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[illegible]



evidence that the Ctenophora may be at least that position. Molecular phylogenetics has supported both the sponge-sister and ctenophore-sister hypotheses. In 2017, Roberto Feuda and colleagues, using amino acid differences, presented both, with the following cladogram for the sponge-sister view that they supported their ctenophore-sister tree simply interchanging the places of ctenophores and sponges:[118] Animalia Porifera Eumetazoa Ctenophora Parahoxozoa Placozoa Cnidaria Bilateria symmetry box genes multicellular Non-bilaterians include sponges (centre) and corals (background). Sponges are physically very distinct from other animals, and were long thought to have diverged first, representing the oldest animal phylum and forming a sister clade to all other animals.[120] Despite their morphological dissimilarity with all other animals, genetic evidence suggests sponges may be more closely related to other animals than the comb jellies are.[121][122] Sponges lack the complex organisation found in most other animal phyla.[123] Their cells are differentiated, but in most cases not organised into distinct tissues, unlike all other animals.[124] They typically feed by drawing in water through pores, filtering out small particles of food.[125] The Ctenophora and Cnidaria are radially symmetric and have digestive chambers with a single opening, which serves as both mouth and anus.[126] Animals in both phyla have distinct tissues, but these are not organised into discrete organs.[127] They are also able to regenerate themselves after being cut or broken up, although the mechanisms differ between the two groups.[128] The remaining animals, the great majority—comprising some 29 phyla and over a million species—form the Bilateria clade, which have a bilaterally symmetrical body plan. The Bilateria are triploblastic, with three well-developed germ layers, and their tissues form distinct organs. The digestive chamber has two openings, a mouth and an anus, and in the Nephrozoa there is an internal body cavity, a coelom or pseudocoelom. These animals have a head end (anterior) and a tail end (posterior), a back (dorsal) surface and a belly (ventral) surface, and a left and a right side.[132][133] A modern consensus phylogenetic tree for the Bilateria is shown below.[134] Bilateria Xenacoelomorpha Nephrozoa Deuterostomia Ambulacraria Chordata Protostomia Ecdysozoa Spiralia 610 mya 650 Mya Idealised nephrozoan body plan.[c] With an elongated body and a direction of movement the animal has head and tail ends. Sense organs and mouth form the basis of the head. Opposed circular and longitudinal muscles enable peristaltic motion. Having a front end means that this part of the body encounters stimuli, such as food, favouring cephalisation, the development of a head with sense organs and a mouth. Many bilaterians have a combination of circular muscles that constrict the body, making it longer, and an opposing set of longitudinal muscles, that shorten the body[133] these enable soft-bodied animals with a hydrostatic skeleton to move by peristalsis.[135] They also have a gut that extends through the basically cylindrical body from mouth to anus. Many bilaterian phyla have primary larvae which swim with cilia and have an apical organ containing sensory cells. However, over evolutionary time, descendant species have evolved which have lost one or more of these features. The protosomes and the deuterostomes [136] It is often suggested that the basalmost bilaterians are the Xenacoelomorpha, with all other bilaterians belonging to the subclade Nephrozoa.[137][138][139] However, this suggestion has been contested, with other studies finding that xenacoelomorphs are more closely related to Ambulacraria than to other bilaterians.[140] Further information: Embryological origins of the mouth and anus Main articles: Protostome and Deuterostome The bilaterian gut develops in two ways. In many protosomes, the blastopore develops into the mouth, while in deuterostomes it becomes the anus. Protosomes and deuterostomes differ in several ways. Early in development, deuterostome embryos undergo radial cleavage during cell division, while many protosomes (the Spiralia) undergo spiral cleavage.[141] Animals from both groups possess a complete digestive tract, but in protosomes the first opening of the embryonic gut becomes the mouth, and the anus forms secondarily. In deuterostomes, the anus forms first while the mouth develops secondarily.[142][143] Most protosomes have schizocoelous development, where cells simply fill in the interior of the gastrula to form the mesoderm. In deuterostomes, the mesoderm forms by enterocoelic splitting, through invagination of the endoderm.[144] The main deuterostome phyla are the Ambulacraria and the Chordata. [145] Ambulacraria are exclusively marine and include acorn worms, starfish, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers.[146] The chordates are dominated by the vertebrates (animals with backbones).[147] which consist of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.[148][149][150] The Spiralia develop with spiral cleavage in the embryo, as here in a sea snail. The Spiralia are mostly aquatic, but some have adapted to life on land, including the earthworms, leeches, and annelids. The Ambulacraria and the Chordata are mostly terrestrial, but some have adapted to life in the water, including the tunicates, thaliaceans, and molluscs.[153] Further information: Taxonomy (biology). History of zoology Around 1859, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck led the creation of a modern classification of invertebrates based on his theory of evolution. This was followed by Ernst Haeckel's 1891 "tree of life". Aristotle divided animals (at least those he observed) into those with blood (roughly, the vertebrates) and those without. The animals were then arranged on a scale from man (with blood, two legs, rational soul) down through the lower-bearing terrestrial (with blood, four legs, sensitive soul) and other groups such as crustaceans (no blood, many legs, sensitive soul) down to spontaneously generating creatures like sponges (no blood, no legs, vegetable soul). Aristotle was uncertain whether sponges were animals, which in his system ought to have sensation, appetite, and locomotion, or plants, which did not; he knew that sponges could sense touch and would contract if about to be pulled off their rocks, but that they were rooted like plants and never moved about.[155] In 1758, Carl Linnaeus created the first hierarchical classification in his Systema Naturae.[156] In his original scheme, the animals were one of three kingdoms, divided into the classes of Vermes, Insecta, Pisces, Amphibia, Aves, and Mammalia. Since then, the last four have all been subsumed into a single phylum, the Chordata, while his Insecta (which included the crustaceans and arachnids) and Vermes have been renamed or reorganised. The process was begun in 1793 by Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck, who called the Vermes une espèce de chaos ("a chaotic mess") and split the group into three new phyla: worms, echinoderms, and polyps (which contained corals and jellyfish). By 1809, in his Philosophie zoologique, Lamarck had created nine phyla apart from vertebrates (where he had had four phyla: mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish) and mollusks, namely cirripeds, annelids, crustaceans, arachnids, insects, worms, radiates, polyps, and infusorians.[154] In his 1817 Philosophie Animale, Georges Cuvier used comparative anatomy to group the animals into five kingdoms: Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, and Insects. He followed Lamarck's lead in placing the mollusks in the Vermes, but placed the annelids in the Cirrhipedia. In 1821, Richard Owen proposed a new classification of animals, based on the nervous system, and the comparative anatomist Richard Owen in 1860.[159] In 1874, Ernst Haeckel divided the animal kingdom into two subkingdoms: Metazoa (multicellular animals, with five phyla: coelenterates, echinoderms, articulates, molluscs, and vertebrates) and Protozoa (single-celled animals), including a sixth animal phylum, sponges.[160][159] The protozoa were later moved to the former kingdom Protista, leaving only the Metazoa as a synonym of Animalia.[161] Main article: Human uses of animals Side topics: Subkingdoms of life The human population exploits a large number of other animal species for food, both of domesticated livestock species in animal husbandry and, mainly as prey, by hunting wild species.[162][163] Marine fish of many species are caught commercially for food. A smaller number of species are farmed commercially.[162][164][165] Humans and their livestock make up more than 90% of the biomass of all terrestrial vertebrates, and almost as much as all insects combined.[166] Invertebrates including cephalopods, crustaceans, insects—principally bees and silkworms—and bivalve or gastropod molluscs are hunted or farmed for food, fibres.[167][168] Chickens, cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals are raised as livestock for meat across the world.[163][169][170] Animal fibres such as wool and silk are used to make textiles, while animal sinews have been used as lashings and bindings, and leather is widely used to make shoes and other items. Animals have been hunted and farmed for their fur to make items such as coats and hats.[171] Dyestuffs including carmine (cochineal)[172][173] shellac,[174][175] and kermes[176][177] have been made from the bodies of insects. Working animals including cattle and horses have been used for transport and labour since ancient times. Domesticated animals have been bred for specific traits, such as milk production in dairy farming, and for meat production in agriculture. Hunting dogs have been bred to hunt game, and cats have been bred to control pests. Some animals, such as dogs, cats, and horses, are kept as pets. Some animals are kept as companions to humans, and their existence as individuals with rights of their own.[196] A wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic animals are hunted for sport.[197] The signs of the Western and Chinese zodiacs are based on animals.[198][199] In China and Japan, the butterfly has been seen as the personification of a person's soul[200] and in classical representation the butterfly is also the symbol of the soul.[201][202] Artistic vision: Still Life with Lobster and Oysters by Alexander Coosemans, ca.1660 Animals have been the subjects of art from the earliest times, both historical, as in ancient Egypt, and prehistoric, as in the cave paintings at Lascaux. Major animal paintings include Albert Dürer's 1515 The Rhinoceros, and George Stubbs's c.1762 horse portrait Whistlejacket.[203] Insects and mammals play roles in literature and film.[204] Animals as in-game bug movies.[205][206][207] Animals including insects[208] and mammals[209] feature in mythology and religion. The scarab beetle was sacred in ancient Egypt, and the phoenix is a mythical bird that is reborn from its own ashes. The unicorn is a mythical creature that is said to have power, grace, and beauty. The griffin is a mythical creature that is said to have the body of a lion and the head of an eagle. The dragon is a mythical creature that is said to have the body of a lizard and the wings of a serpent. The phoenix is a mythical bird that is reborn from its own ashes. The unicorn is a mythical creature that is said to have power, grace, and beauty. The griffin is a mythical creature that is said to have the body of a lion and the head of an eagle. 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Use the following individuals, listed in order of appearance, presented awards or performed musical numbers:[22] Presenters Name(s) Role Sylvia Villagran Served as announcer for the 95th Academy Awards[23] Emily Blunt Dwayne Johnson Presented the award for Best Animated Feature Ariana DeBose Troy Kotsur Presented the awards for Best Supporting Actor and Best Supporting Actress Cara Delevingne Introduced the performance of "Applause" Riz Ahmed Ahmir "Questlove" Thompson Presented the award for Best Documentary Feature Film and Best Live Action Short Film Halle Bailey Melissa McCarthy Presented the trailer for The Little Mermaid Michael B. JordanJonathan Majors Presented the award for Best Cinematography Donnie Yen Introduced the performance of "This Is a Life" Jennifer ConnellySamuel L. Jackson Presented the award for Best Makeup and Hairstyling Morgan FreemanMargot Robbie Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva LongoriaJanet Yang Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio BanderasSalma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best International Feature Film Elizabeth OlsenPedro Pascal Presented the awards for Best Documentary Short Film and Best Animated Short Film Hugh GrantAndie MacDowell Presented the award for Best Production Design John ChoMindy Kaling Presented the award for Best Original Score Elizabeth Banks Presented the award for Best Visual Effects DanaI Gurira Introduced the performance of "Lift Me Up" Andrew GarfieldFlorence Pugh Presented the awards for Best Original Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay Kate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Sound and Best Original Song John Travolta Presented the "In Memoriam" segment Zoe SaldanaSigourney Weaver Presented the award for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle BerryJasica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Actor and Best Actress Harrison Ford Presented the award for Best Picture Performers Name Role Work Rickey Minor Music director Conductor Orchestral Sofia CarsonDiane Warren Performers "Applause" from Tell It Like a Woman David Byrne Stephanie Hsu Son Lux Performers "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once[24] Kaala Bhairava Rahul Sipligunj Performers "Naatu Naatu" from RRR Lady Gaga Performer "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick Rihanna Performer "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever Lenny Kravitz Performer "Calling All Angels" during the annual "In Memoriam" tribute Jimmy Kimmel hosted the 95th Academy Awards. In September 2022, the Academy hired television producers Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner to oversee production of the 2023 ceremony.[25] AMPAS president Janet Yang and CEO Bill Kramer remarked that they looked "to deliver an exciting and energized show" with Weiss and Kirshner.[26] Two months later, comedian and talk show host Jimmy Kimmel was announced as host of the gala. "Being invited to host the Oscars for a third time is either a great honor or a trap," Kimmel stated in a press release regarding his selection. "Either way, I am grateful to the Academy for asking me so quickly after everyone good said no", he concluded.[27] Furthermore, AMPAS announced that all 23 categories would be presented live during the gala. The announcement came in response to an internal survey which indicated negative feedback regarding the previous year's decision to present eight below-the-line categories prior to the live portion of last year's gala.[28] In light of the Chris Rock–Will Smith slapping incident during the previous year's telecast, AMPAS announced that the organization hired a "crisis team" in the event a similar altercation or if an unexpected fiasco arose.[29] In an interview published by Time magazine, Kramer explained: "We have a whole crisis team, something we've never had before, and many plans in place. We've run many scenarios. So it is our hope that we will be prepared for anything that we may not anticipate right now but that we're planning for just in case it does happen." [30] The Dolby Theatre stage on the day of the ceremony Several others participated in the production of the ceremony and related events. Rickey Minor served as musical director for the ceremony.[31] Production designers Misty Buckley and Alana Billingsley, who were the first women-led design team for an Oscars telecast, designed a new stage for the show.[32] According to Buckley and Billingsley, the stage was designed to resemble Art Deco movie places from the Golden Age of Hollywood.[33] Additionally, the set utilized several LED panels that were used to display the category names, winners' names, or images from the nominated films.[34] Notably, the arrivals area along Hollywood Boulevard outside the Dolby Theatre was lined with a champagne-colored carpet, marking the first time since the 32nd ceremony in 1960 that a non-red colored carpet was utilized for the gala. According to red carpet consultant Lisa Love, the production team chose a lighter shade of carpet color in order to not clash with a sienna-colored tent erected to shield attendees from the sun or potential rain. She also added that the shades of color for both the carpet and tent were inspired by "watching the sunset on a white-sand beach at the 'golden hour' with a glass of champagne in hand, evoking calm and peacefulness".[35] Lady Gaga was initially not scheduled to perform her nominated song "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick due to prior commitments involving her role in Joker: Folie à Deux. On the morning of the ceremony, however, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony.[36] Meanwhile, actress Glenn Close, who was originally scheduled as a presenter during the gala, canceled her appearance due to a positive COVID-19 test.[37] When the nominations were announced, nine of the ten films nominated for Best Picture had earned a combined gross of \$1.57 billion at the American and Canadian box offices at the time. Top Gun: Maverick was the highest-grossing film among the Best Picture nominees with \$718.7 million in domestic box office receipts.[38] Avatar: The Way of Water came in second with \$598.4 million; this was followed by Elvis (\$151 million), Everything Everywhere All at Once (\$70 million), The Fabelmans (\$15 million), The Banshees of Inisherin (\$9 million), Tar (\$5.6 million), Triangle of Sadness (\$4.2 million), and Women Talking (\$1.1 million). The box office figures for All Quiet on the Western Front were unavailable due to their distributor Netflix's policy of refusing to release such figures.[39] Furthermore, by virtue of Avatar: The Way of Water and Top Gun: Maverick's Best Picture nominations, it marked the first time since the 55th ceremony in 1983 that the two highest grossing films of the year were both nominated in the aforementioned category.[40] Andrea Riseborough's Best Actress nomination for To Leslie was controversial amongst critics and pundits, as Momentum Pictures, the film's distributor, did not fund a conventional advertising-driven awards campaign for the film. Instead, director Michael Morris and his wife, actress Mary McCormack, organized a "celeb-backed campaign" to get Riseborough nominated.[41][42] They contacted friends and colleagues in the entertainment industry, asking them to view the film and share it with others if they enjoyed it.[43] Morris and Riseborough also hired publicists to coordinate the efforts. While not initially regarded as a serious contender, the campaign raised Riseborough's profile; dozens of celebrities praised her performance on social media, and some hosted screenings of the film during voting for the Academy Award nominations in January 2023.[44][45] Riseborough's nomination was announced on January 24, which the Los Angeles Times called "one of the most shocking nominations in Oscar history".[43] After her nomination was announced, speculation arose that the tactics might have violated AMPAS rules against directly lobbying voters.[46] A post on the film's Instagram account was noted by several AMPAS members for possibly violating a rule prohibiting "[singling] out 'the competition' by name" by featuring a quote from film critic Richard Roeper, who praised Riseborough's performance as better than Cate Blanchett's in Tár, a fellow nominee for Best Actress.[47] On January 27, the Academy announced a review of the year's campaigns "to ensure that no guidelines were violated, and to inform us whether changes to the guidelines may be needed in a new era of social media and digital communication".[48] The Academy has rescinded nominations for nominees who participated in unsanctioned campaigning. However, there were no reports that Riseborough had been involved in such, or that any Academy members had lodged formal complaints about the campaign's behavior.[48] On January 31, the Academy concluded its review by pledging to address "social media and outreach campaigning tactics" which they said caused "concern", but confirming that Riseborough's nomination would be retained.[49] Following the controversy, the Academy introduced new campaigning rules and clarifications in May 2023.[50] Variety columnist Owen Gleiberman wrote: "It didn't rock the boat, it didn't overstay its welcome, and it left you feeling that the world's preeminent awards show, all doom-saying punditry to the contrary, is still, on balance, a very good thing." He also added that the wins received by Everything Everywhere All at Once "lent the evening a rare emotional unity".[51] Television critic Daniel Fienberg of The Hollywood Reporter similarly praised the show's emotional beats and found its flaws "were mitigated more gracefully than just about any Oscars telecast" he could recall.[52] Mick LaSalle of the San Francisco Chronicle commended Kimmel's stint as host stating: "He was establishing that 2023 would not be a repeat of 2022 — and it wasn't. It was such a relief to see something, anything, actually get better." [53] Mike Hale of The New York Times remarked on "the ordinariness and sameness of the ABC broadcast" compared to the prior year,[54] while USA Today's Kelly Lawler criticized it as "terribly fake" and felt that Kimmel's role "felt phoned in, or at least maybe monitored by corporate overlords looking to avoid controversy" despite some of his jokes tackling controversial subjects such as the January 6 United States Capitol attack and Tom Cruise's Scientology advocacy.[55] Hale added that "the modern Oscars have become something more to be endured than enjoyed".[54] The American telecast on ABC drew in an average of 18.75 million people over its length, which was a 13% increase from the previous year's ceremony and marked the first time that the Academy Awards experienced consecutive years of viewership increase since the 86th Academy Awards in 2014.[3] The show also earned higher Nielsen ratings compared to the previous ceremony with 9.9% of households watching the ceremony.[56] In addition, it garnered a higher 18–49 demo rating with a 4.03 rating among viewers in that demographic.[57] It was the most-watched prime time entertainment broadcast of 2023 in the United States.[58] In July 2023, the broadcast was nominated for three awards at the 75th Primetime Creative Arts Emmys but failed to win in any of the categories for which it was nominated. [59][60] The annual "In Memoriam" segment was introduced by John Travolta. Singer Lenny Kravitz performed his song "Calling All Angels" during the tribute.[61][62] Olivia Newton-John - singer, actress John Korty - director, producer May Routh - costume designer Louise Fletcher - actress John Zaritsky - cinematographer Albert Brenner - production designer Irene Papas - actress Mitchell Goldman - executive Bob Rafelson - director, writer, producer Albert Saiki - design engineer Ian Whittaker - set decorator Robbie Coltrane - actor Kirstie Alley - actress Ray Liotta - actor Vicky Egua - publicity executive Angelo Badalamenti - composer Greg Jein - visual effects artist, model maker Neal Jimenez - writer, director Mike Hill - film editor Tom Luddy - producer, film festival co-founder Marina Goldowskaya - director, cinematographer, educator Christopher Tucker - special effects makeup artist Irene Cara - actress, singer, songwriter Gregory Allen Howard - writer, producer Owen Roitman - cinematographer Luster Bayless - costume designer Gray Frederickson - producer Robert Dalva - film editor Nichelle Nichols - actress Edward R. Pressman - producer Douglas McGrath - writer, director, actor Julia Reichert - producer, executive Mike Moder - assistant director, producer Jean-Luc Godard - director, writer Ralph Eggleston - animator, production designer Marvin March - set decorator Burt Bacharach - composer Nick Bosustow - producer Clayton Pinney - special effects artist Simone Bär - casting director Donn Cambern - film editor Tom Whittlock - songwriter Amanda Mackay Lansbury - actress Wolfgang Petersen - director, writer, producer John Durtigue - publicity executive Burny Mattinson - animator Maurizio Silvi - makeup artist Jacques Perrin - actor, producer, director Mary Alice - actress Gina Lollobrigida - actress Carl Bell - animator Douglas Kirkland - photographer Vangelis - composer, musician James Caan - actor, producer Raquel Welch - actress Walter Mirisch - producer, former President of the Academy List of submissions to the 95th Academy Awards for Best International Feature Film ^ Jerome Robbins and Robert Wise first achieved this distinction for co-directing West Side Story (1961). Brothers Joel Coen and Ethan Coen later earned this same feat for their direction of No Country for Old Men (2007).[12] ^ Many consider Merle Oberon, who was nominated for her role in The Dark Angel (1935), to be the first Asian nominee in this category, but she hid her mixed-race heritage due to fears regarding discrimination and the impact it would have on her career.[14] ^ Flam, Charna (March 3, 2023). "Vanessa Hudgens, Ashley Graham, Lilly Singh to Host ABC's Countdown to the Oscars Pre-Show". Variety. Archived from the original on March 6, 2023. Retrieved March 8, 2023. ^ Santilli, Tom (March 13, 2023). "Oscars 2023 Aftermath: A Safe and Focused Show Gets the Awards Show Back on Track". WXYZ-TV. Archived from the original on March 13, 2023. Retrieved April 25, 2023. ^ a b c "With Viewership Up 12% from Last Year, Oscars Win the Ratings Week". Los Angeles Times. March 15, 2023. Archived from the original on March 15, 2023. 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