7. In the table below outline the key characteristics that distinguish the groups of the Kingdom Animalia by making notes on the following: (1) type of symmetry, (2) presence of coelom, (3) presence of segmentation, (4) soft body vs. exoskeleton vs. endoskeleton, and (5) any other notable characteristic (e.g., proto- vs. deutersotome, etc.). Also include examples of organisms in each group.

ANIMAL GROUP	SYMMETRY	COELOM	SEGMENT-ATION	BODY	OTHER	EXAMPLES/COMMON NAME
Porifera	No symmetry	N/A acoelomate	N/A	Soft body	exhibit less speciation from other animals	Sponges
Cnidaria	Radial	N/A acoelomate	N/A	Soft body	Cnidocytes – ejected filament that attaches/ stings /poisons	jellyfish
Platyhelminthes	Bilateral	N/A acoelomate	N/A	Soft body	hermaphroditic	flat-worm
Mollusca		coelom	N/A	Exo /soft	trochophore – odd shaped mollusk larva	snail / octopus
Annelida		coelom	Segments (similar units)	Exo	fleshy protrusion/ bristles /none/ both	round-worm earth-worm
Nematoda		~~ste~~ pseudo	segments	Soft	Parasitic	round – worm
Arthropoda		coelom	Segments (different regions)	Exo	Sensory hairs – responds to changes in enviro and touch	crab / lobster spider / bug
Echinodermata		coelom	segments	Exo	Mostly penta radial	starfish / sea cucumber
Chordata		coelom	segments (ribs/vertebrate)	Endo	Icludes invertebrates and vertebrates	everything else that's animal (squirrel - elephant)

Japanese spider crab