

THE ARTHROPODS

ÀWỌN KÒKÒRÒ

ANIMAL KINGDOM

IJO AWỌN ẸRAN

			
Ẹlẹsẹmẹfà: Labalábá	Ẹlẹsẹmẹjọ : Alántakùn	Onígbalẹhin: Alákàn	Ẹlẹsẹwuuru: Ọkùn

Level of readership	Primary, Secondary, advanced
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by Fakinlede K

	ENGLISH	YORUBA
	Arachnids	Ẹlẹsẹmẹjọ : Alantakun, Akeeke, Ina
	Crustacea	Onigbalehin: Ede, Alakan, Alakaşa
	Insecta, Bugs	Ẹlẹsẹmẹfà: Irawọ, Eşinşin, Labalaba
	Myriapods: Chilopods, Diplopods	Ẹlẹsẹwuuru: Ọkun
	Mollusks	Onikaraun:
	Gastropods	Afinufa: Igbin,
	Cephalopods	Aforifa
	Phylum	Agbo-ẹyà
	Species	Ọwó
	Million	Òdù
	Thousand	Ọké

	YORUBA	ENGLISH
	Ẹlẹsẹmẹjọ : Alantakun, Akéèké, Ina	Arachnids
	Onigbalẹhin: edé, Alákàn, Alákàşà	Crustacea
	Ẹlẹsẹmẹfà: Ìràwọ, Eşinşin, Labalaba	Insecta, Bugs

Èlẹ̀şẹ̀wuuru: Ọ̀kun	Myriapods
Onikaraun:	Mollusks
Afinúfa: Igbin,	Gastropods
Aforífa	Cephalopods
Agbo-ẹ̀yà	Phylum
Ọ̀wọ̀	Species
Òdù	Million
Ọ̀ké	Thousand

Arthropods (phylum: **Arthropoda**) are a large group of invertebrates, which means they do not have backbones. Insects, spiders, crabs, shrimp, millipedes, and centipedes are all arthropods. Arthropods have jointed feet, a segmented body, and an exoskeleton, a cuticle on the outside of their body.

Estimates of the number of arthropod species account for over 80% of all known living animal species varying between 5 to 10 million.

They range in size from microscopic plankton (~¼ mm) up to several meters across.

Arthropods are mainly terrestrial in their habitat but are found throughout marine, freshwater, and even aerial environments. They are made up of four groups of living animals: insects, arachnids, crustaceans, and myriapods.

Insects are the most diverse organisms in the history of life. They have a chitinous exoskeleton, a three-part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and one pair of antennae.

Arachnids are distinguished from insects by the fact they do not have antennae or wings. Examples of **Arachnids** are spiders, mites and

Awọn kòkòrò (agbo-ẹ̀yà: **Kokoro**) jẹ agbo- ẹ̀yà nla kan lara awọn ẹranko alailọpa-ẹhin, ti o tumọ si pe wọn ko ni ọpa- ẹhin (**backbone**), Awọn ẹlẹsemẹfa (**insects**), ẹlẹsemejo (**arachnids**), onigbalehin (**crustacea**) at'awọn ẹlẹşẹwuuru (**myriapods**) lapapọ ni a npe ni awọn kòkòrò. Awọn kòkòrò ní awọn ẹşẹ to papọ, ara to ní awẹ, nwọn si ní nkan to le bi eegun (abarajo-eegun) ni ode ara wọn.

Bi a bá fi oju-inu wo awọn ọ̀wọ̀ awọn kòkòrò to wà, a oo ri i pe nwọn kópa to ida-ọrun ọgọrin (80%) ninu gbogbo idílẹ ẹranko aiye gbogbo. Nwọn si to laarin bi arun ọ̀dù oun idi ọ̀dù (**5 million to 10 million**) Nipa titobi, a ri ninu wọn to kere to jẹ wipe a fẹrẹ ma le fi oju ri wọn; beẹ gẹgẹ ni a si ri awọn ti o to ọpọ mita ni gigun.

Awọn kòkòrò jẹ ẹranko ti wọn saba ma ngbe lori ilẹ sugbọn a ri ninu wọn ti wọn nfi inu omi amu (**fresh water**) se ibugbe. Beẹni a ri awọn miran ti nwọn ma ngbe lori igi tabi okuta loke rere. A si pin wọn si ọna merin ọtooto: awọn ẹlẹsemẹfa, ẹlẹsemejo, onigbalehin at'awọn ẹlẹşẹwuuru.

Awọn ẹlẹsemẹfa lo jẹ awọn ẹda-oniye (**organism**) to ni orişirişi ju lati ojo ti alaye ti da aye. Nwọn ni abarajo-eegun ni ode ara wọn (**exoskeleton**). Nwọn si ni ara to pin si ọna meta: ori, aya, at'ikun. Nwọn ni ẹşẹ mẹfa to parapọ ni mejimeji. Oju wọn si wa ni ominira ara won. Nwọn si ni mọgala meji-meji

ticks , and their relatives like scorpions.

All arachnids have eight legs, and unlike insects, they don't have antennae. The bodies of **arachnids** are divided into two sections, the cephalothorax in front and the abdomen behind.

Crustaceans form a very large group of arthropods, usually treated as a subphylum. They include such familiar animals as crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, krill and barnacles.

They have a hard exoskeleton, jointed legs, and a segmented body that is bilaterally symmetrical. They have two pairs of sensory antennae, one pair of mandibles (for chewing food), and two pairs of maxillae (to help the mandibles in positioning the food). Most crustaceans live in water, but some live on land. Crustaceans are the most numerous animals in the oceans, but some crustaceans live on fresh water.

Myriapods (Myriapoda) are a group of arthropods that includes millipedes, centipedes, and some small relatives.

The group contains over 13,000 species, all of which are terrestrial. Centipedes and millipedes look similar to each other; they both look a little like worms with lots of legs. Myriapods all have a segmented body, paired, jointed appendages on most segments, and are covered by a hard exoskeleton.

Awon eṣeṣemejọ yatọ si awon eṣeṣemeṣa ni ti pe won ko ni mogala. Ko si si ninu won to ni iye-apa. Apere awon eṣeṣemejọ ni awon alantakun, iru, eegbon at'awon idile miran bi akeeke.

Gbogbo won lo ni eṣe mejọ, ti won ko si ni mogala bi ti awon eṣeṣemeṣa. Ara awon eṣeṣemejọ pin si meji: ori-oun-aya lapapo ni iwaju ati ikun lehin.

Awon onigbalehin tun je idile nla kan laarin awon kokoro. A si ri won bi eya (**sub-phylum**) kan. Ninu won ni awon eranko bi alakan, alakaṣa, ako-ede, ati ede

Nwon ni abarajo-eegun lode ara (**exoskeleton**) to le pupo. Nwon si ni awon eṣe to parapọ, ati ara to ni opolopo awe sugbon ti totun-tosi won baradogba. Nwon ni mogala meji- meji, ijagbon meji (fun rirun onje) ati eegun-ereke meji (fun didari onje). Pupo ninu awon onigbalehin ni nwon ngbe ninu omi, sugbon a ri awon kan to ngbe ile. Awon onigbalehin lo po ju erankeran ninu omi-okun, sugbon a ri ninu won to ngbe ninu awon omi-amu (**fresh water**)

Awon eṣeṣewuuru je eya kòkòrò kan. Lara won ni awon okun, onigba-eṣe (centipede), ati awon owó kekeke miran. Eya yi si ni awon owó to ju oke metala lo (**thirteen thousand**). Eranko ori ile si ni gbogbo won. Awon onigba-eṣe ati awon okun jo ara won. Awon mejeeji lo ri bi aran to ni opo eṣe. Gbogbo awon eṣeṣewuuru lo ni ara to ni opolopo awe. Awe koṣkan si ni eṣe mejimeji to parapọ. Nwon si ni abarajo-eegun lode ara (**exoskeleton**).