

1

KINGDOM - ANIMALIA.

Animals are heterotrophic, eukaryotic organisms. Their most distinctive features are:-

- (i) They do not possess cell-walls.
- (ii) They cannot manufacture food.
- (iii) Most animals are capable of locomotion.
- (iv) The higher animals possess a nervous system.

The Kingdom Animalia is divided into various phyla.

* Basis of classification of Animals.

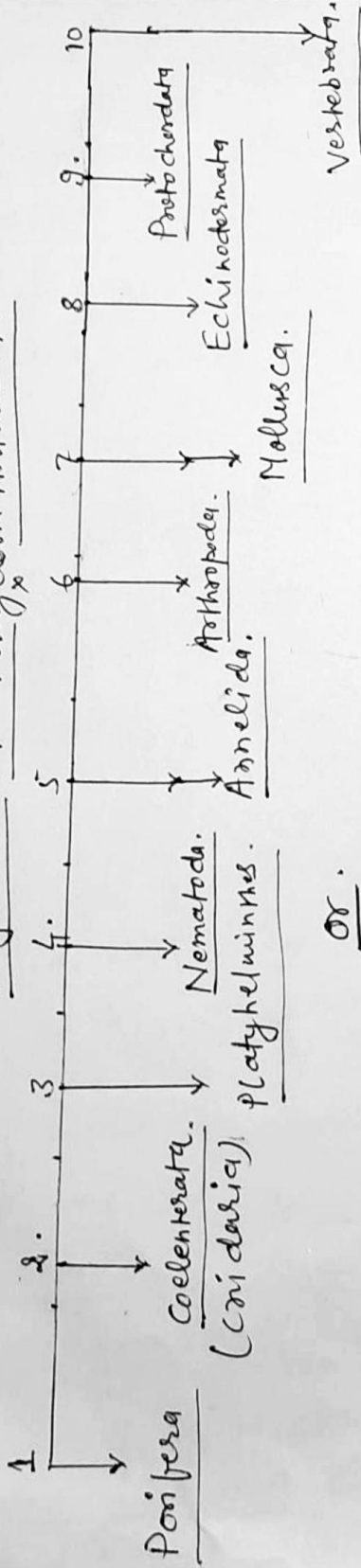
- (a) Organisation and differentiation of cells to form tissues and organs.
- (b) Symmetry.
- (c) Formation of body cavities (Coelom).
- (d) Features of embryonic development.

* Symmetry :— It is the section of body of a living organism. (Body of living organism is divisible)

* coelom :— It is the space between body wall and alimentary canal in which organs occupy their space. It is also called Body cavity.

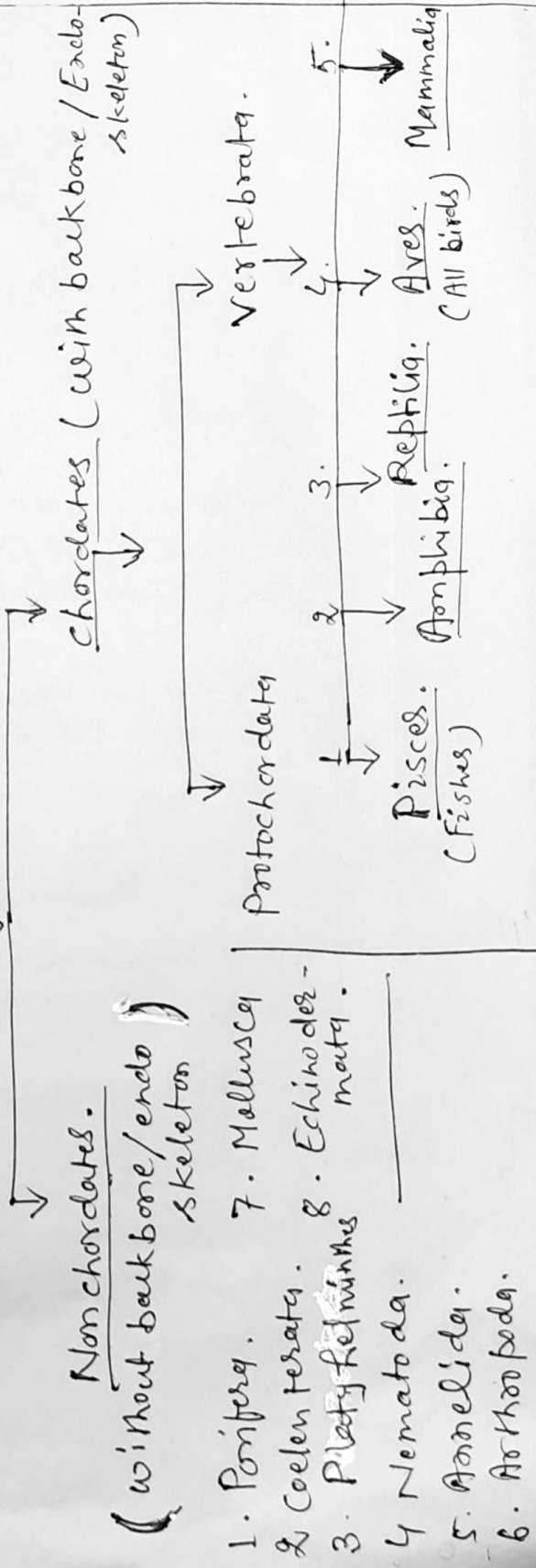
(2)

Phyllums of Kingdom Animalia.



OR

Animalia



(3)

Nonchordates.

Organisms which do not have Notochord are called Nonchordates.

- * These are most abundant living organism, either living or extinct.
- * They do not have endoskeleton, some of them have exoskeleton. (e.g. Some Arthropods and Molluscs have hard cover upon their body.)
- * They do not have Nerve cord.
- * Examples: — Sycon, Hydra, Earthworm, Leech, Spider, Crab, Octopus, Starfish, Ant etc.

Chordates.

All animals which have a notochord at some stage of life are called chordates. Examples — Fish, Frog, Snakes, Birds, Lion, Tiger etc.

In higher chordates or vertebrates notochord is replaced by the vertebral column. Other features of chordates / vertebrates : —

- (I) A tubular hollow, dorsal nerve cord which lies above Notochord.
- (II) A set of gill slits.
- (III) A post anal tail (behind the anus)
- (IV) A proper blood circulation system.