

Subphylum Uniramia

Mostly terrestrial arthropods with chewing mouth parts

3 classes

Insecta (insects)

Diplopoda (millipedes)

Chilopoda (centipedes)

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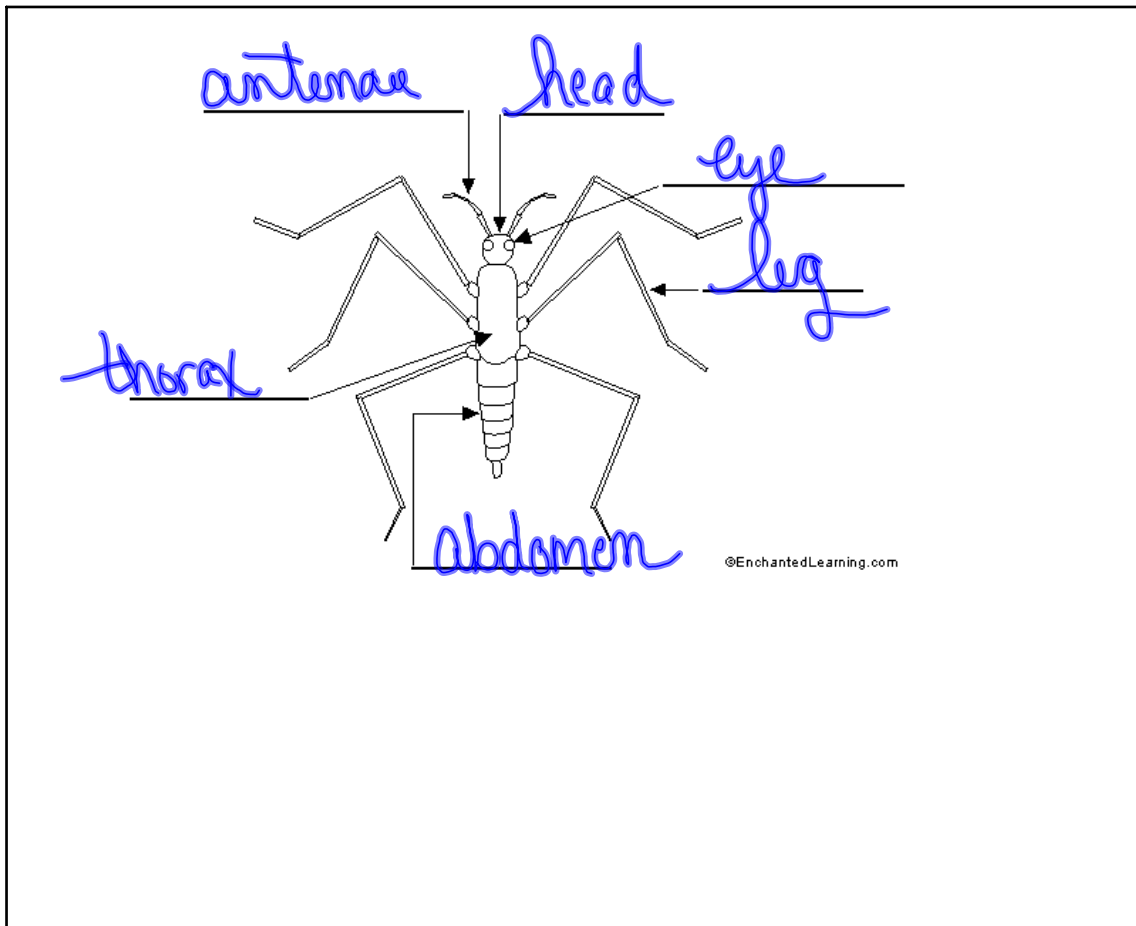
Insect Body Plan

Head: has the specialized mouth parts,
one pair of antennae, compound eye

Thorax: three fused segments usually with
3 pairs of jointed legs and
wings

Abdomen: 9-11 segments

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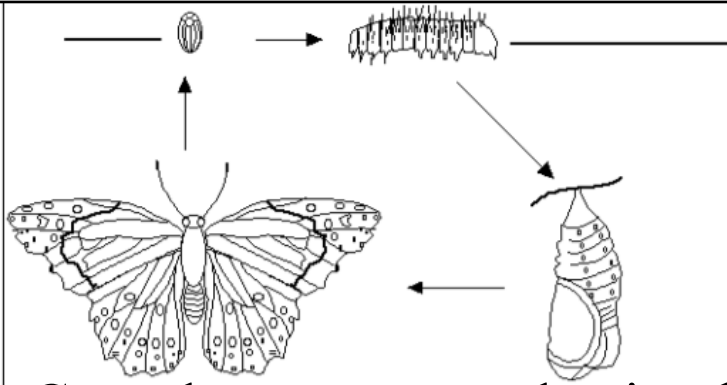


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Metamorphosis: dramatic physical change
change

Incomplete metamorphosis-
Egg hatches into a juvenile (nymph) a
small wingless adult

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Complete metamorphosis- the wingless wormlike larvae encloses itself in a protective capsule (chrysalis) passes through a pupa stage and changes to an Adult

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Flight

An insect's wing develop from saclike outgrowths of the body wall of the thorax.

The veins in the wings carry air not blood.

In most insects only 1 pair of wings are used for flight.

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Social Insects

Order Hymenoptera and Order Isoptera have evolved elaborate social systems

There are marked division of labor with specific functions

Caste- role of an individual in a colony.

Many times most members of the colony are sterile.

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Insect Relatives

Centipedes have 1 pair of legs per segment and can have up to 173 segments. They are also

carnivores

Millipedes have two sets of legs per segments and can have from 11 to more than 100 segments. They are also

herbivores

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