

Insect Scavenger Hunt

Directions: Search in and around your yard for different types of insects and their relatives. Bring a note pad and pencil outside with you. Write down notes and draw picture of the bugs that you find. Compare them to the list below to discover what type of arthropod you found.

*There are five classes of the **phylum - arthropoda** commonly seen today: insects; arachnids; millipedes; centipedes and crustaceans. Insects and insect-relatives are grouped according to physical similarities.*

All arthropod members have: a segmented body; paired segmented appendages; an exoskeleton; an open circulatory system (blood not in vessels); a ventral nervous system; respiration by gills or system of tubes (tracheae); blood usually does not carry oxygen; and separate sexes.

CLASS: HEXAPODA (INSECTA) Insects

6 legs in 3 pairs
3 body regions, called head, thorax and abdomen
1 or 2 pair of wings (sometimes absent)
1 pair of antennae
Mostly terrestrial, some freshwater



CLASS: ARACHNIDA Spiders, Scorpions, Mites, Ticks

8 legs in 4 pairs
1 or 2 body regions; if 2, the front is called the cephalothorax (head and chest) and the back the abdomen
No antennae
Spiders have 8 simple eyes
Terrestrial, some freshwater



CLASS: DIPLOPODA Millipedes

Many legs, 2 pairs on most body segments
Wormlike cylindrical body with many segments
1 pair of antennae
Terrestrial



CLASS: CHILOPODA Centipedes

Many legs, 1 pair on most segments, resemble millipedes
Wormlike flattened body with many segments
1 pair of antennae
Terrestrial



CLASS: CRUSTACEA Sowbugs, Crayfish, Lobsters, Crabs, Barnacles

10 or more legs in pairs (5 to 7 pairs)
2 body regions called cephalothorax and abdomen
2 pairs of antennae
Mostly marine, some freshwater and terrestrial

