

<u>Phylum Name</u>	<u>common name</u>	<u>Unique characteristics</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Porifera	Sponges	No true organs; Asymmetrical symmetry; Spicules- cells that provide support and structure; Osculum- opening at the top of the sponge Collar cells- cells that provide oxygen exchange for sponge; Choanocytes- flagellated cells that move water through the cell; they are sessile which means they can't move	Sponges
Cnidaria	Stinging Cells	Nematocysts- stinging cells; 2 body forms: medusa and polyp; radial symmetry;	Jellyfish, coral, sea anemone, hydras
Platyhelmenthes	Flatworm	Flat; flame cells- cells responsible for excreting waste; most are parasitic; eyespots-important for sensing light; one body opening called pharynx; cephalization-means they have a head; bilateral symmetry; able to regenerate; scolex- head of tapeworm; proglottids- segments of tapeworm, contains thousands of eggs	Tapeworm, Fluke, Planarian
Nematoda	Roundworm	Most are parasitic; round or cylindrical; 2 body openings; <i>Tricininella spiralis</i> cause trichinosis; bilateral symmetry; filarial worm causes elephantis disease.	Hookworm, heartworm, pinworm, ascaris, filarial worm, <i>Tricininella spiralis</i>
Molluska	Mollusk	3 body parts: foot, visceral mass, mantle; bilateral symmetry; complex nervous system; radula-rasping tongue-like structure used for scraping; cephalopods have closed circulatory system; beneficial for food, pearls, jewelry; highly developed nervous system	Class-gastropod: snails, slugs Class-bivalves: clams, oysters, mussels, scallops Class- cephalopods: squid, octopus, cuttlefish
Annelida	Segmented Worms	Segmentation; cephalization; bilateral symmetry; closed circulatory system; earthworms are beneficial for aerating and enriching soil, leeches beneficial for limb reattachment	Marine worm, earth worm, lug worm, clam worm, leech, feather duster worm, tube worm,
Arthropoda	Arthropod	Jointed legs; an exoskeleton made up of chitin; open circulatory system; and segmentation; compound eyes; ventral nerve cord; cephalization; head, thorax, abdomen; see arthropod handout for characteristics of specific classes.	Class Insecta-(insects): grasshopper, fly, bee, butterfly, cockroach Class Crustacea: shrimp, lobster, crab, barnacles Class Arachnida: spiders, ticks, mites, scorpions Class Diplopoda: Millipedes Class Chilopoda: Centipedes
Echinodermata	Spiny Skin (Echinoderm)	Spiny skin, radial symmetry, Possess a unique Water Vascular System, which continues throughout animal and extends into extensions called Tube Feet; endoskeleton; regeneration	Sea star, brittle star, sea urchin, sand dollar, sea cucumber
Chordata			