

Phylum Arthropoda

Class Insecta

Class Insecta – Characteristics

- Approximately _____ species – more than all other _____

<u>Order</u>	<u>World</u>	<u>North America</u>
_____ (Beetles)	_____	29,000
_____ (Moths, butterflies)	_____	14,000
_____ (bees, ants, wasp)	103, _____	17,500
_____ (flies, gnats, mosquitoes)	85, _____	16,000

- _____ distinct _____
 - _____, _____, _____
- _____ antennae
- _____ jointed legs attached to _____ – “_____”
- _____ of _____ usually attached to _____
- Mouth parts adapted for _____, _____, & _____
- Digestive -- _____; salivary glands & “_____” aid in digestion
 - _____ regions: _____, _____, & _____
- Circulatory – _____; consists of slender, _____
 - _____ collects in _____ in _____
- _____ – Air is drawn in from sides of _____ through “_____”
 - _____ branches into smaller “_____” where _____ takes place
- Excretion – “_____” function similar to _____, located in _____ portion of the _____
 - _____ can have as few as 2 or as many as 100 _____
- Nervous system – _____ nerve cord
 - Several pairs of _____ per _____
 - Well developed _____

- Sensory reception
 - _____ eyes (_____) and _____ eyes
 - _____ – Single pair; _____, “_____”
 - Sound reception – _____ on each _____ of _____
- Reproduction – Sexes _____, “_____”
 - “_____”, _____ fertilization with _____ development.
 - _____ develop with a yolk & thin _____
 - _____ can be deposited with an “_____”
- Two types of development
 - _____ & _____ metamorphosis
- _____ **Metamorphosis**

_____ -- _____ -- _____ -- _____ -- _____

- _____ **Metamorphosis**

_____ -- _____ -- _____

- This stage involves a series of “_____”

Reasons insects are so successful...

- _____ for _____
- Mobility – _____
- Small body size
 - Efficient _____
- High reproductive success
- _____ life cycle – leads to _____
- _____ is controlled by _____
- Protective _____
- Mimicry
- Defensive _____