

Nine Phyla You Should Know

- Porifera** Sponges (por=pore, ferous= bearing), radial no symmetry, filter feeders by choanocytes, supportive structure of spongin and spicules of calcium carbonate or silica.
- Cnidaria** Jelly-fish and anemones, (cnid=nettle) have tentacles with stinging cells called cnidocytes, old name was coelenterates-meaning “hollow gut”. Radial symmetry, two cell layer plan, one mouth, no anus.
- Platyhelminthes** Flat worms such as flukes, tapeworms and free living planarians. (platy=flat, helmin=worm) bilateral symmetry, three cell layer plan, mouth, branched digestive tract, no anus, most are parasites.
- Nematoda** Round worms (nemata= thread) bilateral symmetry, unsegmented body, mouth, anus, three cell layer plan with cavity called pseudocoelom.
- Annelida** Segmented worms, like earth worm or leach, (annel=little ring, i.e., segments) mouth, anus, three cell layer plan with cavity called coelom.
- Arthropoda** Insects, spiders, crabs, etc. (arthro=joint, poda=feet), jointed feet and appendages, exoskeleton of chitin which must be shed in order to grow, three cell layer plan with cavity called coelom.

Classes

Xiphosurida	Arachnida	Chilopoda
Diplopoda	Crustacea	Insecta

- Mollusca** Clams, oysters, snails, squid, etc. (mollusc=shellfish) Soft bodied with mantle, some produce shells, three cell layer plan with cavity called coelom.
- Echinodermata** Star fish, sea urchins, sand dollars, spiny skin (echino=spiny, dermatata=skin), penta-radial symmetry, water vascular system,
- Chordata** Vertebrates and others, (chord=string), 1)dorsal cartilage rod (notochord), 2) dorsal nerve tube, 3)pharyngeal gill arches, 4)tail posterior to anus.

Classes

Agnatha	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthyes
Amphibia	Reptilia	Aves
Mammalia		