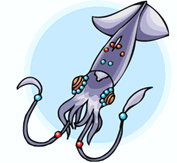
**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/squid\_dissection.html**

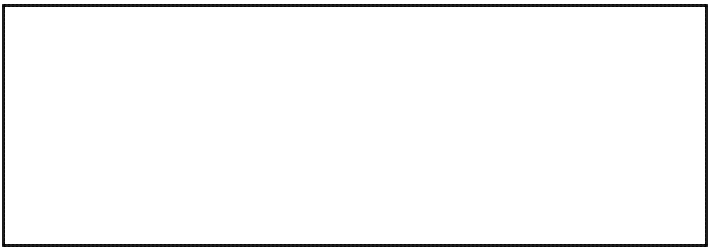
**Squid Dissection**

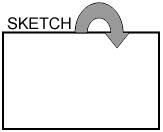
**External Anatomy:**

Find each of the parts, check the box to indicate that you found it.

1. Locate the water jet. The water jet is found on the ventral side of the squid. check box  
2. The tentacles (long) and arms (short) are attached to the head of the squid. check box  
3. Find the two large eyes on the side of the head. check box  
4. Locate the body, which is covered by the mantle, and locate the two fins. check box  
5. Each arm has sucker disks, count the number of sucker discs on one arm: \_\_\_\_\_\_ check box

Sketch the external view of the squid; label all the parts that are underlined above.

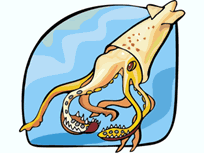


**Finding the Jaw**

Open up the arms and remove any that are in your way. Deep in the middle of the arms is the mouth and a beak-like jaw. These are located in a bulbous structure called the buccal bulb. Use forceps to remove the bulb and then the jaw (beak) Draw the beak in the box.

**Analysis**

1. How many arms does the squid have? \_\_\_\_\_ How many tentacles? \_\_\_\_\_\_  
2. What is the function of the arms and tentacles? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. What is the function of the water jet? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
4. Name two features that are adaptations for the squid's predatory life. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
5. Name two traits that the squid shares with other mollusks. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
6. To what kingdom does a squid belong? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What phylum? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
What class? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
7. Name one other organisms in the same CLASS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Internal Anatomy**

Procedure: Turn the squid ventral side up. Pull the mantle up with the scissors where the water jet is, it should be loose and easy to pull up. Use scissors to cut from the water jet to the fins. Open the mantle to expose the structures inside and pin.

1. Find the ink sac, this is a small dark sac near the water jet. Remove the ink sac and use your dissecting needle to break the pouch. Write your initials on this paper in squid ink or just smudge the paper. check box  
2. Find the esophagus, this is best found by looking into the mouth and seeing where it leads. The muscular mass that surrounded the beak can be pulled up (and out) to show the tube that is the esophagus. check box  
3. To find the stomach, follow the esophagus toward the posterior. check box  
4. The anus empties into the water jet, use scissors to cut the water jet down the center so you can see the small opening of the anus. check box  
5. Locate the gills, these are feathery structures that may be hidden under other things, there are two of them. check box  
6. Follow the gills toward the interior to find an enlarged structure at their base: this is the gill heart. check box  
7. All the way toward the fin is a whitish or yellowish structure: this is the gonad. The male gonad is generally white, the female gonad is usually more yellow to clear. Is your squid male or female? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ check box  
8. The hard shell-like structure that lies along the backside of the squid is the pen. See if you can remove the pen in one piece. The pen serves to stabilize the squid while it swims (like our backbone). check box

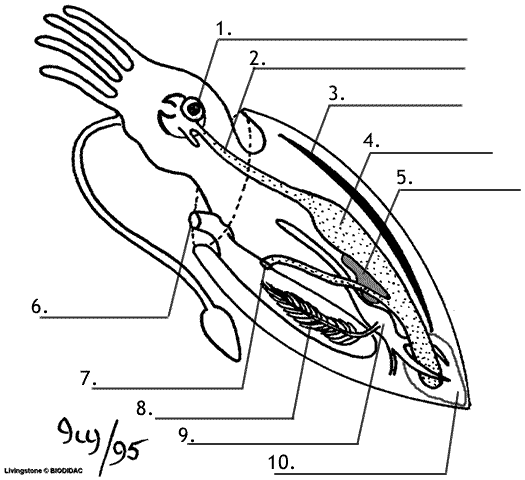
**Observations and Analysis**

1. How many gills does the squid have? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   2. Where does the ink sac empty into? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   What is its function? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   3. What is the function of the pen? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   4. Where do wastes exit the squid? (be specific) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Word Bank**

Stomach   
Ink sac  
Esophagus  
Gill  
Heart   
Gonad  
Anus   
Pen

**Use the descriptions above to help you label the squid**



***Vocabulary:***

Cephalopod:

Mantle:

Funnel:

Dorsal:

Ventral:

Anterior:

Posterior:

Jet propulsion:

Pen:

Beak:

BACKGROUND INFO:

The squid is one of the most highly developed invertebrates. It is in the phylum Mollusca,

which is derived from the Latin word meaning “soft body”. It belongs to the class Cephalopoda,

meaning “head-footed”, because its head is pushed down toward the foot. This class also includes

the octopus, cuttlefish and ancient nautilus.

All mollusks have a soft body with a special covering called the mantle, which encloses all

of the body organs such as heart, stomach and gills. Squid have a large mantle, eight arms with

two longer feeding tentacles all with suckers, a beak and mouth, a siphon, a large head (with a

brain), two large eyes, and three hearts. The tentacles are long and retractable and have suckers

only at the tips. Their large eyes are very similar in structure to people's eyes. The shell has been

reduced to a chitinous pen that is embedded in the upper surface of the mantle.

Squid breathe using gills. They move by squirting water from the mantle through the

siphon, using a type of movement called jet propulsion. They can move both backward and forward

just by changing the direction of the water flow through siphon.

Some of the animal’s structures explored in this lesson illustrate the ways in which the

squid has adapted to life in the ocean. Its streamlined body and jet propulsion make the squid a

fast, active predator. This animal also has a very good defense mechanism.

Squid can change the color of their skin to mimic their environment and hide from

predators. When in danger, squid release a cloud of dark ink from their inc sac in order to

confuse their attacker and allow the squid to escape.

These fast-moving carnivores catch prey with their two feeding tentacles, then hold the

prey with the eight arms and bite it into small pieces using a parrot-like beak. The esophagus runs

through the brain, so the food must be in small pieces before swallowing. Squid feed on small

crustaceans, fish, marine worms, and even their own kind!

Squid reproduce sexually by releasing eggs into the water. After mating, a female squid

will produce 10-50 elongated egg strings, which contain hundreds of eggs in each string. In many

species, the parents will soon die after leaving the spawning ground. The egg strings are attached

to the ocean floor, are left to develop on their own, and hatch approximately ten days later.

Squid are an important part of the ocean food web. Squid are a major food source for

many fishes, birds and marine mammals. Squid are gaining popularity as a food source for humans

around the world (calamari). However, over-fishing is a growing concern because there are no

regulations on squid harvesting.

Squid can be as small as a thumbnail, or as large as a house. The giant squid,

Architeuthis, can measure 60 ft. in length and weigh three tons! Southern California squid

populations spawn mainly in the winter (December to March). Squid are seined commercially at

their spawning grounds. About 6,000 metric tons are taken yearly for human food and bait.

# Squid Dissection Teacher's Guide

Original Document: [Squid Dissection](http://www.biologycorner.com/worksheets/squid_dissection.html)

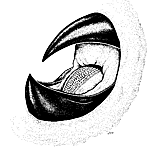
Squid can be purchased from biological supply companies, such as [carolina.com](http://www.carolina.com/product/squid%2C+plain%2C+preserved%2C+pail%2C+12-16+in.do?keyword=squid&sortby=bestMatches) or you can buy them at the grocery store packaged as frozen calamari.

## External Anatomy (Labeled) :

### squid labeled

### Finding the Jaw

The beak should look like a bird's beak, with two sharp curved points.



## Analysis

1. How many arms does the squid have? \_\_\_8\_\_ How many tentacles? \_2\_\_\_\_  
2. What is the function of the arms and tentacles? \_\_\_\_grasping prey\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. What is the function of the water jet? \_\_ propulsion; movement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
4. Name two features that are adaptations for the squid's predatory life. tentacles, water jet, large eyes, fins  
5. Name two traits that the squid shares with other mollusks. \_\_\_ soft body, body cavity (coelom), bilateral symmetry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
6. To what kingdom does a squid belong? Animalia \_\_\_\_What phylum? \_\_ Mollusca \_\_\_\_\_\_ What class? \_\_ Cephalopoda \_\_\_  
7. Name one other organisms in the same CLASS \_\_\_\_ snail, slug, clams, oysters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### squidInternal Anatomy

[ Instructions omitted, see original ]

### Observations and Analysis

1. How many gills does the squid have? \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
2. Where does the ink sac empty into? \_\_ water jet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
What is its function? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distract predators; defense \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. What is the function of the pen? \_\_\_\_\_\_ stabilize squid for swimming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
4. Where do wastes exit the squid? (be specific) \_\_\_\_\_ anus then water jet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Word Bank for Squid Labeling

Stomach   
Ink sac  
Esophagus  
Gill  
Heart   
Gonad  
Anus   
Pen

#### Use the descriptions above to label the squid

