

Table 2. Outline Classification of Phylum Chordata.

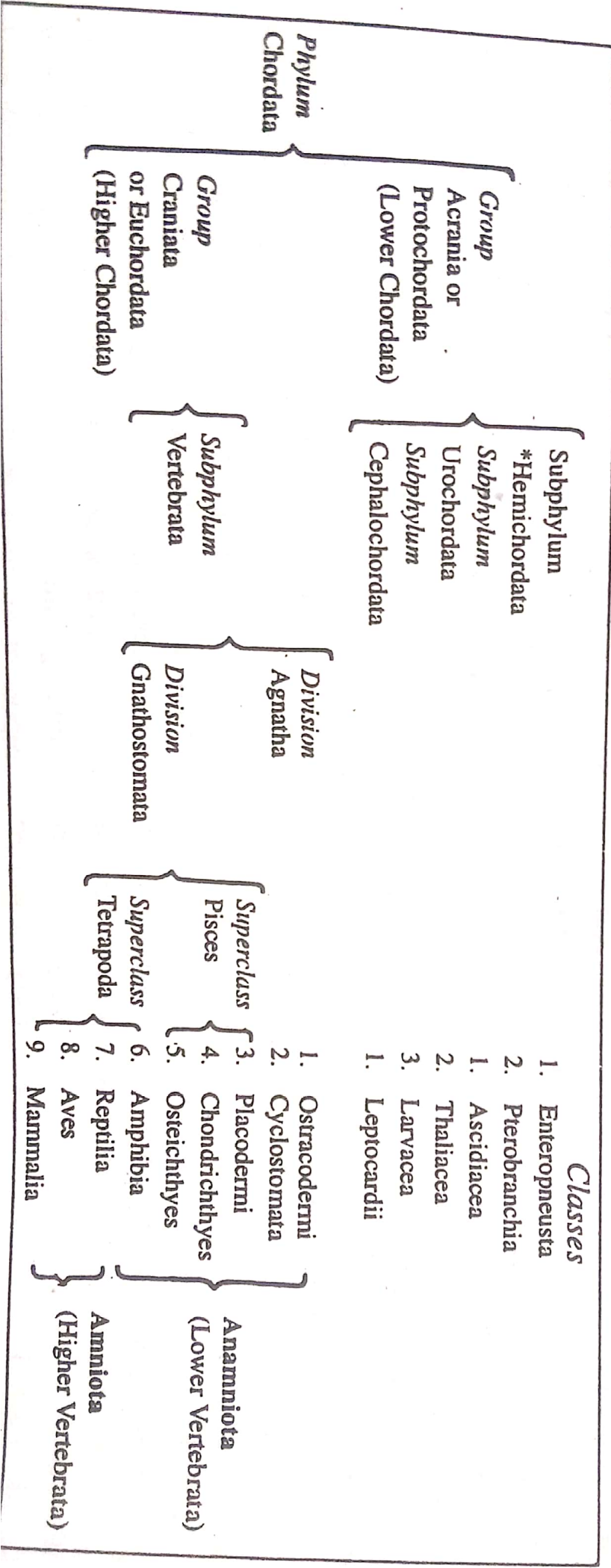


Table 3. Contrasting characters of Protochordata and Euchordata.

Group A. Acrania (Protochordata) or Lower Chordata	Group B. Craniata (Euchordata) or Higher Chordata
1. Exclusively marine, small-sized chordates.	1. Aquatic or terrestrial, mostly large sized vertebrates
2. No appendages, cephalization and exoskeleton.	2. Usually 2 pairs of appendages, well-developed head and exoskeleton present.
3. Coelom enterocoelic, budding off from embryonic archenteron.	3. Coelom schizocoelic, arising by splitting of mesoderm.
4. Notochord persistent. No skull, cranium and vertebral column.	4. Notochord covered or replaced by a vertebral column. Skull and cranium well developed.
5. Pharynx with permanent gill-clefts. Endostyle present.	5. Pharyngeal gill-clefts persist or disappear. Endostyle absent.
6. Heart chamberless when present. No red blood corpuscles in blood.	6. Heart made of 2, 3 or 4 chambers. Blood contains R.B.C.
7. Kidneys protonephridia.	7. Kidneys meso- or metanephridia.
8. Sexes separate or united. Reproduction asexual as well as sexual. Gonoducts usually absent.	8. Sexes separate. Only sexual reproduction, Gonoducts always present.
9. Development indirect with a free-swimming larval stage.	9. Development indirect or direct, with or without a larval stage.