

Box Jellyfish Webquest

In a Google search, type in: "box jellyfish Berkeley"

Click the link – www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/cubozoan.html

Answer these questions as you read through the information on these pages.

1. Box jellies are similar to the true jellies but are not in the same group. What are the three characteristics of box jellies?
2. How many species of box jellies exist?
3. Why aren't there many fossils of cubozoans?
4. What is the scientific name of the Australian box jelly that is the most deadly?

CLICK ON "FOSSIL RECORDS"

5. The fossil shown is *Antracomedusa turnbulli*. Where was this fossil found?
6. Why do they think *Antracomedusa* was a cubozoan?

CLICK ON "LIFE HISTORY AND ECOLOGY" at the top

7. Cubozoans are voracious predators. What are some things they have been known to eat?
8. How is venom transferred to prey?
9. How long does the feeding process take?
10. What might be a predator of the box jelly?
11. Some jellies wash up on beaches. Why are the box jellies rarely found on beaches?
12. Cubozoans have been known to maneuver around pilings and flee human collection. How are they able to do this so well?
13. How do box jellies mate?

CLICK "SYSTEMATICS" at the top

14. What are the two groups of cubozoans?
15. Describe the Carybdeids.
16. Describe the Chirodroids.

CLICK "the test"

17. Which picture is of a Chirodroid? Left or right?

CLICK "MORE ON MORPHOLOGY" below

18. Draw and label the cubozoan.
19. Cubozoans have rhopalia – EYES! What do their eyes have that are similar to ours?
20. What are statocysts used for?
21. What are nematocysts?
22. What happens when a nematocyst touches a prey or predator?
23. Nematocysts are concentrated in rings. How does this make the box jelly more efficient in capturing prey?