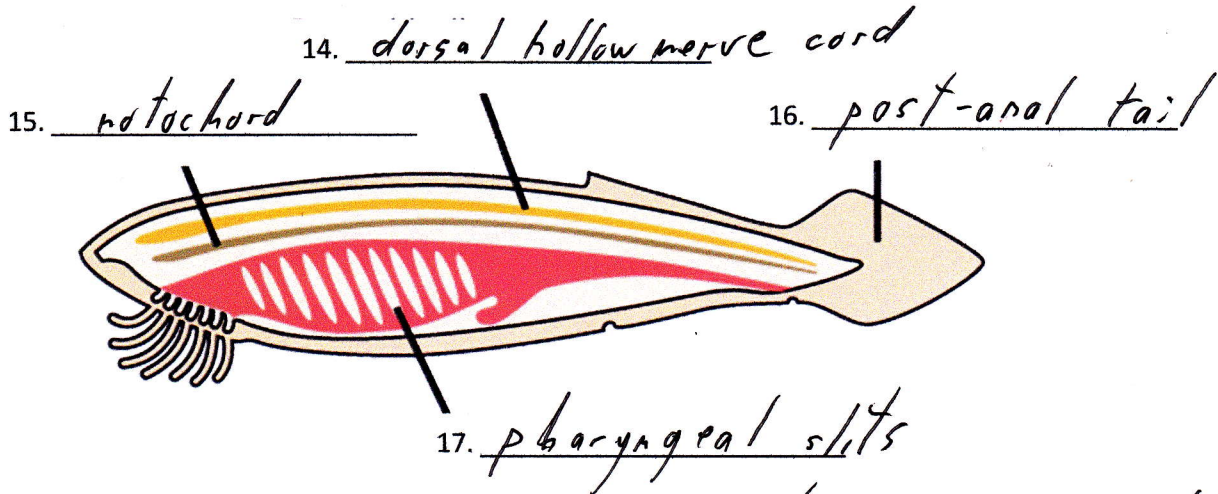


Name: KEY

1. Phylum Annelida is composed of segmented worms.
2. The phylum includes earthworms, polychaete worms & leeches; protostomes
3. Annelida are _____ (protostomes/deuterostomes).
4. Annelida are bilaterally symmetrical.
5. A defining characteristic of a clade is called a/an synapomorphy.
6. Chaetae are the defining characteristic of Annelida.
7. Annelids have a/an closed circulatory system.
8. Earthworms have as defining characteristic a/an clitellum which secretes mucus.
9. Phylum Echinodermata is named for its spiny skin.
10. Adult echinoderms exhibit pentaradial symmetry.
11. Echinoderm's unique circulatory system is called a/an water vascular system system.
12. Sea stars open up clams using tube feet which are powered by water or hydraulics or hydrostatic pressure
13. Sea stars eject their stomachs to digest their prey.



18. There two groups of invertebrate chordates are tunicates and lancelets.
19. The first vertebrates to evolve were the fishes.
20. The distinguishing feature of hagfishes is slime glands.
21. The distinguishing feature of lampreys is toothed, funnel-like sucking mouth.
22. Both hagfish and lampreys are jawless (jawless, jawed) fishes.
23. Name two groups of cartilaginous fishes: sharks and rays, skates, sawfishes, chimeras
24. Some cartilaginous fishes and most bony fishes 'hear' using a lateral line.
25. The organ that controls the buoyancy of bony fish is the swim bladder.
26. Bony fishes are divided into ray-finned fishes and lobe-finned fishes. In which of these is the coelacanth? lobe-finned fishes
27. Amphibians breathe in part through their skins in a process called cutaneous respiration.
28. Name the amniotes: reptiles, birds, & mammals.
29. Reptiles have dense, scaly skin and breathe through their lungs.