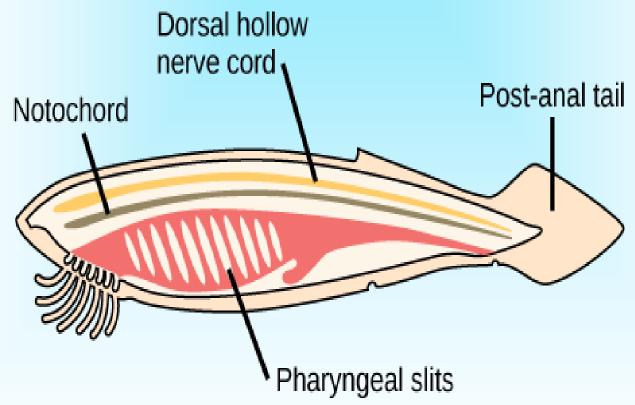
## Hemichordates and Chordates

#### Chordates

- Phylum Chordata
- Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- Four key characteristics:
  - 1. Dorsal, hollow nerve cord
  - 2. A notochord
  - 3. Pharyngeal pouches
  - 4. Tail that extends beyond the anus

#### GENERAL FEATURES OF CHORDATES

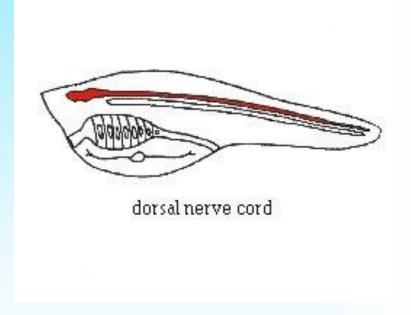


https://www.google.com/search?q=CHORDATE+GENERAL+STRUCTURE&tbm=isch&ved

## Dorsal, Hollow Nerve Cord

 Nerves branch from this cord at regular intervals

 Nerves connect to internal organs, muscles and sense organs



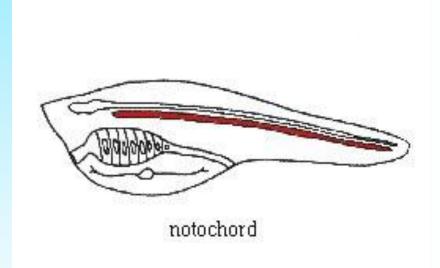
https://www.smackslide.com

#### Notochord

Long support rod

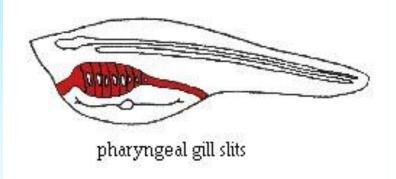
 Runs through the body just below the nerve cord

 Most chordates only have in the embryonic stage



# Pharyngeal Pouches

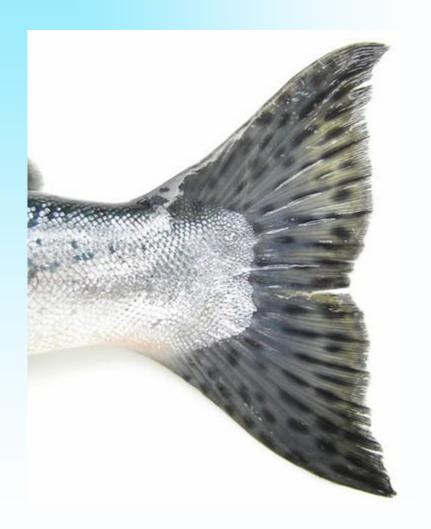
- Paired structures in the throat (pharynx) region
- Fishes and amphibians: slits develop that connect the pharyngeal pouches to the outside of the body
- The slits may then develop into gills that are used for gas exchange



#### **Tail**

 All chordates have a tail that extends beyond the anus at some point in their lives

 The tail can contain bone and muscles and is used in swimming by many aquatic species



#### Most Chordates are Vertebrates

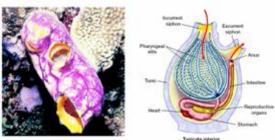
 More than 99% of all chordates are in the subphylum Vertebrata

• <u>Vertebrae</u>: individual segments that make up the backbone; encloses and protects the spinal cord

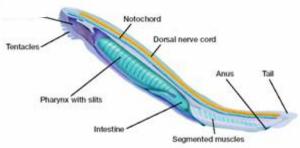
 Backbone is part of an endoskeleton, or internal skeleton

#### Nonvertebrate Chordates

- The two groups
- Soft-bodied marine organisms
- Have the four key characteristics at some point in their lives
- Tunicates
  - Filter feeders



- Lancelets
  - Small, fish-like creatures



### Classes of vertebrates

- Vertebrates can be classified into five groups based on a) Their skin covering,
- b) How they reproduce,
- c) How they maintain body temperature
- d) The characteristics of their limbs (arms and legs, or their equivalent such as wings or fins).
- These five classes of vertebrates are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals

#### References

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