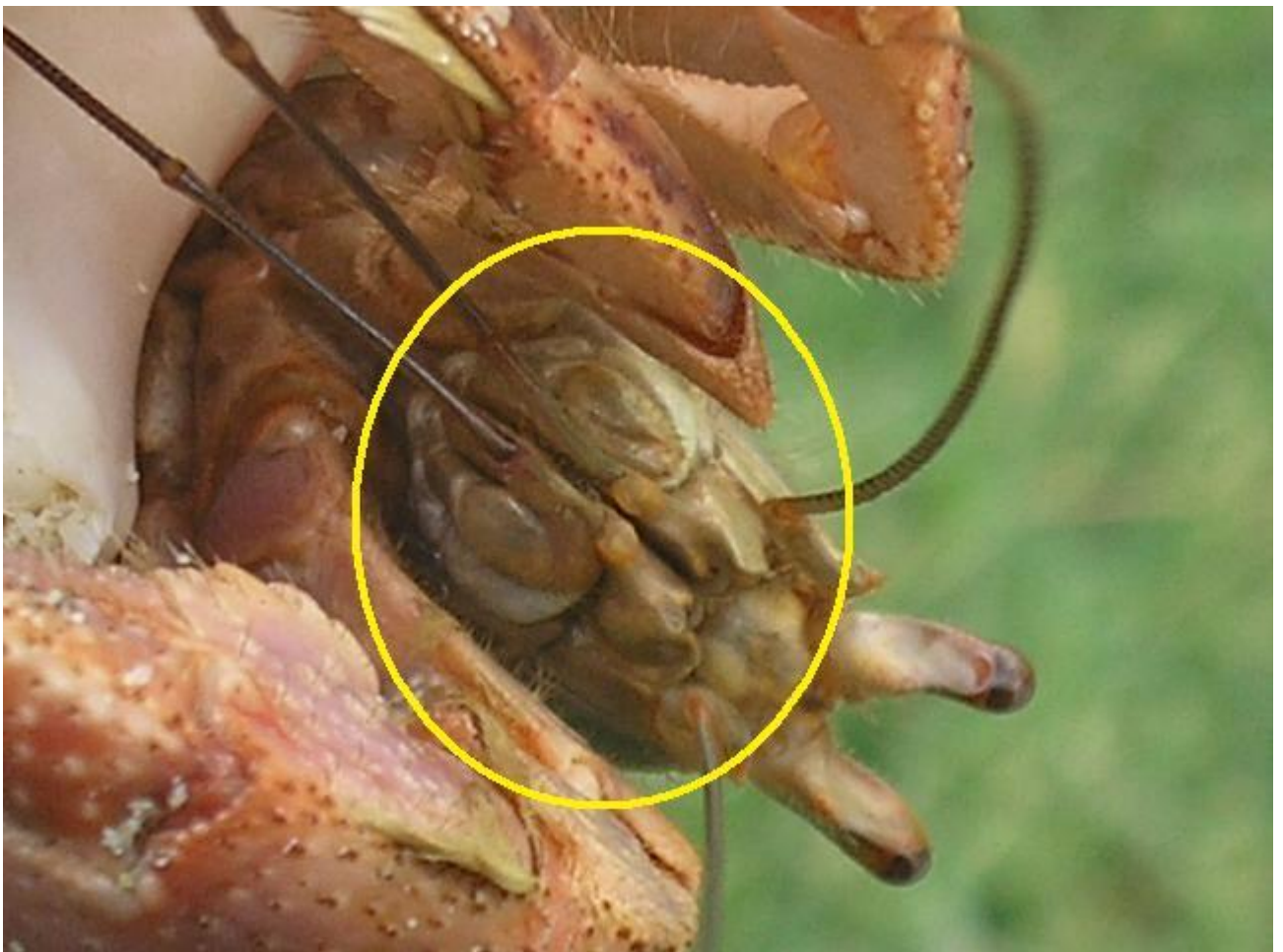
The head segments bear various mouthparts and two pairs of antennae. The first antennae, or *antennules*, are held on a long flexible stalk, and are used for sensing the environment. The second antennae are the slipper lobsters' most conspicuous feature, as they are expanded and flattened into large plates that extend horizontally forward from the animal's head.



# HERMIT CRAB

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Dardanus calidus
FAMILY	: Paguroidea
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Decapoda
PHYLUM	: Arthropoda

Around the crab's mouth are several small appendages called maxillipeds. The maxillipeds are used to hold and tear food as well as for grooming



# MUD CRAB

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Scylla serrata
FAMILY	: Portunidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Decapoda
PHYLUM	: Arthropoda

The mouth of the mud crab is covered by six layers of paired appendages. The outer five pairs may be used directly to locate, catch and manipulate small food organisms such as those encrusting mangrove roots. Larger food organisms, many of which live below the surface of mangrove mud, are detected and retrieved by probing movements of the walking legs





# CONCH

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Strombus gigas*  
FAMILY : Strombidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Littornimorpha  
PHYLUM : Mollusca

Inside the mouth of the animal is a radula (a tough ribbon covered in rows of microscopic teeth)



# SEA SNAIL

SCIENTIFIC NAME : *Rumina decollata*  
FAMILY : Subulinidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Stylommatophora  
PHYLUM : Mollusca

Snails and slugs eat with a jaw and a flexible band of thousands of microscopic teeth, called a radula. The radula scrapes up, or rasps, food particles and the jaw cuts off larger pieces of food, like a leaf, to be rasped by the radula.



# WHITE BASS FISH

SCIENTIFIC NAME	: Morone chrysops
FAMILY	: Moronidae
KINGDOM	: Animalia
ORDER	: Perciformes
PHYLUM	: Chordata

Largemouth bass have a dark green upper body fading into a whitish belly, with a series of dark marks forming a dark horizontal band along the sides. As water clarity decreases, colors fade and fish tend to be more silver in appearance. They can be distinguished from other bass species by their large mouth. When the mouth is closed, the upper jaw extends well beyond the eye. In addition, there is a deep notch between their



# HEN

SCIENTIFIC NAME : Gallus gallus domesticus  
FAMILY : Phasianidae  
KINGDOM : Animalia  
ORDER : Galliformes  
PHYLUM : Chordata

As with most birds, a chicken obtains feed by using its beak. The mouth contains glands that secrete saliva, which wets the feed to make it easier to swallow. The chicken uses its tongue to push the feed to the back of the mouth to be swallowed. There is also a slit (called a choanal slit) in the roof of the top beak. The chicken tongue has about 25 taste buds.

