

BIOL 1120: General Biology II
Outline for Lab Test 2 on Animals

Classification

Kingdom Animalia (multicellular, cells have nucleus (eukaryotic), heterotrophic consumers)

Phylum Echinodermata – includes spiny-skinned animals such as the starfish and sand dollar

Phylum Chordata – includes primarily vertebrates such as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals (such as dogs, cats, and humans)

Subphylum Vertebrata

Class Amphibia – includes cold-blooded animals with thin, moist skin and a 3-chambered heart such as frogs

Class Mammalia - includes warm-blooded animals with body hair, mammary glands, and a 4-chambered heart such as pigs

Phylum Echinodermata

Starfish anatomy

- structures: mouth, anus, stomach, digestive glands, gonads, endoskeleton, tube feet, ampullae, canals (stone, ring, and radial), madreporite (sieve plate), central disk, arms

Additional Echinoderm Specimens

-various starfish, sand dollar, sea urchin, sea cucumber, brittle star

Phylum Chordata

Frog anatomy (know how to tell the sexes apart)

- nictitating membrane (over eye), tympanic membrane/tympanum, vomerine teeth, liver, gall bladder, lungs, heart (3 chambers--right atrium, left atrium, ventricle), stomach, small intestine, large intestine, spleen, urinary bladder, ovaries/testes, kidneys, fat bodies

Fetal Pig anatomy (know how to tell the sexes apart)

- anus, urogenital opening, urogenital papilla (in female), scrotum (in male), larynx, thymus gland, thyroid gland, heart (4 chambers--right atrium, left atrium, right ventricle, left ventricle), lungs, diaphragm, liver, gall bladder, stomach, spleen, pancreas, small intestine, large intestine, urinary bladder, umbilical cord, umbilical arteries, umbilical vein, kidneys, ovaries/testes

***Be sure to look over all diagrams in the lab manual.