

phylogenetic key

	2 characteristics	3 advancements	method of repro	method of digestion	nervous system	symmetry
<b>porifera</b>	sessile, porus		hermaphroditic, hold eggs, sperm released	digest in cavity	none	none
<b>cnidaria</b>	radial symmetry, gastro cavity, 2 stages of life cycle	radial symmetry, gastrovascular cavity, tissue	budding, sexual reproduction by polyp	gastrovascular cavity with one opening, digestion in cavity, absorption direct	nerve net for general response	radial
<b>platyhelminthes</b>		3 tissue layers, bilaterally symmetry, digestive tract separation between tissue layers, complete digestive tract, jaws	sexually, asexual by dividing in half sexual repro with short lived males, parthenogenesis	primitive tract with one opening	2 ventral nerve chords	bilateral
<b>rotifera</b>	jaws, crown of cilia		internal reproduction	complete digestive tract - mouth and anus		bilateral
<b>nematoda</b>			distinct male and female external fert	complete digestive tract - mouth and anus	2 nerve chords with ring at head to connect - cepalization	bilateral
<b>mollusca</b>	diverse tissues, motile, multi organs, mantle (shell), no true segmentation	coelomates, foot, gills, radula,	hermaphroditic, external fertilization	radula to "chew" separate organs for digestion	ventral nerve with segmented ganglia, cerebral ganglia	bilateral
<b>annelida</b>	diverse tissues, motile, multi organs, true segmentation	coelomates, segmentation, distinct organs	gender specific, external fertilization	distinct organs		bilateral
<b>arthropoda</b>	diverse tissues, motile, multi organs, true segmentation, jointed legs, exoskeleton	coelomates, segmentation, distinct organs, legs	separate genders external release into sea	mouth to chew		bilateral
<b>echinodermata</b>	invertebrate, water vascular system	deuterostome	separate genders external release into sea	complete digestive tract - mouth and anus, makes digestive juice	nerve ring and nerve chords in each leg	embryo = bilateral Adult = radial
<b>chordata</b>	vertebrae (mostly), notochord-longitudinal flex rod between nerve chord and digestive sys fluid filled	dorsal hollow nerve chord, pharyngeal slits, postanal tail, amniotic egg	gen der specific in ter nal fert. + external fert.	complete	central = brain + spinal chord peripheral = nerves	bilateral

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<b>porifera</b>
<b>cnidaria</b>
<b>platyhelminthes</b>
<b>rotifera</b>
<b>nematoda</b>
<b>mollusca</b>
<b>annelida</b>
<b>arthropoda</b>
<b>echinodermata</b>
<b>chordata</b>

phylogenetic key

tissue	embryology	major classes
none		
2 cell layers of tissue		hydrozoa - hydra, scyphozoa - jellies, anthozoa - anemones
acoelomate		
pseudocoelomate		
pseudocoelomate		
coelomates	protostome	polyplocophora - chitons, gastropoda - snails, bivalva clams, cephalopoda - squid
coelomates	protostome	oligochaeta - earthworm, polychaeta - marine worms, hirudinea - leeches
coelomates	protostome	Arachnida - spiders, diplopoda - millipedes, chilopoda - centipedes, insecta - insects, crustacea - crabs
coelomates	deuterostome	asteroidea - sea stars, ophiuroida - brittle stars, echinoidea - sand dollars, crinoidea - sea lilies, holothuroidea - sea cuc's
<i>coelomate</i>	<i>deuterostome</i>	