Arthropoda Most diverse Phylum

The total <u>number</u> of arthropod species exceeds the number of other animal phylum Combined

900,000 have been recorded Probably the same number are not found yet Small Ocean rain for est

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There are more <u>beetle</u> species that there are of all <u>Vertebrate</u>

Arthropods means "jointed" " $\frac{1}{100}$ "

Like annelids have a coelom and <u>Segmented</u> Appendages- structures that  $\underline{cxtends}$  from the arthropod's body wall Have joints and bend  $\underline{fees}$  for walking Antennae for sensing <u>environment</u> Mouthparts

## Majority are small Size range from 80 micrometers to 3.6 meters



http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/ra ce/media/photo\_gallery/inve rt\_files/Red\_king\_crab.htm



http://biology.arizona.edu/sciconn/le ssons2/Geiger/Picpages/parasitic\_mi tes\_and\_blue\_mold.htm

Arthropods are divided into two groups Subphylum Uriramia- with <u>jalo S</u>

Subphylum Chelicerata or Subphylum Crustacea with  $\frac{1}{2000}$  and pinchers

Characteristics of Arthropods Jointed Appendages Segmentation Distinct head, often with compound eyes Exoskeleton Tracheae and spiracles Open <u>Circulatory</u> system Malpighian tubules

## Segmentation Sometimes only <u>exist</u> during the larval <u>Stage</u> Example caterpillar vs butterfly





http://www.foagm.org/Album\_02-07/caterpillar%20(ID\_).jpg Adults have three distinct regionsHeadThoraxAbdomen

Some have a cephalothorax- head and thorax fused



Compound eye- an eye made of thousands of individual visual units each with its own lens and retina. The brain received images from each and pieces them together.



http://users.rcn.com/jkimball.ma. ultranet/BiologyPages/C/Compo undEye.html

Image is fuzzy but motion is seen quicker. Why is this important?

Some have single eyes, some have compound eyes, and some have both

# Exoskeleton The shell is $\frac{4}{1000}$ and flexible where the $\frac{1000}{100}$ are

Exoskeleton protects an arthropods from <u>predator</u> and helps prevent <u>water</u> loss The skeleton can not grow larger so they need to shed and discard their exoskeleton (molting)

Triggered by a release of <u>Marmahes</u>.

The new skeleton is beneath and still soft.

The new skeleton then hardens.

Respiration

Tracheae- a network of fine  $\frac{1}{10}$ 

Air enters through the spiracles and passes into the tracheae delivering  $0 \times 10^{10}$  to the body

### Excretion

Malpighian tubules- slender fingerlike extensions from the arthropod's  $\underline{o} + \underline{b}$  that are bathed by the  $\underline{b} + \underline{b} + \underline{b}$  Subphylum Uniramia Mostly terrestrial arthropods with pring mouth parts Insecta (insects) Diplopoda (millipedes) Chilopoda (centipedes)

Insect Body Plan Head: has the specialized <u>mouth ports</u>, one pair of antennae, compound <u>out</u>

Thorax: three fused segments usually with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pairs of jointed legs and

Abdomen: 9-11 segments

### Metamorphosis: dramatic physical change

<u>Incomptee</u> metamorphosis-Egg hatches into a juvenile (nymph) a small <u>wingless</u> adult



Flight An insect's wing develop from saclike outgrowths of the wall of the The veins in the wings carry air not In most insects only 1 pair of wings are used for flight.

#### Social Insects

Order Hymenoptera and Order Isoptera have evolved elaborate  $\underline{Social}$  systems There are marked division of labor with specific  $\underline{f_{unchions}}$ Caste- role of an  $\underline{ind_{uud}}$  in a colony. Many times most  $\underline{f_{uud}}$  of the colony are sterile. Insect Relatives Centipedes have <u>1</u> pair of legs per segment and can have up to 173 segments. They are also <u>Carnivores</u>

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