

- abdominal cavity
- acoelomate
- adipose tissue
- ametabolous / hemimetabolous / holometabolous
- amniotes: classes Reptilia, Aves, & Mammalia
- amoebocyte
- ampulla
- Annelida
- antennae
- anus
- aorta
- appendicular skeleton: pectoral girdle, pelvic girdle, and limbs
- archenteron
- areolar tissue
- Arthropoda: classes Crustacea, Insecta, Myriapoda, & Arachnida
- atrium
- axial skeleton: skull & vertebral column
- bilateral symmetry
- bipinnaria
- blastocoel
- blastopore
- blastula
- blastulation
- blood
- bone tissue: compact / spongy
- bone: process / foramen / joint
- brachiolaria
- branched appendages
- carina / uncinata process / furcula / synsacrum / pygostyle / carpometacarpus
- cartilage
- cephalization: brain & spinal cord
- cercus (plural: cerci)
- chitin
- choanocyte
- Chordata
- circulatory system: open vs. closed
- cleavage: radial / spiral; determinate / indeterminate
- clitellum
- cnidarian
- cnidocyte
- coelom
- colonial vs. individual polyps
- compound eyes & ocelli
- connective tissue
- cranium: occipital condyle / nuchal crest / sagittal crest / mandibular fossa / foramen magnum
- crop
- cuticle.
- diaphragm
- dichotomous key
- differentiation
- digestion: intracellular vs. extracellular
- digestive glands
- dorsal nerve tube
- dorsal vessel
- ecdysis & discontinuous growth
- ecdysozoa
- Echinodermata: classes include Echinoidea, Asteroidea, Holothuroidea, Ophiuroidea
- ectoderm
- egg: gelatinous vs. shelled
- embryo
- endoderm
- endoskeleton vs. exoskeleton.
- epidermis
- epithelial tissue, simple or stratified; squamous, cuboidal, or columnar
- esophagus
- eucoelom
- exoskeleton / chitinous procuticle / waxy epicuticle
- extracellular matrix
- extra-embryonic membranes: allantois, amnion, chorion, yolk sac
- facial bones: zygomatic arch / rostrum / hard palate
- feet: plantigrade; digitigrade; unguligrade
- fibrous tissue
- fins: unpaired & paired; pectoral, pelvic, dorsal, anal, caudal
- fishes: classes Agnatha, Chondrichthyes & Osteichthyes
- flagellated cells
- forelimb: humerus / radius & ulna / carpals / metacarpals / phalanges
- free living vs. parasitic
- gall bladder
- gastrodermis
- gastrovascular cavity
- gastrula
- gastrulation
- gills, gill arches, gill filaments, gill rakers
- gizzard
- gnathostomes
- gonad (ovary or testis)
- heart
- hemolymph
- hermaphrodite
- heterodont: incisors / canines / cheek teeth — premolars & molars
- heterotrophic
- hindlimb: femur / tibia & fibula / tarsals / metatarsals / phalanges
- hydrostatic skeleton
- Insecta: orders include Coleoptera; Dermaptera; Diptera; Hemiptera; Hymenoptera; Lepidoptera; Odonata; Orthoptera
- instar
- internal fertilization
- intestine, small, large
- jaw, buccal chamber, & pharynx w/ gill arches
- jointed appendages
- joints: suture; symphysis; diathrosis — hinge; pivot; ball-and-socket — condyle / fossa / ligament
- keratin: bill / claw / hoof / feather
- kidney
- labrum, mandibles, maxillae, & labium / chewing, siphoning, or piercing
- larva & pupa
- larynx
- lateral line
- liver & gall bladder
- locomotion: aquatic / arboreal / cursorial / fossorial / saltatorial / volant
- lophotrochozoa
- lungs
- madreporite

- Malpighian tubules
- mandible: dentary / mandibular condyle / angular, condyloid, & coronoid processes
- mantle / mantle cavity
- medusa
- mesenteries
- mesoderm
- mesodermal blocs → myotomes / sclerotomes
- mesodermal blocs & endodermal pouches → pharyngeal arches and slits
- mesoglea
- metamorphosis
- metanephridia
- Mollusca: classes Bivalvia, Gastropoda, Cephalopoda, Polyplacophora.
- morphogenesis
- morula
- motile
- mouth
- multicellular
- muscle, circular & longitudinal
- muscle: skeletal, smooth, or cardiac
- myoepithelium
- myotomes → myomeres (muscle bands)
- nematocyst
- Nematoda
- nervous tissue
- neurulation
- notochord
- nymph
- operculum
- organ
- osculum
- ossification: intramembranous / endochondral
- ostia
- osteocytes / lacuna / central canal
- pancreas
- pectoral girdle: clavicle / scapula / coracoid
- pedicellaria
- pelvic girdle: pubic symphysis
- pharynx
- phylum (plural: phyla)
- planktonic
- planula
- Platyhelminthes
- polyp
- porifera
- post-anal tail
- proliferation
- Protochordata: classes Urochordata & Cephalochordata
- protonephridia
- pseudocoelom
- pyloric ceca
- radial canal
- radial symmetry
- radula
- rectum
- ring canal
- sclerotomes → vertebrae (segmented vertebral column)
- scrotal sac
- segmentation: somites
- segments, specialization of
- septa
- setae
- siphon
- skeleton, appendicular, axial, visceral
- skull: cranium, facial bones & mandible
- somite
- spicules
- spine
- spiracles & tracheae
- spleen
- spongocoel
- stomach
- suspension feeding
- swim bladder
- symmetry: radial vs. bilateral vs. asymmetry
- tagma (plural: tagmata): head, thorax, & abdomen / cephalothorax / trunk
- teeth and pharyngeal teeth
- tetrapods: Amphibia & amniotes
- thoracic cavity
- thymus gland
- thyroid gland
- torsion
- trachea
- tube feet (podia)
- typhlosole
- umbilical cord (umbilicus)
- umbilical vein/arteries
- urethra
- urinary bladder
- urogenital opening
- urogenital papilla
- vent
- ventral nerve
- vertebrae: notochord / centrum / intervertebral disk / neural arch / spinal cord / neural spine / transverse process / anterior facet / posterior facet
- vertebral column: cervical / trunk — thoracic & lumbar / sacrum / caudal
- Vertebrata: fishes & tetrapods
- vibrissae
- water vascular system
- wings
- zooxanthellae
- zygote

*What developmental clade ... ?*

- Deuterostomia
- Ecdysozoa
- Lophotrochozoa
- Mesozoa
- Radiata

*What embryological body form ... ?*

- Diploblastic gastrovascular
- Diploblastic spongocoel
- Triploblastic acoelomate gastrovascular
- Triploblastic acoelomate deuterostome
- Triploblastic acoelomate protostome
- Triploblastic eucoelomate deuterostome
- Triploblastic eucoelomate protostome
- Triploblastic pseudocoelomate deuterostome
- Triploblastic pseudocoelomate protostome