

Actinopterygii

S.No	Infraclass chondrostei	Infraclass Holostei	Infraclass Teleostei
1.	Primitive ray-finned fishes	Intermediate ray-finned fishes	Advanced ray-finned fishes
2.	Inhibit fresh water	Inhibit fresh water	Inhibit all types of aquatic habitats
3.	Endoskeleton is mostly cartilaginous	Endoskeleton is moderately ossified	Endoskeleton is bony
4.	Scales are usually ganoid	Scales are ganoid or cycloid	Scales are cycloid or ctenoid
5.	Caudal fin is heterocercal(diphycercal in Bichir)	Caudal fin is abbreviated heterocercal	Caudal fin is homocercal
6.	Mouth is large	Mouth is smaller than in chondrostei	Mouth is small
7.	Intestine has spiral valve	Intestine has a vestigial spiral valve	Intestine has no spiral valve
8.	Spiracles are present	Spiracles are absent	Spiracles are absent
9.	Air bladder works like a lung and connected to the gut	Air bladder is mainly hydrostatic and is connected to the gut	Air bladder is usually not connected to the gut
	Eg : * Polypterus – Bichir * Acipenser – Sturgeon	Eg : * Amia – Bowfin * Lepisosteus – Garpike	Eg : * Exocoetus – Flying fish * Hippocampus – Seahorse (male has a brood pouch) • Echinis - Sucker fish (ectocommensal , the first dorsal fin is modified into sucker) • Anguilla – Eel (Exhibits catadromous migration)

SUBCLASS LISSAMPHIBIA (SMOOTH EXTANT AMPHIBIANS)

S.No	Order Apoda or Gymnophiona	Order Urodela or caudata	Order Anura or Salientia
1.	These are caecilians or blind worms	These are Salamanders and Newts	These are Frogs and Toads
2.	Inhabit tropical regions like India, Pakista, Srilanka, Africa and tropical America	Tropical and temperate parts of the Northern hemisphere ; North America is " headquarters of urodeles " .	Tropical and temperate parts of the world.
3.	Worm like body	Lizard like body	Body is short and broad
4.	Body is divided into head and trunk , tail is absent	Body is divided into head ,trunk and tail	Body is divided into head and trunk , tail is absent in adult
5.	Dermal scales are present embedded in the skin	Scales absent	Scales absent
6.	Limbs and limb girdles are absent	Limbs are weak and equal	Hind limbs are longer than fore limbs and adapted for swimming and leaping (feet are webbed)
7.	Vertebrae are numerous and amphicoelous	Vertebrae are numerous and usually opisthocoelous (amphicoelous in some)	Vertebrae are mostly procoelous fewer in number (generally 9) , caudal vertebrae are fused together to form " urostyle "
8.	Long ribs are present	Ribs are present	Ribs are reduced or absent
9.	Sternum is absent	Sternum is poorly developed (absent in some)	Sternum is present
10.	Teeth are present on both the jaws	Teeth are present on both the jaws	Teeth are present only on the upper jaw or absent
11.	Gills and gill-slits are absent in adults ; Lungs are asymmetrical ; left lung is rudimentary	Gills and gill-slits may persist in adults	Gills and gill-slits are absent in adults
12.	Ductus arteriosus (ductus botali) connects systemic and pulmonary arches	Ductus arteriosus is present in terrestrial forms	Ductus arteriosus is absent in adults
13.	Eversible wall of cloaca acts as a copulatory organ	Copulatory organ is absent	Copulatory organ is absent
14.	Fertilization is internal	Fertilization is usually internal (Female picks up the spermatophore with the lips of cloaca	Fertilization is external in most of the species
	Eg : Ichthyophis – parental care by female Geganocephalus – Scales are absent Typhlonectes – Aquatic and ovoviviparous Uraeotyphlus	This order includes two groups : 1) Perinnibranchiata – persistent gills and gill-slits Eg : Necturus - Mudpuppy Proteus - Cave-dwelling blind salamander Siren - Mud eel 2) Caudobranchiata – Gills are lost in adults Eg : Amphiuma – Congo eel Ambystoma mexicanum – axolotl larva is paedomorphic Tylotriton – Himalayan newt	Eg : Rana tigrina – Common Indian frog Bufo melanostictus – Common toad Alytes obstetricans – Midwife toad (Parental care by male) Hyla – Tree frog Rhacophorus – Flying frog Ascaphus (A permanent tubular extension of the cloaca resembles tail and acts as a copulatory organ)