



**Reptile
Encounters**
wildlife up close

Animals With Backbones

Phylum: CHORDATA – animals with a spinal cord.

Sub – phylum: VERTEBRATA – animals with backbones.

This sub-phylum can be subdivided into five groups:

- a) Fishes
- b) Amphibians
- c) Reptiles
- d) Birds
- e) Mammals



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Class	Examples	Characteristics
Fishes	Sharks Rays Puffer Fish Sea Horses Sea Dragons Parrot Fish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marine 2. Scales 3. Changing body temperature. (Cold blooded) 4. Gills 5. Fins 6. Most lay eggs
Amphibians	Frogs Toads Newts Salamanders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Live on land or water. 2. Soft moist skin without scales. 3. Changing body temperature. 4. Lungs 5. Limbs 6. Eggs without a shell, usually laid in water
Reptiles	Snakes Lizards Tortoises Turtles Crocodiles Alligators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some marine, some land dwelling. 2. Scales 3. Changing body temperature. 4. Lungs 5. Limbs, except snakes. 6. Leathery-shelled eggs laid on land
Birds	Emus Penguins Sparrows Cockatoos Sea Gulls Ducks Chickens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land dwellers. 2. Feathers 3. Constant body temperature. 4. Lungs 5. Fore limbs modified for flying (wings), although some are flightless. 6. Eggs with hard shell
Mammals	Platypus Echidna Kangaroo Possum Tasmanian Devil Man Apes Dogs Horses Whales Porpoises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most live on land (exceptions are dolphins and whales). 2. Have fur or hair. 3. Constant body temperature. (Warm blooded) 4. Lungs. 5. Well-developed limbs. 6. Suckle their young. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Egg-laying. b) Development of young in pouch. (Marsupials) c) Young well developed at birth