New Terms - Kingdom Animalia - Vertebrates

Vertebrata - Subphylum which includes: lamprey, sharks, trout, frogs, turtles,

birds,

and humans.

Agnatha - literally means without jaws; jawless cartilaginous animals

Chondrichthyes - literally means cartilaginous fish; the sharks and rays **Osteichthyes** - literally means bony fish; the tuna, trout, perch, and marlin

Amphibia - literally means two lives; the frogs, toads, and salamanders animals that produce an amniotic egg and are cold-blooded; the

snakes,

lizards, turtles, and crocodiles.

Aves - have feathers, adapted limbs as wings; the birds

Mammalia - have mammary glands that secrete milk, have hair, most bear live

young; humans, whales, horses, bats.

endoskeleton - support system made of the skull and vertebral column; may be made of

bone or cartilage.

closed circulatory system - refers to the system in which blood is pumped via a ventral heart

into arteries that carry it to the rest of the body.

cartilage - flexible skeletal tissue

oviparous - describes animals that lay eggs and the embryo develops after the

egg is

laid, like birds and reptiles.

viviparous - development of the young occurs inside the body, as with humans

and horses

ovoviviparous - the embryo develops inside an egg inside the mother, as in some sharks lateral line system - a system of receptors found on fish and some amphibians that appears

as a line along the body of the animal that is used to detect vibrations.

swim bladder - a gas-containing sac that allows fish to "float" with little or no

movement

operculum - bony covering that protects the gills in bony fish

gills - specialized breathing organs in many vertebrates that

diffuse oxygen from water

fusiform - describes the tapered shape that sharks and fishes have - allowing

them

to move through the water easily.

ectothermic - cold-blooded

amniotic egg - a shelled egg with self contained fluid that provides a moist

environment for embryos to develop, enabling vertebrates to complete

their adaptation to land.

Squamata - reptiles that include the snakes and lizards

Chelonia - reptiles that include the turtles
Crocodilia - reptiles that include the crocodiles

homeothermic - describes being able to maintain a constant body temperature

endothermic - warm-blooded

gizzard - digestive organ in birds where food is ground and is found near the

stomach

diaphragm - a sheet of muscle in mammals that helps ventilate the lungs

monotremes - egg laying mammals; the platypus

marsupials - animals that have a maternal pouch where young are further

developed; the kangaroo.

placental mammals - mammals that have young that develop in the uterus; humans

mammary glands - a gland present in female mammals that produces milk