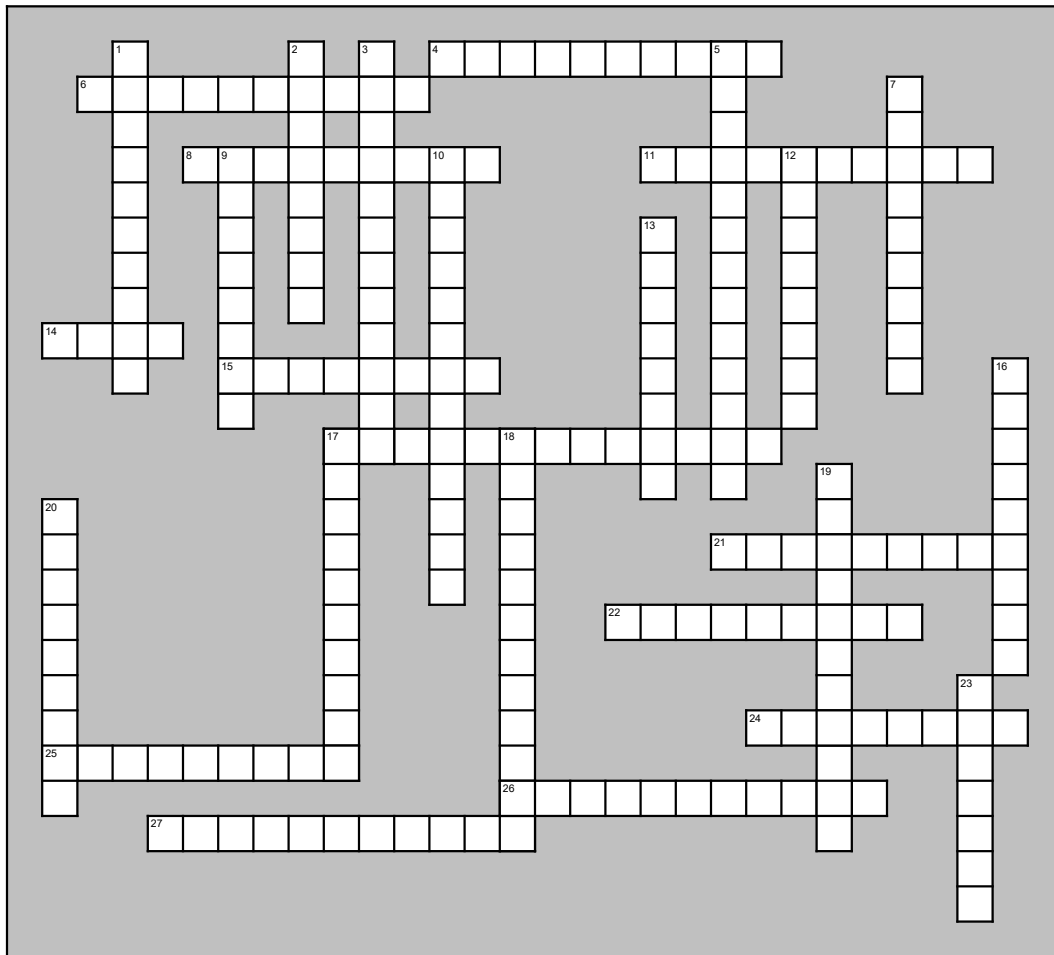


Crossword



Across

4. Females have live birth. There is no shell around the embryo during gestation, but the placenta nourishes and allows gas exchange. Mammals.
6. Egg laying mammals like the platypus. Oviparous with hard shell.
8. Period in which the fertilized egg, then, embryo, then fetus develops prior to birth.
11. Living in water and on land. Frogs, toads, newts, salamanders. Ectothermic.
14. Name associated with birds. Flight. Hollow bones. Feathers. Migration.
15. Type of egg that forms internally and contains the amnion, yolk sac, chorion, and allantois. Found in reptiles, birds, and mammals.
17. Change in life form from larva to adult. Observed in amphibians and insects.
21. Chondrichthyes do not have bone, but _____. Sharks and rays. Gills, lateral line.
22. All of this phylum has a dorsal notochord (future backbone), a nerve cord, pharyngeal gill slits, and a tail (at least as an embryo).
24. Birds and mammals display a high degree of _____ care which directly protects offspring while maturing.
25. Invertebrates, including amphioxus; sessile; no cranium; notochord remains.
26. Warm blooded. Body temperature is regulated within the body and must remain constant. Found in birds and mammals.
27. Fish, reptiles, birds, amphibians, and mammals are all in this class of chordates.

Down

1. Term used to describe organism with a body cavity between their digestive system and body wall.
2. Turtles, lizards, snakes, and crocodilians. Scales. Ectotherms. Internal fertilization.
3. "Anus first" development.
5. Germ layers of ectoderm (skin, skeleton), mesoderm (muscles), and endoderm (organs).
7. Type of mammals which carry the unborn young in the uterus (female) until birth gaining nutrition from the mother as well as gas exchange.
9. Fertilization outside the body in fish and amphibians.
10. Eggs are retained in the female with a shell formed around the embryo after internal fertilization. e.g. sharks.
12. Fertilization inside the body in reptiles, birds, and mammals.
13. 4 limbed animal for locomotion and grasping.
16. Symmetry displayed by all chordates. The organism is balanced on two sides (e.g. left vs. right).
17. Mammals in which the young crawl to a pouch after birth and remain while maturing. Kangaroo, Koalas.
18. Class of bony fish either lobed fins or ray fins. Distinct lateral line. Gills. Swim bladder to help with buoyancy.
19. Cold blooded. Body temperature is regulated by environment. Fish, amphibians, reptiles have this.
20. Females deposit their eggs in a nest which has a hard shell around the embryo. Found in birds and reptiles.
23. Example of a Jawless fish; gills; notochord remains. Similar with hagfish.