KINGDOM ANIMALIA: PHYLUM SUMMARY TABLE

Phylum	PORIFERA	CNIDARIA	PLATYHELMINTHES (flatworms)	NEMATODA (roundworms)	ANNELIDA (segmented worms)
Examples	Sponges	Sea jellies, Hydra, coral colonies, sea anemones	Planaria, tapeworm	<i>Trichinella</i> , hookworm, nematode	Earthworm, polychaete worms, leech
Body type (Symmetry)	Asymmetry	Radial symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	Bilateral symmetry
Ecological roles	 Food source home / shelter symbiotic with bacteria 	 Food source Reef- home, protect shores Chem. – anticancer 	 Food source Parasitic Eat dead animals – saprophyte 	 Food source Parasitic Aerate soil Breakdown material 	 Food source Parasitic Aerate soil Breakdown material
Body organization	2 germ layers	2 layers: ecto & endo	3 layers: ectoderm, mesoderm,	3 layers: ectoderm,	3 layers: ectoderm, mesoderm,
(# germ layers) Body cavity	Ectoderm, endoderm Acoelom	With mesoglea between Acoelom	endoderm Acoelom	mesoderm, endoderm Pseudocoelom	endoderm Coelom
Digestive system	Filter feed: collar cells, food vacuoles, osculum	Gastrovascular cavity, mouth, and nematocysts to capture food	 Mouth and gastrovascular cavity Mouth also serves as anus 	 Complete digestive system: mouth & anus Special organs 	 Complete digestive system: mouth & anus Special organs
Reproduction	 <u>Sexual</u>: heramaphroditic – gametes released in H₂O <u>Asexual</u>: budding, branching, fragmentation 	 <u>Sexual</u>: male & female medusa – gametes fuse <u>Asexual</u>: budding, regeneration 	 <u>Sexual</u>: hermaphroditic – cross fertilization <u>Asexual</u>: fragmentation 	• <u>Sexual</u> : separate sexes = dioecious	<u>Sexual</u> : hermaphroditic – cross fertilization
Circulation	Diffusion	Diffusion	Diffusion	Diffusion	Aortic arches, blood, blood vessels = closed system
Nervous system	None	Nerve net	 Cephalization – brain Nerves Eyespots & auricles Sensory – light , chemicals 	 Brain Ganglion Nerves Sensory 	 Brain Ganglion Nerves Sensory – light/chemical/ mechanical
Respiration	Diffusion	Diffusion	Diffusion through skin	Diffusion through skin	Land- Pharynx, gulp airWater - gills
Excretion	Diffusion	Mouth	Tubes open to outside & mouth	Anus	Nephridia, tubes, anus
Habitat	Water – lakes and oceans	Water – ocean	Host – intestineRivers	Host (blood, intestine)Soil	Host (external)Soil,Water

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: PHYLUM SUMMARY TABLE

Phylum	MOLLUSCA	ECHINODERMATA	ARTHROPODA	
Examples	Snail, slug, clam, mussel, squid, octopus, chitons	Sea stars, sea cucumber, feather stars, sea urchins	Crayfish, insects, spiders, millipedes	
Body type	Bilateral symmetry	Radial symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	
Ecological roles	Food source	Food source	Food source Predator	
	Predator – control populations	Control animal/algae populations	Pollinator Control population	
		Recycle nutrients	Parasites Job	
		Chemicals – anticancer/ antiviral	Vector for parasite Honey	
			Destroy crops Silkworm	
Body organization (# of germ layers)	3 layers: endoderm, mesoderm, ectoderm	3 layers: endoderm, mesoderm, ectoderm	3 layers: endoderm, mesoderm, ectoderm	
Body Cavity	Coelom	Coelom	Coelom	
Digestive system	 Complete digestive system – mouth & anus Radula – cephalopoda, gastropoda, polyplacophora Filter feeding – bivalvia 	Complete digestive system – mouth & anus	Complete digestive system – mouth & anus	
Reproduction	Sexual:	Sexual:	Sexual:	
-	Dioecious – bivalvia, gastropoda, cephalopoda	Dioecious	Dioecious	
	Hermaphroditic- gastropoda		Asexual: some regenerate parts	
	Trochophore larvae	Asexual: regeneration – lost arm		
Circulation	<u>Open</u> : gastropoda, bivalvia, polyplacophora	Closed system	Open system Heart	
	 <u>Closed</u>: cephalopoda Accessory heart 		Sinuses – tissue bathed in blood	
Nervous system	Brain , nerves – cephalopoda	Nerve cords but <u>NO</u> brain!	Brain and nerves	
	 Nerves – bivalvia, polyplacophora Light receptors 	Tube feet – sensory		
Respiration	<u>Aquatic:</u> gills		Tracheal system	
	<u>Land</u> : special mantle with hole	Tube feet & skin gills – diffusion	Book lungs/gillsgills	
Excretion	nephridia	Tube feet – diffusion	Anus	
	• anus		Malpighian tubules	
			Spiracles	
Habitat	Water mainly	Water – ocean	• Water & land – everywhere!	
	Land – slug & snail			