Faculty of Education Biology Department 2019- 2020



Lab. 1 Introduction to Entomology (Entomology) 2nd Grade

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Objectives

To define phylum Arthropoda with its general characteristics.

To identify the diverse groups of Phylum Arthropoda.

To Explain what's **Entomology** and what it deals with.

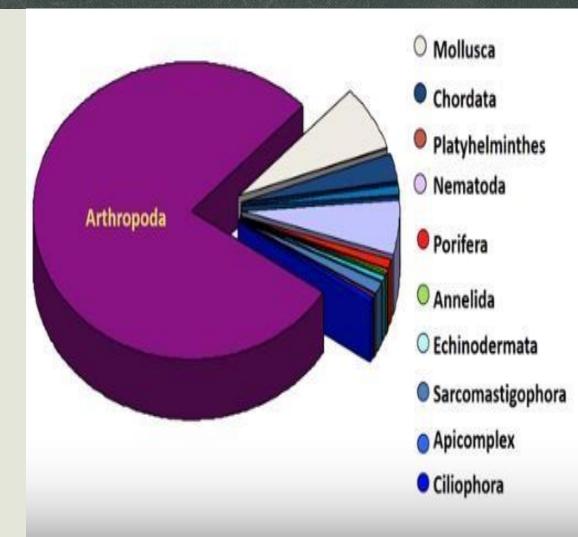
Phylum Arthropoda "Jointed Foot"

- * Arthropods are the most successful

 Animals due to the number of species it

 posses, diversity, distribution and

 longevity.
- * Arthropods is the largest phylum in the Animal Kingdome with more than one million described species.
- * They are exist in all habitat, almost everywhere in the world.



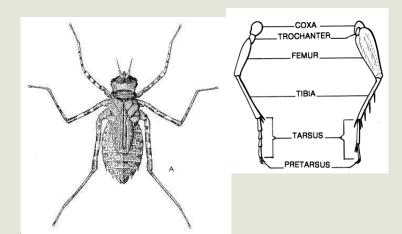
Phylum Arthropoda diversity

- Phylum Arthropoda posses 5 subphylum.
 - Subphylum Myriapoda
 - o Centripedes, millipedes
 - Subphylum Chelicerata
 - Horseshoe crabs, spiders, ticks, mites, and some extinct groups
 - Subphylum Crustacea
 - o Crabs, Lobsters, Shrimps.
- Subphylum Uniramia
 - o Insects
 - Subphylum Trilobia
 - Extinct Trilobites.

1. Arthropods have segmented body



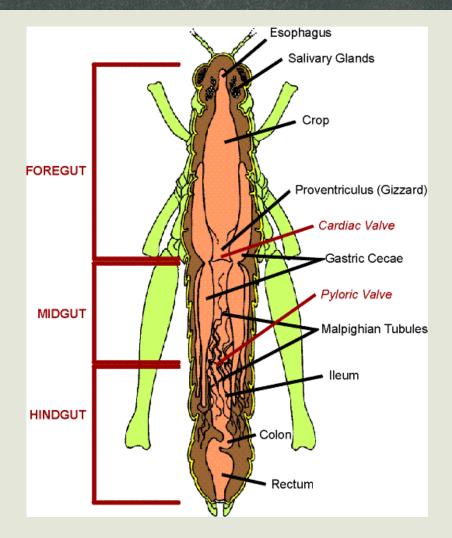
2. All Arthropods have jointed, paired appendages



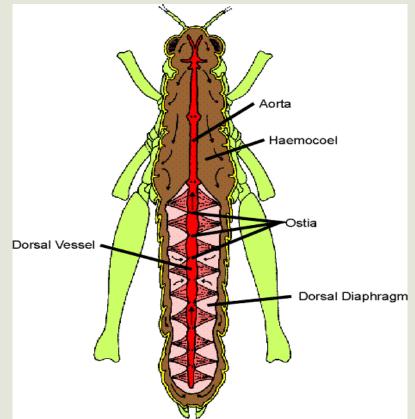
3. All arthropods have a chitinous exoskeleton (which is periodically shed and renewed as the animalgrows)



4. All arthropods have a digestive system (tube that runs from head to tail)

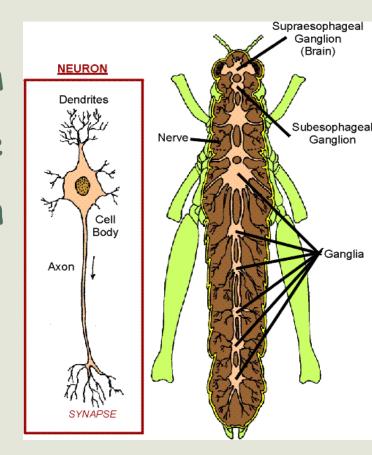


5. All arthropods have an "open" circulatory system, no veins, arteries etc.

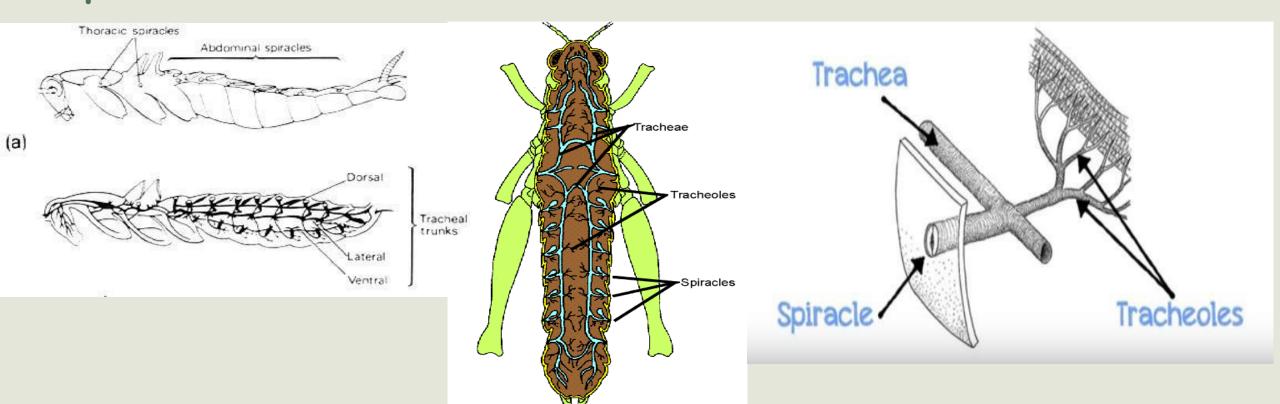


6. All arthropods have a ventral nervous system which consists of a tiny brain, paired nerve cords which extend from the brain backward, and nerve centers called ganglia.

7. Separate sexes (nearly always)



8. All arthropods breathe by means of gills, or tracheae and spiracles.



Arthropods diversity

Subphylum: Trilobia

- Extinct
 - They were live 200 million years ago.
- One pair of antenna.
- Biramous appendages.

Subphylum Myriapoda

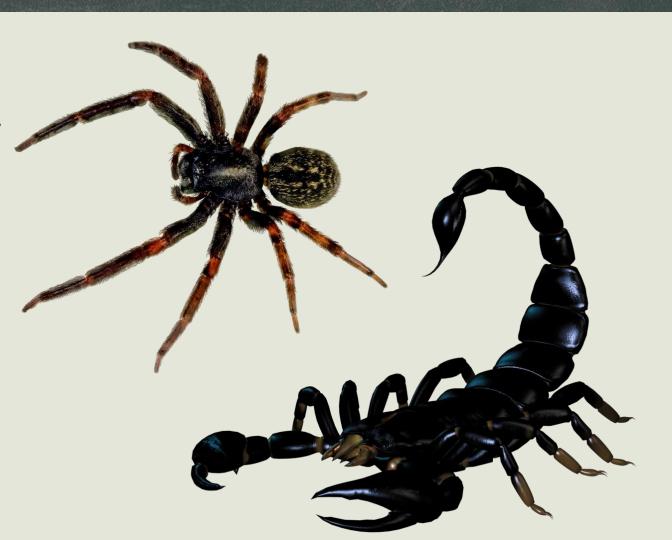
One pair of legs per body segment





Subphylum Chelicerata

- Chelicerae (Jaw)
 - Pincher-like mouthparts.
- No antenna.
- No mandibles (Lower jaw).
- Two body regions, usually
- Cephalothorax and Abdomen.
- 4 pairs of walking legs.
- One pair of <u>Pedi palp</u>.



Subphylum Crustacea

- Two pairs of antennae
- A pair of mandibles
- A pair of compound eyes
- A pair of appendages on each body segments

(They usually are made up of head, thorax and abdomen).



What's Entomology

• the branch of **Zoology** concerned with the study of **insects**.

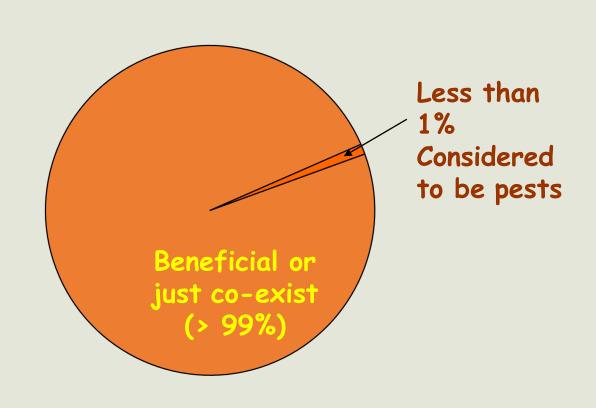


The class Insecta

- •Kingdome: Animalia
- Phylum: Arthropoda
- Subphylum: Uniramia
- Class: Insecta

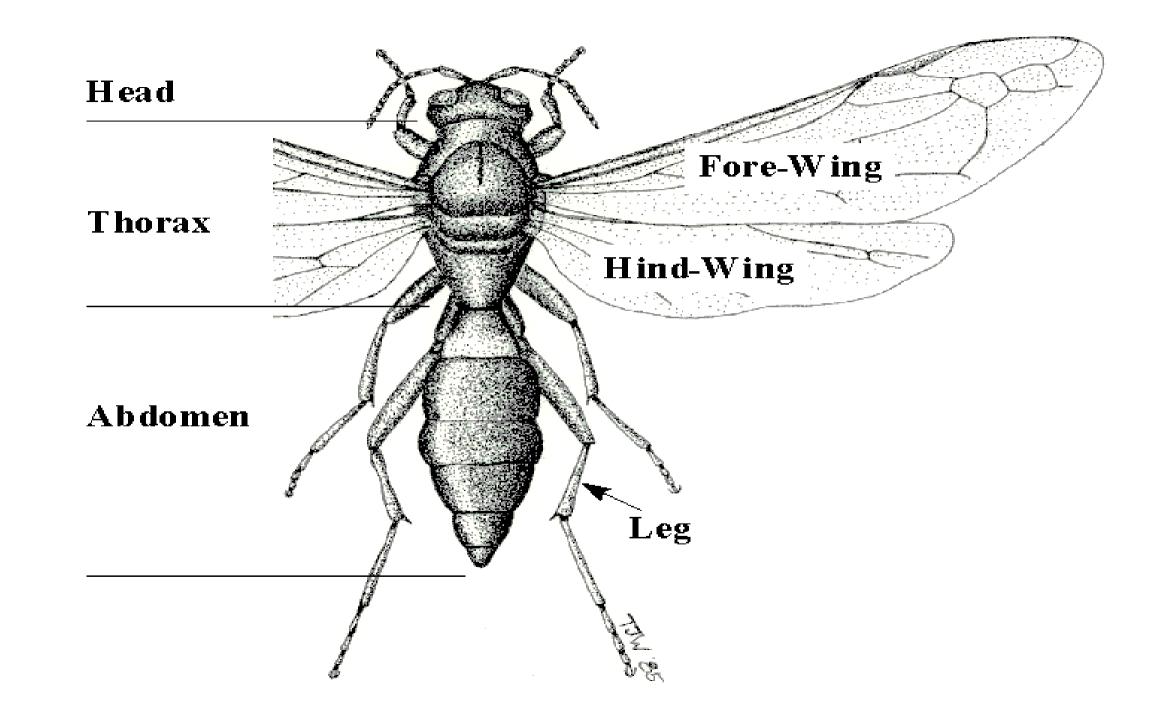
Some facts about Insects

- 1,000,000+ species identified.
 - Some Entomologists believe there may be as many as 30 million species of insects.
- More than all other animals combined.



The Insects

- 1. Three, usually distinct body regions (head, thorax, and abdomen)
- 2. One pair of segmented antennae.
- 3. Usually have one pair of compound eyes.
- 4. Three pairs of legs.
- 5. Two pair of wings usually (some have only one pair(i.e., flies) or no wings at all).
- 6. They are cold blooded organisms.



The Head: Functions mainly for feeding and sensoryperception.



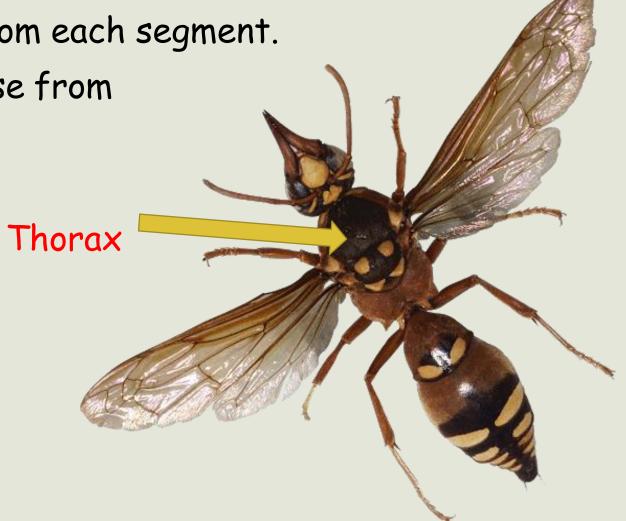
The Thorax:

- Responsible for locomotion.
- Made up of 3 segments.

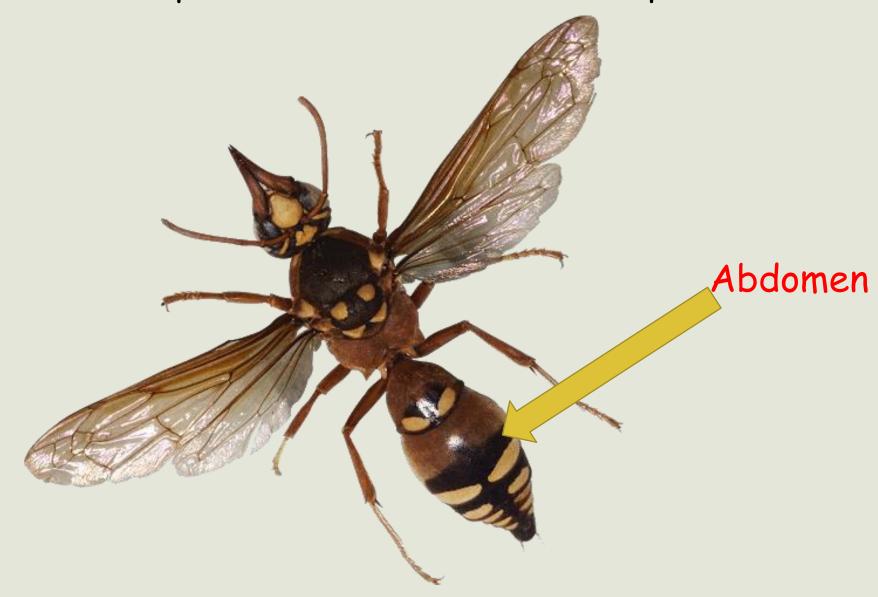
A pair of legs arise from each segment.

Wings, if present, arise from

2nd and 3rd segment.



The Abdomen is responsible for excretion and reproduction.



Thank you