CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS

ANIMAL KINGDOM

VERTEBRATES

FISH: live in water, scales on body, gills for breathing, cold blooded. Fins help in swimming
e.g. shark, rohu, salmon, ray fish

AMPHIBIA (FROGS AND TOADS)
Can live in water and land Moist slippery skin helps respiration in water. Lungs for breathing, lay eggs in water. Cold blooded

REPTILIA: Dry scales, cold blooded, lay eggs on land, breathe with lungs e.g. lizards, snakes, tortoise, turtle, crocodile

BIRDS: body covered with feathers, wings to fly, beaks and claws present, no teeth, warm blooded

e.g. hen, parrot, peacock

MAMMALS: Hair on body, produce milk to feed young ones, external ears, give birth to live young ones e.g. Man, rabbit, dog, cat, bear, tiger, lion

INVERTEBRATES

SPONGES (PORIFERA): Mostly live in sea, have pores all over body

COELENTERATES: Tube like body, live in sea e.g. jelly fish, hydra

WORMS: No legs

a) Flatworms: Body thin and flattened. Mostly parasites e.g. tapeworm, liver fluke
b) Roundworms: long, thread like body. Mostly parasites. E.g. Ascaris or human roundworm
c) Segmented worms: Body made or rings or segments. Free living. E.g earthworm, leech

MOLLUSCS: No legs, soft bodied shelled animals e.g. snail, slug, octopus

ARTHROPODA: Body has three regions, head, thorax and abdomen, covered by tough covering
Jointed legs. Divided into 4 classes

a) CRUSTACEA: Many jointed legs, head and middle part fused e.g. crab, shrimp, prawns
b) INSECTA: Three pairs of legs, wings for flight e.g. fly, mosquito, dragonfly
c) ARACHNIDA: Four pairs of legs, no wings e.g. spiders and scorpions
d) MYRIAPODA: Body has many segments, each has a pair of legs e.g. centipede, millipede

SPINY SKINNED ANIMALS (ECHINODERMS): No head or tail, star like or ball like animals e.g. starfish, sea cucumber