

INVERTEBRATE PHYLA

<p>Pore-Bearers (Phylum _____) sessile adults attached to underwater object, filter feeders, no tissues present - organized at a cellular level, skeleton of chalky, glassy or leathery material</p>	<p>W/ Stinging Cells (Phylum _____) two tissue layers, organized on a tissue level, baglike body with tentacles and stinging cells, single opening that receives food and eliminates undigested waste</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> polyp (sessile) medusa (free-swimming) </p>
<p>Flatworms (Phylum _____) three tissue layers present, organized on organ-system level, flat body, many are parasites, digestive sac with single opening that receives food and eliminates wastes</p>	<p>Roundworms (Phylum _____) organ-system organization, digestive system with two openings (mouth and anus), round/tubular body with tapered ends, some are parasites</p>
<p>"Hard-Shelled" (Phylum _____) soft, unsegmented body <i>usually</i> encased in a shell composed of lime; organ-system level; complete digestive, circulatory, respiratory, nervous, reproductive, muscular, and excretory systems; most forms are aquatic</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <i>class</i> Bivalvia <i>class</i> Gastropoda "stomach-foot" <i>class</i> Cephalopoda "head-foot" </p>	<p>Little Rings/Segments (Phylum _____) organ-system level; complete mouth-to-anus digestive canal and digestive glands; complete excretory, nervous, circulatory and reproductive systems; coelem (body cavity) present</p>
<p>Jointed Feet (Phylum _____) segmented jointed bodies covered by exoskeleton, movable joints provide flexibility, complete organ-systems present</p>	<p>Spiny-Skinned (Phylum _____) all aquatic, rough spiny skin, possess mouth-to-anus digestive system and a body cavity, liquid circulates within the body</p>

PHYLUM CHORDATA CLASSES

At some point, all of the following possess an internal flexible supporting rod (notochord).

<p>Jawless Fish (Class _____) simplest vertebrate, shortened permanent notochord and internal skeleton composed mainly of cartilage, usually possess fins, lack jaws but have a circular sucking mouth and tongue covered with teeth</p>	<p>Cartilaginous Fish (Class _____) internal cartilage skeleton, mouth with true jaws, two pairs of fins, skin covered with tooth-like scales, and five pairs of slit-like openings that lead into gill chambers</p>
<p>Bony Fish (Class _____) internal skeleton of bone; skin covered with overlapping scales; mouth has true jaws; two-chambered heart; gills are covered; swim bladder usually present</p>	<p>Double-Life (Class _____) usually possess smooth, moist skin; two pairs of limbs present; three-chambered heart; young and some adults breathe by gills, most adults use lungs</p>
<p>"Creeping" (Class _____) possess a dry skin usually covered with scales, use lungs only; four-chambered heart present in some forms</p>	<p>Bird (Class _____) two pairs of wings; body covered with feathers; scales present on legs; definite four-chambered heart; no teeth; warm-blooded</p>

<p>"Of the Breast" (Class _____) fur, nervous system is most complex of vertebrates; milk glands; diaphragm present (separates chest cavity from abdominal cavity); four-chambered heart; warmblooded; greatest amount of parental care given to offspring</p> <p>aplacental mammals lack a structure that connects a fetus to its mother</p> <p>placental mammals possess a structure that allows food and oxygen to be brought to the</p>	<p>more placental mammals...</p> <p>Whales (order _____) vestigial hind limbs, very little hair, blowholes</p>
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