

- Most reproduce asexually by splitting.
- Some join and share genetic material.

- *Regenerates* lost parts.
- Asexual *buds* grow attached or separately.
- Sexes are sometimes separate, sometimes not.
- Sperms swim to eggs of another individual.
- *Zygote* becomes swimming *larva*, then attaches to something and grows.

- Asexual *buds* may grow during *polyp* stage.
- Separate sexes are alike.
- Many gonads produce *gametes*.
- Sperm and eggs are released into water for fertilization.
- *Zygote* becomes swimming *larva*; larva attaches to something and grows into *polyp*; *polyp* grows several new individuals, called *ephyra*.

- Sexes are usually united.
- Gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization usually happens inside cocoon.
- *Oviparous*; cocoon becomes egg case.
- Young usually develop directly from eggs.

- Sexes are usually separate, but united in some.
- Gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is internal or external.
- Usually *oviparous*.
- Some have *larval* stage.

- Sexes are usually separate and different.
- Gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is usually internal.
- *Oviparous*; eggs have *yolk*.
- Most young develop through *larval* or *nymph* stages.

- *Regenerates* lost parts.
- Sexes are separate, but look alike.
- Gonads produce *gametes*.
- Many sperms and eggs are released in the water, where fertilization takes place.
- *Zygote* becomes swimming *larva*, which settles to the ocean bottom to become new individual.

- Sexes are separate.
- Twenty-five pairs of gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is external.
- *Oviparous*; eggs have little *yolk*.
- Young develop through *larval* stage.

- Sexes are separate.
- Gonad produces *gametes*.
- Fertilization is external.
- *Oviparous*; produces up to 236,000 eggs.
- Young may develop through *larval* stage (3 to 7 years).

- Sexes are separate.
- Paired gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is usually external.
- Usually *oviparous*; eggs have *yolk*.
- Some do *courting performances*.
- Some build “nests” and/or guard eggs.
- Young develop directly from eggs, or go through “larval” stage.

- Sexes are separate.
- Paired gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is internal or external.
- Usually *oviparous*; eggs have lots of *yolk* and are covered by jelly.
- *Courting performances* precede fertilization.
- Young develop through *larval* stage with *metamorphosis* to adult form.

- Sexes are separate.
- Paired gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is internal, usually with *penis*.
- *Oviparous*; eggs have lots of *yolk* and are covered by leathery shell.
- Eggs often laid in nest.
- Embryo is protected by membrane.
- Young develop directly from egg.

- Sexes are separate.
- Paired gonads produce *gametes*.
- Fertilization is internal.
- *Courting performances* precede fertilization.
- *Oviparous*; eggs have lots of *yolk* and are covered by hard shell. Eggs are incubated.
- Embryo is protected by membranes.
- Young develop directly from egg.
- Young are cared for by parents.

- Sexes are separate.
- Paired gonads produce *gametes*.
- *Courting performances* precede fertilization.
- Fertilization internal. Sperm transferred by male *pe*
- Usually *viviparous*; eggs are tiny, and without shell. Eggs develop in female's *uterus*, nourished by *placenta*.
- Embryo is protected by membranes.
- Young develop directly from egg.
- Young are nourished by milk from *mammary glands*.