KINGDOM ANIMALIA FOUR KEY EVOLUTIONARY BRANCHES BRANCH #1 Parazoa Eumetazoa No true tissues True tissues Porifera (sponges) Rest of the animal phyla **BRANCH #2** Radiata Bilateria • Radial symmetry **Bilateral symmetry** o Top and bottom o Top & bottom 0 No front & back o Right & left o No left and Right o Front & back Cnidaria & Ctenophora • Rest of animal phyla • Diplobastic (2 germ layers) Triplobalstic o Ectoderm becomes outer o Fctoderm covering & part of nervous Covers surface of system embryo o Endoderm becomes lining of Becomes outer digestive tract & some covering organs (lungs & liver) o Endoderm o Mesoderm Innermost B/w ectoderm & Becomes lining of endoderm digestive tract Becomes muscle & most organs b/w ecto & endo Diversity of Life Activity #6 page 1

AP BIOLOGY

ACTIVITY #6

DIVERSITY OF LIFE

NAME_____

DATE_____HOUR____

BRANCH #3 Body cavities (co	Red = derived from endodermBlue = derived from ectodermGreen = derived from mesoderm
Acoelomates	 No body cavity b/w digestive tract & outer body wall Solid body Platyhelminthes (flatworms)
Pseudocoelomates	 False coelom Body cavity not completely lined with mesoderm Rotifera (rotifers) & Nematoda (round worms)
<u>Coelomates</u>	 True coelom Body cavity completely lined with mesoderm Rest of the animal phyla

BRANCH #4

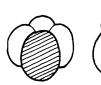
Protostomes

Mollusca

Annelida

Arthropoda

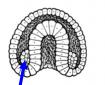
Spiral cleavage Plane of cell division diagonal





Determinate cleavage Fate of each cell determined very early

Schizocoelous

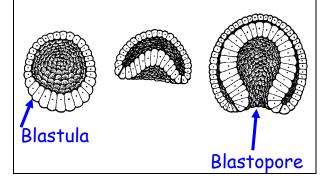






solid mass of mesoderm splits to form coelem

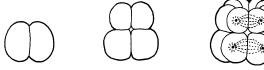
Bastopore becomes the mouth



stome = mouth proto = first deutero = second

Deuterstomes Echinodermata Chordata

Radial cleavage Cleavage plane parallel or perpendicular to vertical axis



Indeterminate cleavage Each cell in early embryo retains ability to develop into complete embryo

Enterocoelous



Coelom develops from outpocketings of archenteron (primitive gut)

Blastopore becomes the anus







ANIMAL PHYLOGENY

