

# Arthropod I.D. Chart

## Kingdom Animalia

Many-celled organisms with specialized tissues, most with organs or organ systems. Unlike plants, they cannot make their own food. Animal cells do not have cell walls.

## Phylum Arthropoda

Animals with a segmented body, segmented legs, and other appendages, an external skeleton (exoskeleton) and soft internal organs.

### Subphylum Chelicerata

No antennae. Mouthparts consist of fangs or pincers. Two main body segments.

### Subphylum Mandibulata

One or two pairs of antennae. Mouthparts consist of mandibles adapted to chewing or sucking.

#### Class Merostomata

Body with a broad oval shell and long slender tail. Legs not visible from above.

#### Class Arachnida

Eight legs. Live mostly on land.

#### Class Crustacea

Two pairs of antennae and at least five pairs of leg-like appendages.

#### Class Chilopoda

Long and worm-like, with one pair of legs per body segment.

#### Class Insecta

One pair of antennae. Six legs and three body parts. Usually have wings.

#### Order Xiphosura

Large compared to other arthropods. Live in salt water. The only order in its class.

#### Order Scorpionida

Front claws. Have a tail with a poisonous stinger.

#### Order Acari

Tiny head. Rounded body with no waist.

#### Order Araneae

Thin waist. Structures for spinning silk located on abdomen.

#### Order Cirripedia

Most adults live firmly attached to an object and use feathery legs to filter food from water.

#### Order Decapoda

First pair of legs usually has large claws. Most live in salt water.

#### Order Amphipoda

Seven pairs of leg-like appendages.

#### Order Scolopendromorpha

21 or 23 pairs of legs.

#### Order Odonata

Large compound eyes. Four clear or patterned wings. Long abdomen.

#### Order Coleoptera

Hard, leathery front wings cover membranous (softer) hind wings. Chewing mouthparts.

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