Kingdom Animalia is divided into two main groups: invertebrates (98% of animals) and vertebrates (2% of animals). Animal characteristics include being multicellular eukaryotes, heterotrophic, lacking cell walls, and most are motile with differentiated tissues and a diploid stage in the reproductive life cycle. Animals have different body plans and symmetry, including radial or bilateral symmetry. Various phyla of animals are discussed, including Porifera (sponges), Cnidaria (jellyfish, coral), worms (flatworms, roundworms, segmented worms), Mollusca (snails, clams, squids), Arthropoda (insects, spiders, crustaceans), and Echinodermata (starfish, sea urchins). The subphyla of Chordata (notochord) include Tunicata, Cephalochordata, and Vertebrata (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals). The classes of vertebrates are discussed, including Agnatha, Osteichthyes, Chondrichthyes (fish), Amphibia (frogs, salamanders), Reptilia (turtles, crocodiles, snakes), Aves (birds), and Mammalia (mammals).