# Lab 14: Animal Diversity

## Name and Course Section:

## Procedure

*Amoeba* 100X or 400X

(circle which magnification)

*Paramecium* 100X or 400X

(circle which magnification)

sponge skeleton

jelly

2 different invertebrates that produce an exoskeleton that must be shed in order to grow

2 different invertebrates that do not produce an exoskeleton that must be shed

an invertebrate whose ancestors evolved away from bilateral symmetry over time

shark with major fins labelled

bony fish with major fins labelled

larval and adult frog

reptile

reptile

mammal

## Summary Questions

1. Give a major way in which animal-like protists are similar to animals and a major way in which they differ.
2. Explain what is meant by bilateral symmetry. Give an example of a type of animal that exhibits it and one that does not.
3. List the 3 major types of complex invertebrates and give an example of an animal that fits into each group.
4. Imagine that a new species is discovered in the Amazon rainforest. This animal exhibits bilateral symmetry and produces a backbone. It has limbs that help it move along the rainforest floor, but it lays thin, fish-like eggs in streams when it reproduces. Based on your observations today, which major group of animals should this new species be classified into?
5. According to **Figure 14.9**, are goldfish more closely related to sharks or to dogs? Give at least one trait shared by goldfish and its closer relative to support the relatedness displayed in the figure.
6. As explained in this lab, arthropods are covered with a thick exoskeleton. What is a major advantage and a major disadvantage of having an exoskeleton?
7. What are two major traits possessed by lizards that make them better adapted for life in dry environments than salamanders are?