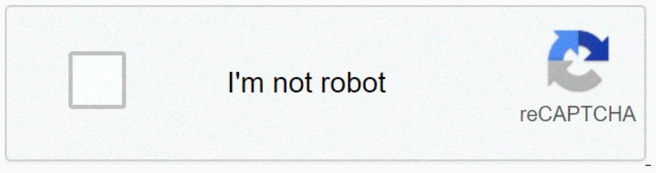

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Phylums of kingdom animalia pdf

In biological taxonomy, phylum (plural phyla) is a taxon in rank below the kingdom and above the class. Phylum represents the largest scientific grouping of life forms sharing evolutionary certain requirements of a common edite in evolution. Phyla can also be considered a group sharing the same general plan of the body, which includes both external appearance, but more importantly, depends on the internal organization of the organs. There are 36 recognized animal phyla, but nine (Mollusca, Porifera, Cnidaria, Platyhelminthes, Nematode, Annelida, Arthropoda, Echinodermata and Chordata) contain the vast majority of described, preserved species. The debate continues about whether different phyla appeared on Earth before the Kambria explosion about 544 million years ago that roughly indicates the time when life forms became large enough and many acquired hardened body parts so that a findable fossil record could begin to accumulate. The absence of a Prekambian fossil record worries Darwin. The late Precambiran and Cambrian are believed to be times when some life forms that would otherwise deserve the rank of phylum both evolved only to meet extinction without leaving offspring. The taxonomic rank of phylum is usually used with specificity, as if science actually knew the location of life in the tree of life. Therefore, do not forget to make too sharp a point on the term. As a result, the number of phyles, both teded and extinct, as well as what group make up the phylum varies from author to author, and changes over time. Modern molecular science (phylogenetics) has helped shed a lot of light on the evolutionary progeny of life forms, but it cannot help many solve mysteries within fossil records. A body plan is one approach to defining phyla. The development of the animal's body plan has been (and is) driven by large and complex gene regulatory networks. It follows that the development of body plans corresponded to adpative changes in the architecture of these developmental gene regulatory networks. Many components of these networks evolve at different speeds and in different ways and are largely dependent on selection pressures from changing environments. It is often hypothized that animal evolution established virtually all phylum-level bodily plans of early Kambria. If so, it follows that some of the components of the networks that were necessary have become immune to change. These highly preserved network components can also originate in Precambria. The table below represents one list of phyla in the tree of life, which is aimed at preserved forms. Not all fossil forms are contained, such as those that remain problematic, have recently been discovered, and for which there is still controversy, for example, see: Cambrian Explosion of Lobopodia The Well-Kept Animal Phyla Phylum Fossil Record contained in Subphyla The classes contained an estimated number of acanthocephala species described ? Kingdom animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Platyzoa Class: Archiacanthocephala, Eoacanthocephala, Palaeacanthocephala about 750 Acoelomorpha ? Kingdom animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa class: Acoela, Nemertodermatida ? Annelida Cambrian (518 mya) to the current domain eukaryota kingdom Animalia Superphylum Lophotrochozoa class: Polychaeta, Clitellata, Mysostomida, Archiannelida about 17000 preserved Arthropoda Cambrian (540 mya) on the current domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Ecdysozoa Trilobitomorpha, Chelicerata, Myriapoda, Hexapoda, Crustacean more than 1.1 million Brachiopoda Lower Cambrian on the current domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Complex: The two main groups are Inarticulata and Articulata Some 400 have been maintained; marvelous fossil species Bryozoa Ordovician to Present Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum Lophotrochozoa Class: Stenolaemata, Gymnolaemata, Phylactolaemata about 5000 preserved Chaetognatha Cambrian do Prsent Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia class: Archisagittoidea, Sagittoidea Some 100 conquests of Chordata Lower Cambrian (530 mya) on the current domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Deuterostomi SubPhyla:Tunicata, Cephalochordata, Vertebrae More than 60,000 Cnidaria Precambrian (580 mya) on the current domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subphyla : Anthozoa, Medusozoa Some 11,000 Ctenophora Cambrian on Prsent Domain Eukaryota Subkingdom Eumetazoa Class: Tentaculata, Boredom Some 100 Cycliophora ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Platyzoa Symbion species 3 or more Echinodermata Cambrian do Prsent Domain Eukaryota Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Deuterostomia Subphyla: Homalozoa, Crinozoa, Asterozoa, Pelmatooa, Blastozoa about 7,000 have been culling species and 13,000 extinct Echiura (sometimes located with Annelida) Upper Carboniferous into the current domain eukaryota kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Metakingdom Metafoïv Lophotrochozoooa Echiuroidea, Heteromyota, Xenopneustact 130 Entoprocta ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum: Lophotrochozoa Four families About 150 Gastrotricha ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Platyzoa Orders: Macrodasyida, Chaetonotida O 690 Gnathostomulida ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Platyzoa Orders: Filospermoidea, Bursovaginoidea Some 100 Hemichordata Cambrian on Prsent Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Deuterostomia Class: Enteropneusta, Graptolithina (extinct), Pterobranchia, Planctosphaeroidea Some 100 extant Kinorhynhycha ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum Ecdysozoa Orders: Cyclorhagida, Homalorhagida Some 150 Loricifera ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Eight described the genera Some Micrognathozoa ? Domain Eukaryot Eukaryota Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa One Genus: Limnognathia At least 1 Mellusca Cambrian to Prsent Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum: Lophotrochozoa Class: Aplacophora, Bivalvia, Caudofoveata, Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, Helcionelloida, Monoplacophora, Polyplacophora, Rostroconchia, Scaphopoda Some 112,000 Nematode ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa class: Adenophorea, Secernentea Maybe one million Nematomorpha ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum Ecdysozoa Class: Nectomatoida Gordioidea O 300 Nemertea ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum: Lophotrochozoa Class: Anopla, Enopla More than 1000 Onychophora (Also see Lobopodia) Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum Ecdysozoa Preserved Families: Peripatidae, Peripatopsidae About 200 extant Orthonectida ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia About 20 species O 20 Phoronida Putative Phoronids of Cambrian Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superfylum Lophotrochozoa Preserved genera: Phoronis, Phoronopsis Putative Phoronids are found in Maotianshan Shales Some 20 Placozoa ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia One so far - the putek fungus 1 Platyhelminthes ? Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Platyzoa Class: Monogenea, Trematoda, Cestoda, Turbellaria Some 25,000 Porifera Ediacara (Precambrian) on the current domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Group: Calcarea, Hexactinellida, Demospongiae Some 5000 extant Priapulida Cambrian to the current domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Extinct Genera: Ancalagon, Anningvermis, Corynetis, Ottoia Preserved Classes: Priapulimorpha, Halicryptomorpha, Seticoronaria Some 17 Rhombozoa Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Rotifera Eocene to Current Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa SuperlumphyLos Class : Monogononta, Digononta, Bdelloidea, Seisonidea Sipuncula Cambrian to the current domain eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Superphylum Lophotrochozoa Class: Phascolosomatidea, Sipunculidea, Sipunculiformes Tardigrada Early Cambrian to Current Domain Eukaryota Kingdom Animalia Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Ecdysozoa Class: Heterotardigrada, Mesotardigrada, Eutardigrada Xenobellturida ? Domain Eukaryota Subkingdom Eumetazoa Superphylum Deuterostomia ? 2 R.H. Whittaker organized organisms into five kingdoms. He classified organisms based on cellular structure, regimen and source of nutrition and body design. The five kingdoms designed by Whittaker are Monera, Protista, Mushrooms, Plantae, and Animalia. Let's learn about the animal kingdom, that is, the kingdom of Animalia. Animalia Kingdom Animalia represents all animals. Among the five kingdoms is the largest kingdom of the animal kingdom. Animals are multi-celled eukaryotes. However, as well as chlorophyll or cell wall. Therefore, members of the animal kingdom exhibit a heterotrophic method of nutrition. The Kingdom of Animalia was classified in ten different subphyla based on their body structure or differentiation. Various phylum animal kingdoms are as follows: Porifera Coelenterata (Cnidaria) Platyhelminthes Nematoda Annelida Arthropoda Mollusca Echinodermata Hemichordata Chordata Also Read: Animal Kingdom Phylum Porifer Porifer Porifer means organisms with holes. They are commonly known as mushrooms. The properties of porifener are: unerrious, multi-celled organisms with a hard outer skeleton. They have a porous body. Pores on the bodies form a canal system that helps in the circulation of substances. There is no distinction between head and tail; have a well-developed organ or organ system. They include marine habitats. The example of Phylum Porifer includes- Spongilla, Sycon. Phylum Coelenterata (Cnidaria) The term Coelenteratais comes from the Greek word kilo, meaning hollow bellied. Their features are: They have a hollow body cavity. The body is differentiated into two ends. Includes all aquatic animals. The body is made of two layers of cells: inner and outer lining. They live in colonies (corals), as well as solitary (sea anemone). The example of phylum Coelenterata includes – Hydra, Jellyfish. Phylum Platyhelminthes Platyhelminthes are commonly known as flatworms. Their features are: Dorsoventrally flattened body. Complex and have a differentiated structure of the body. The tissues differ from the three layers of cells and are triploblastic. They do not have a real internal cavity or coeloma. They have bilateral symmetry. Either free life (Planaria) or parasitic (liver flukes). The example of phylum Platyhelminthes includes -Tapestem, Planaria. Phylum Nematode Phylum Nematode consists of nematode or roundworm. Their properties are: Nematodes have a cylindrical body. Two-sided symmetrical and triploblastic. They have pseudocoeloma, a false body cavity. Parasitic and causes diseases such as elefantiasis, ascariasis. The example of phylum nematode includes – Ascaris, Wuchereria. Phylum Annelida Annelids are commonly known as segmented or ringed worms. They have the following properties: They have a segmented cylindrical body. The body is differentiated to the head and tail. Two-sided symmetrical and triploblastic. Have a right body cavity. Ecology: marine, freshwater and land. The example of phylum Annelida includes – Earthworm, Leech. Phylum Arthropod Arthropod means articulated legs. Animals which have common additions belong to this strain. It is the largest phylum in the animal kingdom. Other features are: They are both symmetrical. They have common additions, exoskeleton, and segmented body. They have a well differentiated organ and organ system. They have an open circulatory system, but they don't have differentiated blood vessels. Example of phylum includes - Spiders, butterflies and mosquitoes. Phylum Mollusca Phylum Mollusca consists of a large group of animals. Features are: Bilateral symmetrical and triploblastic. Less segmented body. Well developed organ and organ system. Typically, an open circulatory system. Limbs are present. The example of phylum Mollusca includes- Srinas and octopuses. Phylum Echinodermata The term Echinodermata is derived from the Greek words, echinos meaning hedgehog and derma meaning of skin. Thus, ouskins are the barbed skin of animals. Radial symmetry and tripl region. Have a real coeloma. They have a hard calcium carbonate skeleton structure. Wildlife. The example of Phylum Echinodermata includes- Sea urchins, starfish. Phylum Hemichordata Characteristics of phylum Hemichordata are as follows: The body is soft, brittle and divided into proboscis. The epidermis is single-layered. It consists of worm-like marine animals with the level of organization of the organ system. They have an open circulatory system. They respire over the gills because they are marine. They have separate sexes and external fertilization is visible. The development is direct. Phylum Chordata Chords have the following properties: They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic with the level of classification of the organ system. They have a notochord and a nerve cord. The circulatory system is a closed type. Phylum Chordata can be divided into the following sub-phyla: Urochordata Cephalochordata Vertebrata Also Read: Lower Invertebrates Multicellular Organisms To learn more about phylus and sub-phylum animal kingdoms with video lessons, visit BYJU's. BYJU.