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| Organism | Sponges (porifera) | Jellyfish (Cnidaria) | Earthworm (Annelida) | Squid  (mollusca) | Grasshopper  (arthropoda) |
| Body Plan | Asymmetrical body. Consists of walls encircling a body cavity through which water is pumped. | Radial Symmetry. Has a gastrovascular cavity. | Bilateral symmetry. Long sausage-shape. | Bilateral symmetry. | Bilateral symmetry. |
| Feeding | Filter feeders - filter out food particles from the water pumped through them. Intracellular digestion. | Digestion occurs in the gastrovascular cavity. Extracellular digestion. Paralyze their prey using tentacles. | Well developed digestive system. Contains Pharynx, Esophagus, Crop, Gizzard, Intestine, and Anus. | Use their tentacles to trap the prey, and then pull it into the mouth where the beak is located. | Use their mandibles to chew the food, and the maxillae to help hold it. Well developed digestive system. |
| Respiration | Gaseous wastes are diffused into the water pumped through the body cavity. | The gaseous wastes and oxygen are diffused into the surrounding water via the surface of the animal. | Breathes through the moist skin, covered in a mucus . | Squid have gills, which they use to absorb oxygen from the water and release carbon dioxide. | Respiration occurs in the tracheae, or air filled tubes. The tubes excrete gaseous waste. |
| Circulation | Lack blood - the water pumped through the body cavity is sufficient. The cells diffuse food in, waste out, ect. | Jellyfish lack an organized circulatory system. They use diffusion to spread nutrients throughout the body. | Closed circulatory system. Two major blood vessels - dorsal and ventral. The dorsal vessel acts as the heart, supplemented by the aortic rings. | Squid have a closed circulatory system, with a developed heart and vessels. | The grasshopper has an open circulatory system, but they have a dorsal vessel which runs the length of the body. |
| Excretion | Cells diffuse waste into the body cavity, where it is pumped out together with the water. | The waste leaves the body via diffusion. | The waste leaves the body through the anus. Includes the nephridia, and the intestines. | Wastes and ink are excreted through the funnel which is located below the head. They have stomach and a digestive system. | The malpighian tubules are the chief excretion organs. The hindgut contains intestine parts ( ileum and rectum), and leads the waste to exit through the anus. The waste is first made into dried pellets. |
| Response | Sponges lack a nervous system, but can produce toxins which prevent them from being eaten. | They have a nerve net, and are sensitive to light. They can use these properties to orient themselves and know when they are touched by predators/prey. | They have a brain and several nerve chords. This allows them to respond adequately to the surroundings.  Cephalization and Centralization. | Squid have a brain and a developed nervous system. Cephalization and Centralization. Good eyes, and sensory neurons on the whole body. | Grasshoppers have a brain and a well developed nervous system. Cephalization and Centralization.  They have compound and simple eyes. |
| Reproduction | Reproduce both sexually and asexually. Sponges can release both sperm and eggs. They have internal fertilization. Asexual reproduction consists of budding. | Jellyfish reproduce both sexually and asexually. The medusa reproduces sexually, while the polyps reproduce asexually by budding. External fertilization. | Hermaphrodites that have both female and male reproductive organs. | Squid reproduce sexually and have external fertilization. | Grasshoppers reproduce sexually and have internal fertilization, where the male deposits a sperm packet in the female. |