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

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

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

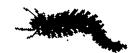
Tubular mouth (pharynx) at mid-body

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