

Points to remember

- The body is found divided into compartments with serial repetition of at least some organs. This characteristic feature is called metamerism.
- Interstitial cells can differentiate into any type of cells to perform different functions.
- Mammals have glandular skin and reptilians have non glandular skin.
- Birds and mammals both of these share homoiothermic (warm-bloodedness) characteristic as a common feature.
- Pneumatic bones help Aves fly by keeping their bodies light. Air sacs help birds breathe and float.
- pseudocoelomate have body cavity that is not lined by mesoderm.
- In Phylum Echinodermata: (adults ->radial symmetry) and (larva-> bilateral symmetry).
- Echinoderms are triploblastic and coelomate animals.
- round worms have organ-system level of body organization.
- water vascular system is characteristic of echinoderms.
- Bilaterally symmetrical and acoelomate animals are exemplified by Platyhelminthes.
- metagenesis refers to alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases of an organism.
- body having meshwork of cells, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are the characteristics of phylum porifera.
- cnidaria taxon that represent both marine and freshwater species.
- Sea-fan (Gorgonia) living organisms completely lacks a cell wall.
- role of feathers regulating their body temperature and helps in flight.
- two modifications in reptiles required for terrestrial mode of life Dry and cornified skin with epidermal scales and Internal fertilization.
- Aves and mammals have backbones, are classified as vertebrates, and are warm-blooded animals.
- Mammals are most adapted among the vertebrates as they are found in a variety of habitats Some of them even have adapted to fly or live in water.
- Amniotic egg was evolutionary development was primarily responsible for the success of reptiles on land.