

Summary

Animal Kingdom

Phylum	Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Annelids	Chordates
body form	diploblastic: ectoderm mesogloea endoderm acoelomate	triploblastic: ectoderm mesoderm endoderm acoelomate	triploblastic coelomate metamerism	triploblastic coelomate metamerism
symmetry	radial	bilateral	bilateral	bilateral
level of tissue differentiation	some: stinging cells cnidocytes to capture food	good: anterior end; eyes; developed gut	good: digestive; circulatory; nervous; excretory systems	very good: cephalisation - head; thorax; abdomen; complex systems
support	aqueous environment enteron acts as hydrostatic skeleton	mesoderm	hydrostatic skeleton provided by coelom	internal skeleton of calcified bone
method of feeding	carnivore	detritivores	detritivores	carnivores herbivores omnivores scavengers
digestive system structure	single opening into sac like gut (enteron)	single opening into branched gut	mouth and anus folded gut increases SA specialised regions	mouth and anus folded gut increases SA highly specialised regions
type of digestion	initially extracellular completed intracellularly	initially extracellular completed intracellularly	extracellular and products absorbed	extracellular and products absorbed
distribution of nutrients	diffusion between cells	diffuses out of branched gut to cells	circulatory system	circulatory system
Example	Hydra	Planaria	Earthworm	small mammal