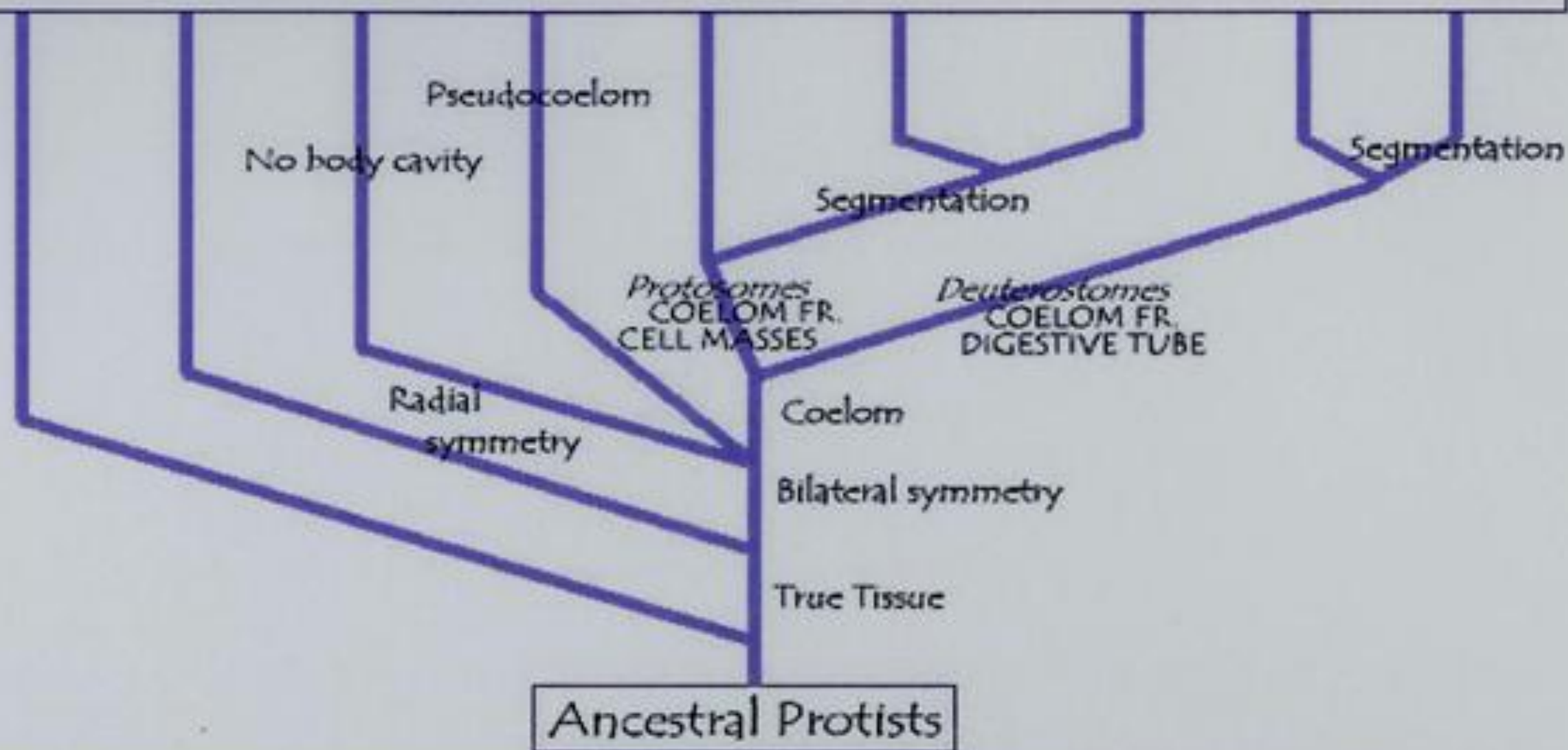
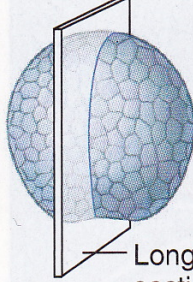


Present Day Phyla

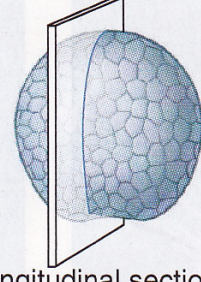


Phylogenetic Tree of *KINGDOM ANIMALIA*

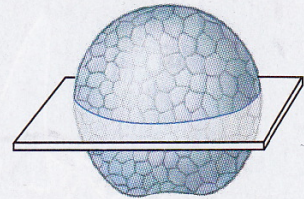
External view of a gastrula



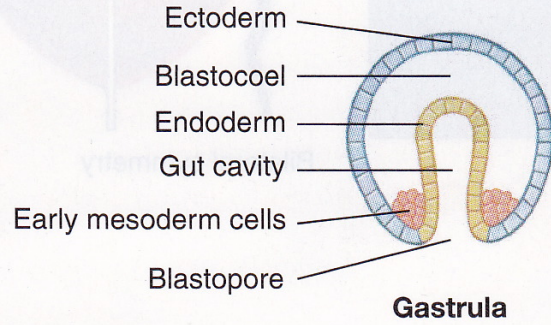
Longitudinal section



Longitudinal section



Cross section

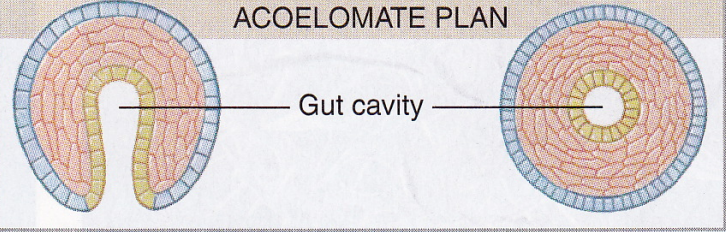


Mesoderm fills blastocoel

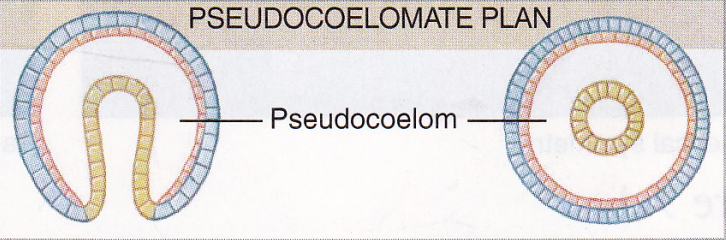
Mesoderm lines one side of blastocoel

Band of mesoderm surrounds gut and then splits open

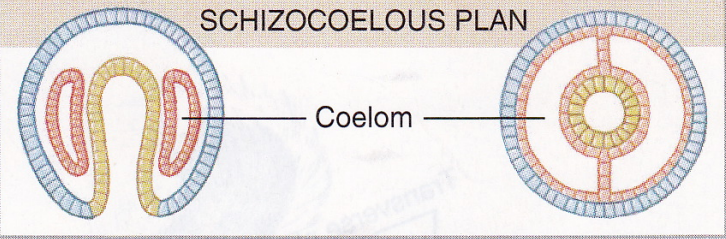
ACOELOMATE PLAN



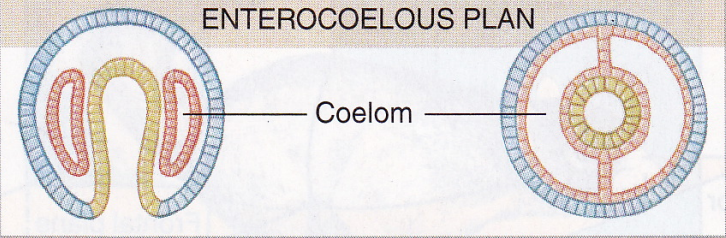
PSEUDOCOELOMATE PLAN



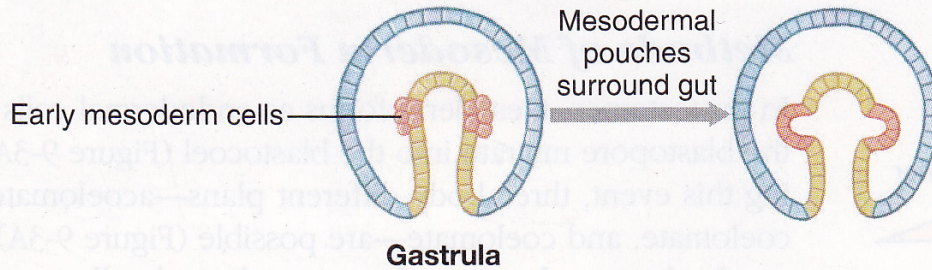
SCHIZOCOELOUS PLAN



ENTEROCOELOUS PLAN



A



B

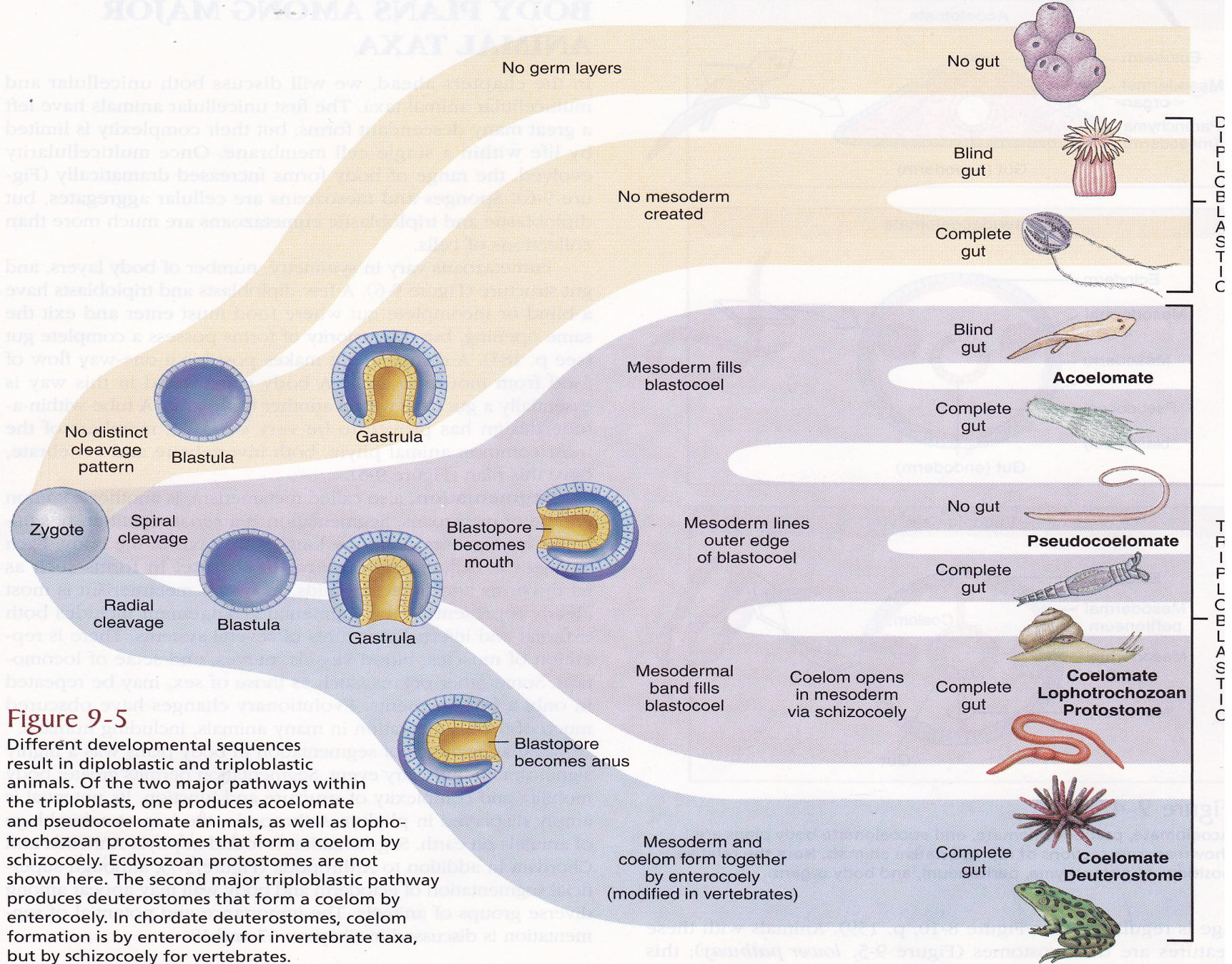
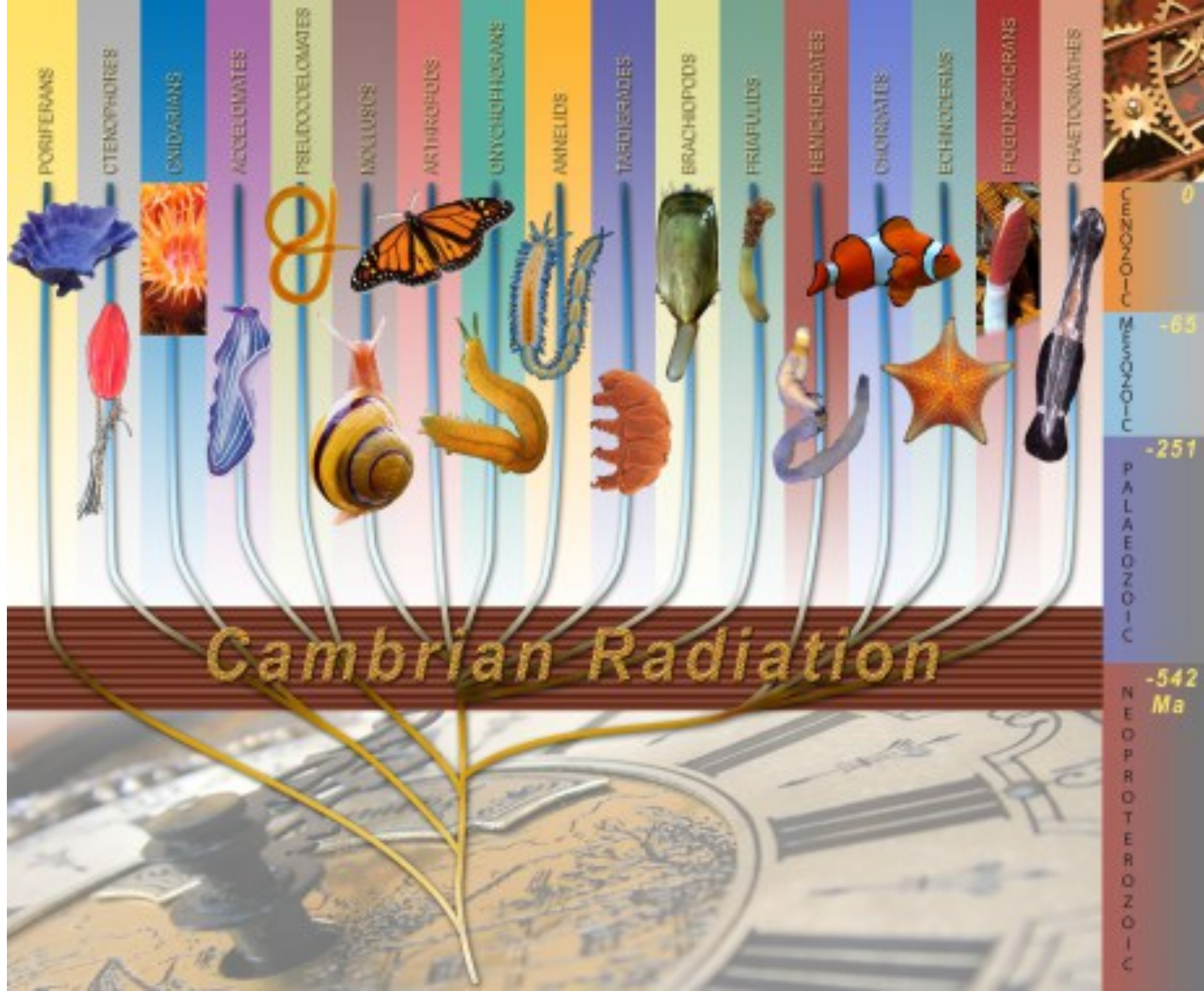


Figure 9-5
 Different developmental sequences result in diploblastic and triploblastic animals. Of the two major pathways within the triploblasts, one produces acoelomate and pseudocoelomate animals, as well as lophotrochozoan protostomes that form a coelom by schizocoely. Ecdysozoan protostomes are not shown here. The second major triploblastic pathway produces deuterostomes that form a coelom by enterocoely. In chordate deuterostomes, coelom formation is by enterocoely for invertebrate taxa, but by schizocoely for vertebrates.



Cambrian Radiation

PORIFERANS

CTENOPHORES

CNIDARIANS

MOLUSKUS

PSEUDOCOELOMATES

MOLUSKUS

ARTHROPODS

ONYCHOPHORANS

ANNELIDS

TARDIGRADES

BRACHIOPODS

PLATYHELMINTHS

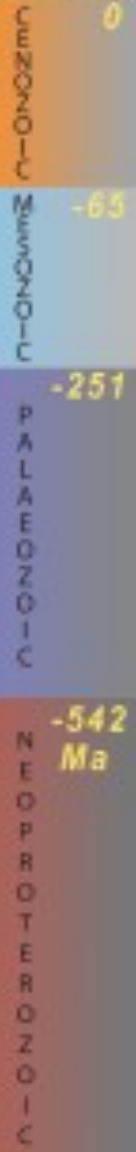
HEMICHORDATES

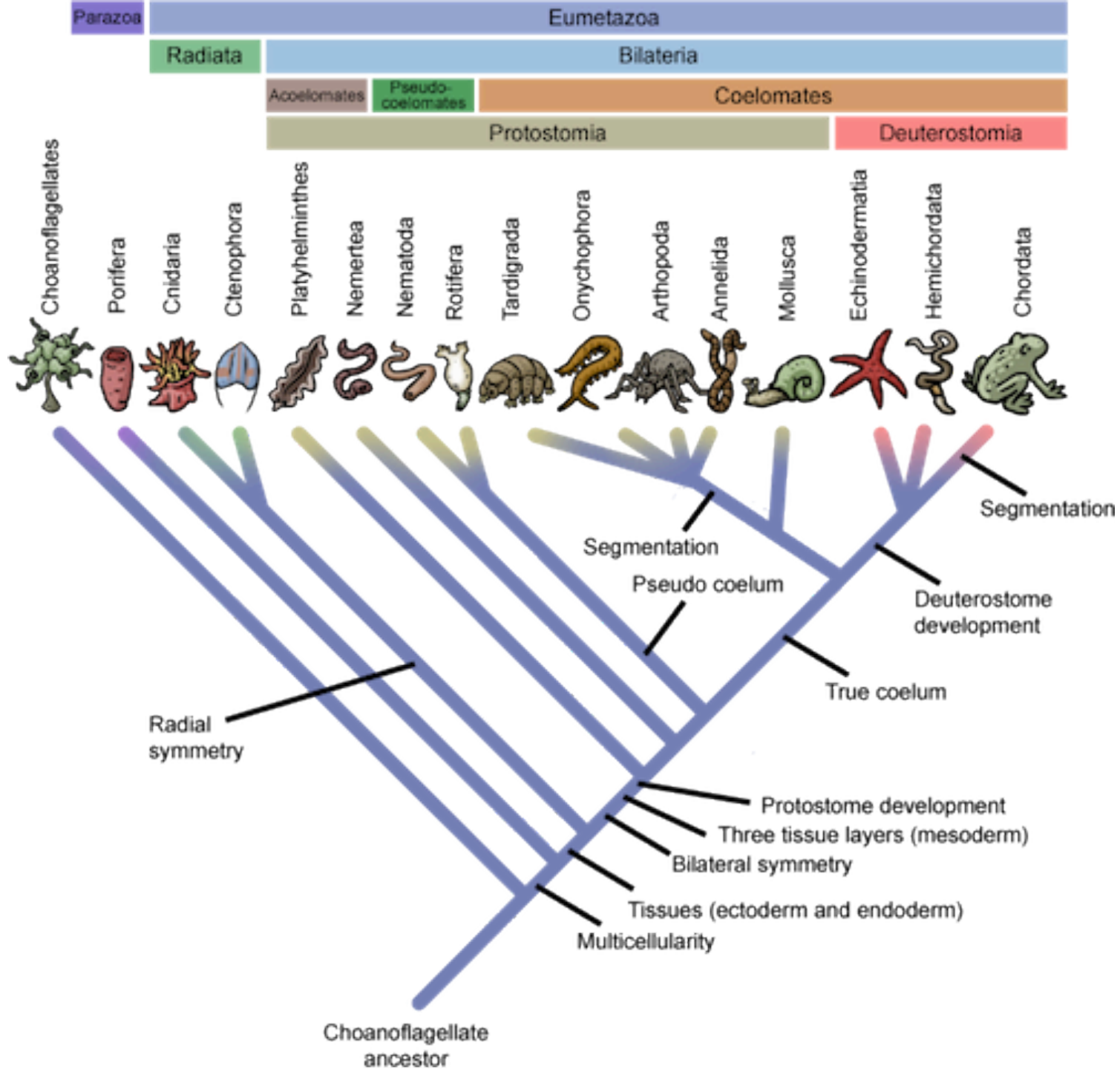
CHORDATES

ECHINODERMS

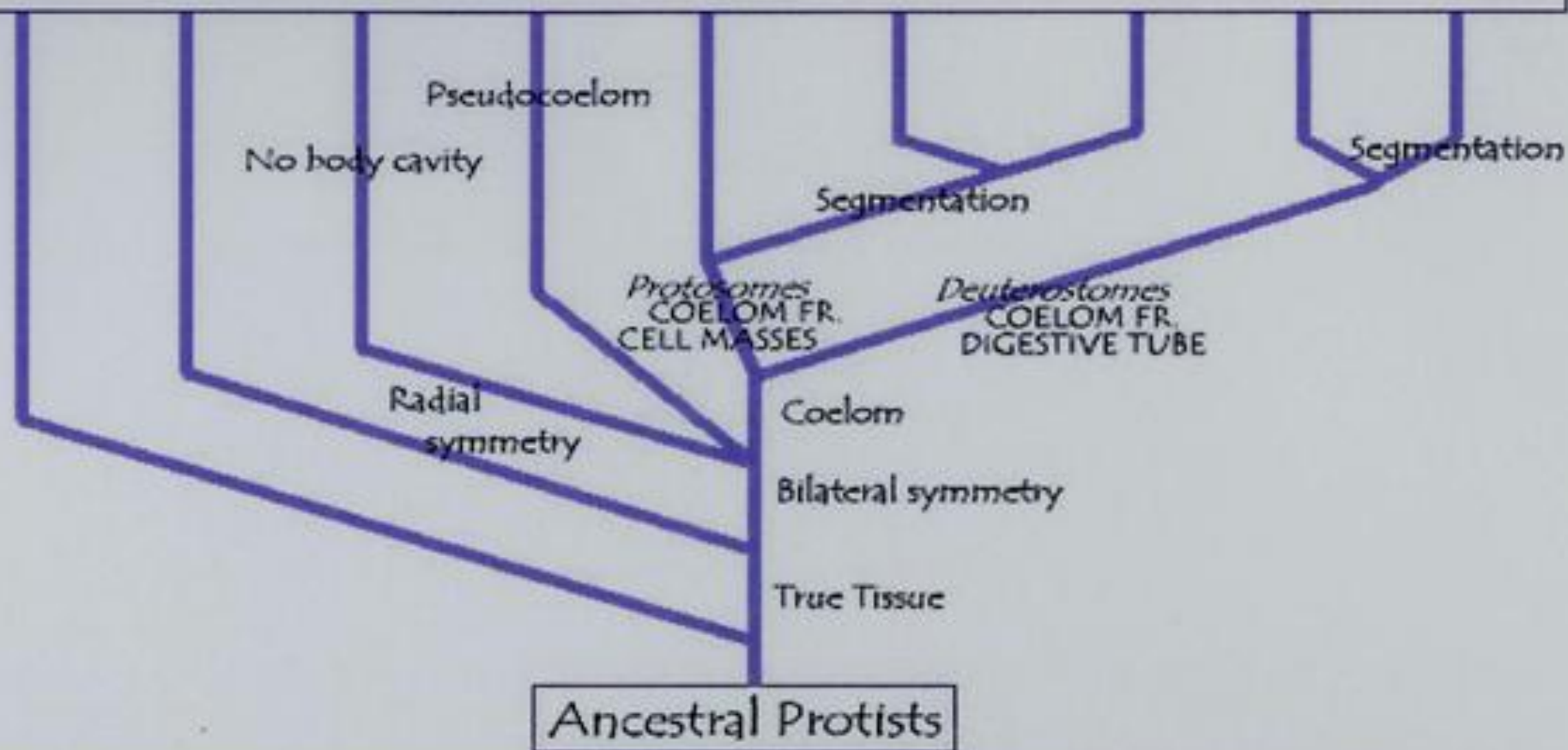
POGONOPHORANS

CHAETOGNATHS





Present Day Phyla



Phylogenetic Tree of *KINGDOM ANIMALIA*

