#### Arthropoda Most diverse Phylum

The total \_\_\_\_\_ of arthropod species exceeds the number of other animal phylum

900,000 have been recorded Probably the same number are not found yet There are more \_\_\_\_\_ species that there are of all \_\_\_\_\_.

Arthropods means "\_\_\_\_\_\_," \_\_\_\_\_\_,

Like annelids have a coelom and

Appendages- structures that \_\_\_\_\_ from the arthropod's body wall

Have joints and bend

for walking

Antennae for sensing \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Subphylum Chelicerata or Subphylum Crustacea with \_\_\_\_ and pinchers

Characteristics of Arthropods	
Appendages	
Segmentation	
Distinct, often with compou	and eyes
Exoskeleton	
Tracheae and spiracles	
Open system	
Malpighian tubules	

Segmentation

Sometimes only during the

larval \_\_\_\_\_

Example caterpillar vs butterfly

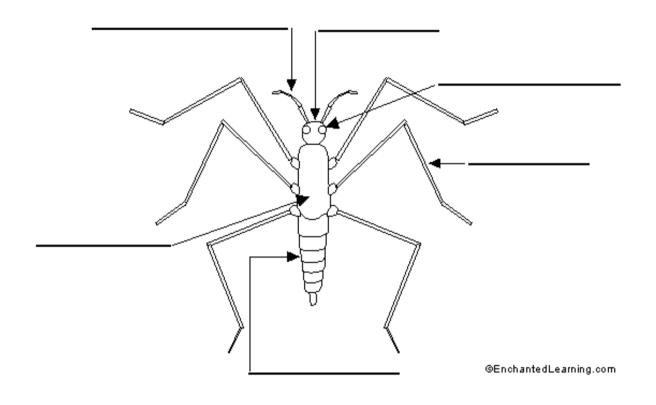




http://www.foagm.org/Album\_02-07/caterpillar%20(ID\_).jpg

Adults have three distinct regions
Head Thorax Abdomen

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

and pieces them together.



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	and flexible
where the	are
Exoskeleton from loss	n protects an arthropods and helps prevent

The skeleton can not grow larger so they need to shed and discard their exoskeleton (\_\_\_\_\_)

Triggered by a release of \_\_\_\_\_

The new skeleton is beneath and still soft.

The new skeleton then hardens.

## Respiration

Tracheae- a network of fine

Air enters through the spiracles and passes into the tracheae delivering to the body

#### Excretion

Malpighian tubules- slender fingerlike extensions from the arthropod's \_\_\_\_ that are bathed by the \_\_\_\_ that surrounds them

# Subphylum Uniramia Mostly terrestrial arthropods with mouth parts

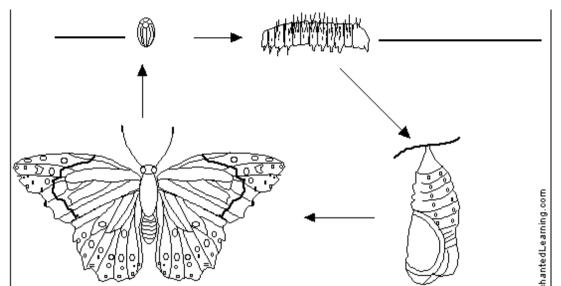
Insecta (insects)
Diplopoda (millipedes)
Chilopoda (centipedes)

Insect Body Plan
Head: has the specialized,
one pair of antennae, compound
Thorax: three fused segments usually with pairs of jointed legs and

Abdomen: 9-11 segments

### Metamorphosis: dramatic physical change

Egg hatches into a juvenile (nymph) a small \_\_\_\_\_ adult



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

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

Social Insects
Order Hymenoptera and Order Isoptera
have evolved elaborate \_\_\_\_\_ systems
There are marked division of labor with
specific \_\_\_\_
Caste- role of an \_\_\_\_\_ in a colony.
Many times most \_\_\_\_\_ of the
colony are sterile.

Insect Relatives	
Centipedes have	pair of legs per
segment and can hav	e up to 173
segments. They are a	lso

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