

Use the dichotomous key below to identify the specimens at each station.

1)	A	Front of body with two wheellike corona that appear to spin as the animal feeds.	Rotifera
	B	Front of body not wheellike	Go to 2
2)	A	Radial Symmetry or Asymmetry	Go to 3
	B	Bilateral Symmetry	Go to 5
3)	A	Highly porous surface, no true tissue	Porifera
	B	Surface is not highly porous, true tissues present	Go to 4
4)	A	Can be equally divided into 5 parts, tube feet, spiny skin	Echinodermata
	B	Can not be divided equally into 5 parts, possesses tentacles	Cnidaria
5)	A	Possesses a segmented body	Go to 6
	B	Does not possess a segmented body	Go to 7
6)	A	Exoskeleton with jointed appendages	Arthropoda
	B	No exoskeleton and appendages, segmented worm-like body	Annelida
7)	A	Possess a round worm like body	Nematoda
	B	Does not posses a round worm like body or if worm like, is flat	Go to 8
8)	A	Possesses a foot, radula, arms and or shell	Mollusca
	B	Lacking a foot, radula, and arms and has a flattened body	Platyhelminthes

Symmetry

- asymmetry** Having no symmetry
- bilateral symmetry** Having a body displaying two similar halves.
- pentaramous symmetry** Divided into five parts.
- radial symmetry** Having similar parts radiating from a central point.

Terms

- appendages** Any part of an animal coming from the main body, trunk, such as arms, legs, antennae
- corona** a crown of cilia that draws a vortex of water into the mouth, which the rotifer sifts for food.
- exoskeleton** An external skeleton, shell.
- porous** Full of tiny holes.
- radula** A tongue-like toothed structure used in chewing and rasping.
- segmented** The division of the body into similar parts.
- siphon** An extension of the mantle in molluscs for drawing water into the mantle cavity.
- tentacles** Long cylindrical tubes for sensory reception or food capture.

Station	Symmetry	Phylum	How do you know?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			
I			