



**Reptile  
Encounters**  
*wildlife up close*

# Animals with no Backbones

Phylum: CHORDATA – animals with a spinal cord.

Sub – phylum: INVERTEBRATA – animals with no backbones.

**This sub-phylum can be subdivided into eight groups:**

- Coelenterates
- Molluscs
- Insects
- Crustacea
- Arachnids
- Worms
- Echinoderms
- Poriferans



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Class	Examples	Characteristics	
Coelenterates	Jelly-fish Sea anemones Corals Portuguese man of war Blue bottles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Marine</li><li>2. Hollow body like a bag.</li><li>3. One opening into body.</li><li>4. Have a ring of tentacles.</li><li>5. Soft body.</li><li>6. Corals build a stony wall around their bodies.</li></ol>	
Molluscs	Slugs Mussels Land snails Octopus Cuttlefish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Some marine, some land dwelling.</li><li>2. Soft body.</li><li>3. Most have a protective shell.</li><li>4. Large muscular foot.</li><li>5. No segmentation.</li><li>6. Mouth and anus.</li></ol>	
Insects	Fly Ant Moth Bee Grasshopper Earwig Stick Insects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. One pair of antennae.</li><li>2. Body divided into three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen.</li><li>3. Three pairs of legs.</li><li>4. Grow by moulting.</li><li>5. Many species winged as adults.</li></ol>	Note: Insects, Crustacea and Arachnids are all Arthropods. They are animals that have jointed legs.
Crustacea	Crab Lobster Cyclops Crayfish Prawns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Marine</li><li>2. Two pairs of antennae.</li><li>3. Gills</li><li>4. Many appendages.</li><li>5. Grow by moulting.</li></ol>	
Arachnids	Spider Mite Scorpion Tick	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. No antennae.</li><li>2. Body divided into two body parts: cephalothorax and abdomen.</li><li>3. Four pairs of legs.</li></ol>	
Worms	a) Tapeworms Flukes  b) Barber pole Roundworm Trichina worm Hook worm  c) Earthworm Leech Bristle worm	a) Flat worms (Platyhelminths) 1) mostly leaf shaped. 2) have both male and female parts. 3) Only one opening. 4) Most are parasitic.  b) Roundworms (Nematodes) 1) long, slender and tough skinned. 2) two openings. 3) Males and females are separate animals. 4) Some are parasitic.  c) Segmented Worms (Annelids) 1) rings or segments make up body. 2) bilaterally symmetrical.	

Echinoderms	Starfish Brittle star Sea Urchin Sea cucumber	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marine</li> <li>2. Adults radially symmetrical.</li> <li>3. Unsegmented</li> <li>4. Tube feet.</li> <li>5. Limy plates (or spines) in their skin.</li> <li>6. Can survive loss of body parts and regrow them.</li> </ol>
Poriferans	Sponges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marine</li> <li>2. Spongy body with many holes.</li> <li>3. One large hole for wastes.</li> <li>4. Food and water enter through tiny holes in body.</li> </ol>