Identification part

1. Identify the order **Blattodea**



4. Identify the family <u>Cicindelidae</u>



7. Identify the family <u>Meloidae</u>



10. Identify the family **Noctuidae**



2. Identify the family **Phymatidae**



5. Identify the family Lygaeidae



8. Identify the family <u>Formicidae</u>



3. Identify the family <u>Elateridae</u>



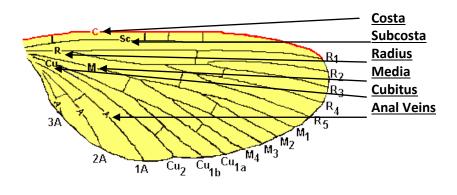
6. Identify the family **Aphididae**



9 . Identify the family <u>Coccinellidae</u>



Label the parts of Wing Venation



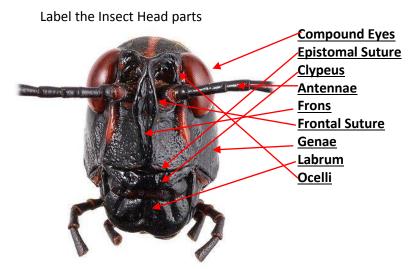
Wing Types

Name the wing type	Appearance
Elytra hard, sclerotized front wings that serve as protective covers for membranous hind wings	Ebira
Hemelytra front wings that are leathery or parchment-like at the base and membranous near the tip	
Tegmina front wings that are completely leathery or parchment-like in texture	
Fringed wings slender front and hind wings with long fringes of hair	
Hairy wings front and hind wings clothed with setae	
Scaly wings front and hind wings covered with flattened setae (scales)	6

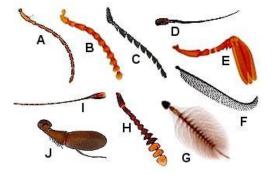
Identify the Pupal Types		
Appearance	Pupal Type	Examples
	Obtect	Butterflies and moths
	Exarate	Beetles, Lacewings
	Coarctate	Flies

What body parts develop from each Insect germ layers?

Ectoderm:	Epidermis, exocrine glands, brain and nervous system, sense organs, foregut and hindgut, respiratory system, external genitalia.
Mesoderm:	Heart, blood, circulatory system, muscles, endocrine glands, fat body, gonads (ovaries and testes).
Endoderm:	Midgut.



Identify the different Antennae Types



- A. <u>Filiform = thread-like</u>
- B. <u>Moniliform = beaded</u>
- C. <u>Serrate = sawtoothed</u>
- D. <u>Setaceous = bristle-like</u>
- E. <u>Lamellate = nested plates</u>
- F. <u>Pectinate = comb-like</u>
- G. <u>Plumose = long hairs</u>
- H. <u>Clavate = gradually clubbed</u>
- I. <u>Capitate = abruptly clubbed</u>
- J. <u>Aristate = pouch-like with one lateral bristle</u>