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Phylum features

Complete the table below using the information on Page 2 to help you.

Phyla	An example of an animal in this phylum?	Draw the animal	What key features places this animal in this Phylum?
Arthropoda			
Mollusca			
Porifera			
Annelida			
Chordata			
Echinodermata			
Cnidaria			

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Phylum features

This table lists the common features or characteristics that are used to group animals into different Phyla. Use this information to help you to complete the table on Page 1.

Vertebrates (Internal skeleton)	**Invertebrates** (Exoskeleton or no skeleton)
Chordata – Possess notochord, dorsal nerve cord and have gill slits at some stage of development. *(eg. sharks, turtles, fish, snakes).* Most have a skeleton of bone but sharks and rays have cartilaginous skeleton.	**Echinoderms** – tube feet, water vascular system, spiny skin, penta-radial symmetry *(e.g. sea star, sea urchin, sea cucumbers, brittle stars, feather stars)*
	Molluscs - Soft body, muscular foot, well defined head, most with shell *(e.g. snails, clams, octopus, squid, nautilus)*
	Annelids – segmented body, defined head *(e.g. worms, leeches)*
	Porifera - body with small pores that filter water *(e.g. sponges)*
	Arthropods – exoskeleton, jointed appendages, two pairs of antennae *(e.g. insects, crayfish, crabs, prawns, shrimp)*
	Cnidarians – stinging cells, radial symmetry, single animals or colonies *(e.g. corals, jellyfish)*