
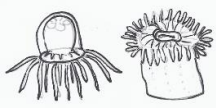




Phylum Comparison Key

<p style="text-align: center;">Phylum Porifera</p>  <p>No symmetry or consistent body shape</p> <p>Water flows through its body, full of canals</p> <p>Spicules act as a skeleton to give it structure</p> <p>No locomotion: sessile(stationary) animal</p> <p>Specialized cells, some for filtering plankton, some for digestion, some for defense. Not organized into organs or tissues.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Phylum Cnidaria</p>  <p>First muscles and nerves</p> <p>Some have stinging structures (nematocysts)</p> <p>Some free-drifting (medusa)</p> <p>Some sessile (polyps)</p> <p>Hollow body cavity for food</p> <p>Digestive tract with only one hole; the entrance is also the exit</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Phylum Platyhelminthes</p>  <p>Some of the simplest animals with bilateral symmetry (equal on both sides of the center line)</p> <p>Tubular mouth (pharynx) at mid-body</p> <p>Three tissue layers, but no body cavity</p> <p>Digestive tract with one hole; the entrance is also the exit</p> <p>Many marine members are free-swimming</p> <p>Many members are parasitic</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Phylum Annelida</p>  <p>Bilateral symmetry</p> <p>Segmented bodies</p> <p>Complete digestive tract; two ends!</p> <p>Fluid-filled compartments used for locomotion</p> <p>Body design basically a tube within a tube</p>
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**Phylum
Arthropoda**



Champions of variations in appendages

Exoskeleton (outside skeleton) made of chitin and protein

First phylum to venture into the air

Pioneered jointed legs

More species than any other phylum

Complete digestive tract with two ends

Bilateral symmetry with segmentation (head-thorax-abdomen)

**Phylum
Mollusca**



Feeding device like a toothed, rasping tongue (radula)

Most have a soft body with a hard, calcium-carbonate shell (shell can dissolve in low pH waters)

Muscular “foot” used to slide, dig, or jump

Some propel, using their siphon as a water jet

Mantle of tissue covering the body

Complete digestive tract with two ends

**Phylum
Echinodermata**



5-part, radial (wheel-like) symmetry

Tube feet used for locomotion

Some spines are little pincers (pedicellaria)

Hard but flexible bodies with interlocking plates under thin skin

All members live in the ocean

Complete digestive tract with two ends

**Phylum
Chordata**



All have notochord; most have backbone

Increased complexity made possible by much more DNA

Most have inside skeleton of bones (not tunicates)

Phylum to which humans belong

Jaws and skulls important in their evolution

Complete digestive tract with two ends (thankfully)

Bilateral symmetry with segmentation