

	Locomotion	Sensing	Feeding
Burrowing recyclers	Reduced parapodia Burrow by using muscles to change shape of body segments	Fewer sensory appendages than other polychaetes	Simple jawless mouth for swallowing sediment
Roving predators	Rove or swim with well-developed parapodia and body muscles	Well-developed eyes, tentacles, and palps	Strong, sharp mouthparts Often have eversible pharynx to extend grabbing range
Filter-feeding tubeworms	Have hooklike bristles that are used as brakes to hold worm in tube	Feeding tentacles often have sense organs, such as eyes	Crown of filtering tentacles catches food and conducts it to simple mouth