





<p><b>Phylum Cnidaria</b></p> 	<p><b>Hollow body cavity for food</b></p>	<p><b>Five-part radial symmetry</b></p>	<p><b>Complete digestive tract with two ends</b></p>
<p><b>Muscular “foot” used to slide, dig, or jump</b></p>	<p><b>ANNELIDS</b></p>	<p><b>Tube feet used for locomotion</b></p>	<p><b>No symmetry or consistent body shape</b></p>
<p><b>Some have stinging structures (nematocysts)</b></p>	<p><b>Jaws and skulls important in their evolution</b></p>	<p><b>Water flows through its body, full of canals</b></p>	<p><b>Phylum Chordata</b></p> 
<p><b>Increased complexity made possible by much more DNA</b></p>	<p><b>Phylum Mollusca</b></p> 	<p><b>Most have inside skeleton of bones</b></p>	<p><b>Pioneered jointed legs</b></p>
<p><b>Some propel, using their siphon as a water jet</b></p>	<p><b>Phylum to which humans belong</b></p>	<p><b>ECHINODERMS</b></p>	<p><b>More species than any other phylum</b></p>
<p><b>FLATWORMS</b></p>	<p><b>Specialized cells, but not organized into organs or tissues</b></p>	<p><b>First phylum to venture into the air</b></p>	<p><b>Some spines are little pincers (pedicellaria)</b></p>
<p><b>Mantle of tissue covering the body</b></p>	<p><b>All have notochord; most have backbone</b></p>	<p><b>Phylum Platyhelminthes</b></p> 	<p><b>MOLLUSCS</b></p>

<p>Spicules act as a skeleton to give it structure</p>	<p>Phylum Porifera</p> 	<p>Some of the simplest animals with bilateral symmetry</p>	<p>Champions of variations in appendages</p>
<p><b>CNIDARIANS</b></p>	<p>Some non-swimming polyps</p>	<p>Phylum Annelida</p> 	<p>Feeding device like a toothed, rasping tongue (radula)</p>
<p>Three tissue layers, but no body cavity</p>	<p>Exoskeleton (outside skeleton) made of chitin and protein</p>	<p><b>ARTHROPODS</b></p>	<p>All members live in the ocean</p>
<p>Most have a calcium-carbonate shell</p>	<p>Most members are parasitic</p>	<p>Tubular mouth (pharynx) at mid-body</p>	<p>Phylum Arthropoda</p> 
<p>Their active burrowing has affected global climate</p>	<p>Hard but flexible bodies with interlocking plates under thin skin</p>	<p>First muscles and nerves</p>	<p><b>CHORDATES</b></p>
<p>Body design basically a tube within a tube</p>	<p><b>SPONGES</b></p>	<p>No locomotion; stationary animal</p>	<p>Fluid-filled compartments used for locomotion</p>
<p>Phylum Echinodermata</p> 	<p>Bilateral phylum that added segmentation</p>	<p>Some free-drifting medusae</p>	<p>Digestive tract with the entrance being the exit</p>

# Phylum Comparison Chart Key

## SPONGES



### Phylum Porifera

- No symmetry or consistent body shape
- Water flows through its body, full of canals
- Spicules act as a skeleton to give it structure
- No locomotion; stationary animal
- Specialized cells, but not organized into organs or tissues

## CNIDARIANS



### Phylum Cnidaria

- First muscles and nerves
- Some have stinging structures (nematocysts)
- Some free-drifting medusae
- Some non-swimming polyps
- Hollow body cavity for food
- Digestive tract with the entrance being the exit

## FLATWORMS



### Phylum Platyhelminthes

- Some of the simplest animals with bilateral symmetry
- Tubular mouth (pharynx) at mid-body
- Three tissue layers, but no body cavity
- Digestive tract with the entrance being the exit
- Most members are parasitic

## ANNELIDS



### Phylum Annelida

- Bilateral phylum that added segmentation
- Complete digestive tract with two ends
- Fluid-filled compartments used for locomotion
- Their active burrowing has affected global climate
- Body design basically a tube within a tube

## ARTHROPODS



### 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 phylum that added segmentation

## MOLLUSCS



### Phylum Mollusca

- Feeding device like a toothed, rasping tongue (radula)
- Most have a calcium-carbonate shell
- 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

## ECHINODERMS



### Phylum Echinodermata

- Five-part radial 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

## CHORDATES



### Phylum Chordata

- All have notochord; most have backbone
- Increased complexity made possible by much more DNA
- Most have inside skeleton of bones
- Phylum to which humans belong
- Jaws and skulls important in their evolution
- Complete digestive tract with two ends
- Bilateral phylum that added segmentation